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aer supply of jelly ary, Alfasons, Metaland Glassbord and Glassbord and Halsofresh turnip i genuine and true artestes of goods acre. Peter Lyach eet store a large tof wines, liquors, bacco, cigars and sold at reasonable led.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages 1 to 10.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1893. VOL. XXVI.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

We are daily receiving large shipments of Fall Goods, and show ome magnificent effects in New Dress Goods, Silks, Black Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Wash Fabrics, Millinery, Cloaks, Suits, etc.

Colored Dress Goods.

200 Novelty imported Suits, no two alike, all the rich effects of twotoned Hopsackings, Jacquard, Grenadines, Loi Fuller, Astrakhan fancies, Panamas, Scotch Suitings,

20 pieces two-toned Fancy Novelties, 42 inches wide, \$1.19. 40 pieces Satin Berbers, all

29 pieces soft finished Serge, 54 inches wide, 75c.

30 pieces 54-inch Flannel Suit-35 pieces 50-inch Panama Checks

only 85c. I lot of about 1,000 yards Hopsackings, all the new shades, 25c. 60 pieces all wool Hopsacking at

Silks. 50 manufacturers' coupons of fine Black Dress Silks in lengths of from 12 to 18 yards, at 50c on the

101 pieces Colored Silk Velvets at \$1.25, worth \$2.

Black Goods.

A full and complete line of all the staple and fancy Black Dress Weaves now on sale.

TOMORROW: Ask to see our Black Hopsacking, all wool, at 39c. Priestley's Black Silk Warp Henrietta at \$1, worth \$1.35.

Handkerchiefs. I lot of Ladies' fine white embroidered hemstitched Handker-

chiefs worth from 25c to 35c; special at 15c each. 100 dozen Ladies' white embroidered hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 15c, for Monday at 5c each.

Hosiery.
SPECIAL TOMORROW. A sale of all our silk plaited Hose in Opera shades that have been selling at 89c, \$1 and \$1.25; now 50c pair. 500 dozen Ladies' and Children's Hose, guaranteed to be absolutely

and double toes, worth 40c, at 25c 50 dozen Gents' Balbriggan Sox, a great bargain at 20c, go with us tomorrow at 12½ c a pair.

fast black, with high spliced heels

1 lot of 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural wood, silver trimmed handles, worth \$1.50; special at 79c. A lot of fine Gloria Silk Umbrelat \$1. worth \$2:

Merino Underwear.

We place on sale tomorrow a big lot of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Merino Underwear, bought in a job. The sizes are somewhat broken, and we offer the entire lot at about 50c on the dollar.

Notions. Buttermilk Soap, 8c a cake. Dress Shields, 9c a pair.

Dress Bones, 10-inch. 10c bunch. Bone Casing, 2c yard. 20,000 School Tablets, 50 sheets good writing paper, only 21/2c each. 5,000 extra quality 100-sheet Writing Tablets, only 5c each.

100 pairs extra large size woolen slankets, regular worth \$6.50; Monday at \$3.98 a pair.

59 pairs Scotch wool Blankets, ouble and twisted Thread, in brown and gray colors, the kind that usually sell for \$7; a grand special at \$4.69 a pair.

Millinery.

New shapes in early Fall Hats full skirt, worth \$10; special at ow on exhibition. Choice stock \$4.48 each. of Felts in all the newest styles. 2,000 untrimmed Black Straw llors for Monday at 19c each.

Wash Goods. 5,000 yards Edinboro Cords, cautiful Fall styles, Monday, 81/2c

2,000 yards Cheviots for Shirts, elling eisewhere at 12½c; yours

6,000 yards French finish Satines, some price.

light and dark grounds; special at 71/2c a yard.

250 pieces lovely Fall Ginghams, choice patterns, worth 121/2c everywhere; with us Monday at 9c yard. 2 cases dark ground Dress Prints, choice styles, only 5c a yard.

40 pieces French striped Sacking Flannels, worth 75c; Monday 39c a

5,000 short lengths of unbleached Canton Flannel, worth 10c, Monday at 41/2c a yard.

Linens. The finest line ever shown in

TOMORROW: 15 pieces 72-inch double satin Damask, the \$1.50 quality; special at 98c a yard. Napkins to match. 10 pieces 65-inch German Damask at 49c, well worth 75c a yard. 1 case 11-4 Marseilles Spreads in

all the newest designs, \$3.50 and \$4 grade, \$1.98 Monday. 50 dozen 18x36 tied fringe double Huck Towels, worth 25c; special

at 15c each. 80 dozen Check Linen Doylies, only 19c a dozen.

Shoes.

Our styles are all the latest; qualities the best, and prices lower than any Shoe house in the country.

Ladies' cloth top Button Boots at \$1.50, worth \$2.50. 1 lot Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Boots, worth \$2 and \$2.50; we

close out at \$1.50 a pair.

Ladies' hand-turned Boots, opera and common sense opera, with patent tip, worth \$4, now \$2.98.

Ladies' white Kid Strap Slippers at \$1.50, cheap at \$2.25. All Oxfords and Russet Shoes at

less than factory cost. A lot of Misses' spring heel, plain toe Shoes, reduced from \$2.25 and \$2.50 to \$1.50 a pair.
Infants' Button Shoes, 50c.

Children's spring heel Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, at 75c. Children's spring heel Shoes,

sizes 8½ to 10½, at \$1.

Misses' School Shoes at \$1.25 a Men's Calf Bals and Congress at

\$2, worth \$3.
Men's Calf Bals and Congress at \$3.50, worth \$5.

Muslin Underwear.

20 dozen Mother Hubbard Gowns with tucked yoke, 50c. 15 dozen Ladies' Drawers with

ruffles of embroidery and cluster tucks, special, 39c. One lot Skirts, lace or embroidery

trimmed, a genuine bargain, at \$1. One lot Chemises, V neck, hemstitched and finished with neat edge, splendid value, 65c.

Always in stock, the best fitting and most popular style Corsets at prices to please.

10 dozen fast black Satine Skirts with plaited ruffles, 98c.
One lot Ladies' Drawers with lace or embroidery ruffle tucks, 50c. 25 dozen Gowns in new and pretty styles of good quality muslin, 98c. 30 dozen Corset Covers, V shape

or square, perfect fitting, 50c. Cloaks and Suits. 300 Children's Reefers, sizes 2 to 10 years, worth from \$1.75 to \$3.75; tomorrow \$1.25 for choice.

170 Ladies' tan cloth Capes at \$2.98, worth \$6. Ladies' all-wool Serge Eton Suits with new style collars and sleeves,

\$4.48 each. I lot Ladies' Eton Suits, made of English Serge, trimmed with satin, very latest design, worth \$16 a suit.

We sell at \$8.50. Ladies' ready made Silk Dresses for fall and winter wear, at \$8.90 each. The silk alone is worth onethird more than the price of the

All Ladies' Shirt Waists to go at

arpets and Draperies. 25 rolls best Moquette Carpets, with border, at \$1.25 a yard, made laid and

30 rolls Pody Brussells, with borders, at \$1.15, made, laid and lined.
45 rolls Tapestry Brussells, with borders: going this week at 75c a yard.
20 rolls Body Brussells without borders, best make, for a few days at \$1 a yard.
All wool, Ingrain Carpets for Monday and Tuesday, made, laid and lined, at 69c

Tard.
Carpets sold on easy payments at cash prices. lattings, Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

A full and complete stock to select from. Our prices the very lowest, Curtains and Draperies.

50 pieces, full length, heavy figured Chentille Portiers, \$3.98, worth \$7.50.

100 pieces, 31-2 yard Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth double the price asked, A pair.
I lot of Lace Curtains, slightly soiled, worth from \$2 to \$3, we will sell Monday
at \$1.47.

ugs! Rugs! Rugs! 175 Velvet Rugs, large size, for Monday, \$1.50 each., osquito Nets.

500 Mosquito Nets, white and colored, put up for \$1.50 each.

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Manufacturing Optician His optical factory is thoroughly equipped for making Spectacles and Eye-Glasses of fine quality. Sole proprietor of Hawkes's Crystal-lized Lenses.

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Civil and minisg engineers, 67 Gate City bank building. Atlanta, Ga, Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulies. july 29-1y.

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No. o West Alabama St.

Between Whitehall and Broad Streets, Where I have a New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which I am pre-

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workmanship. SATZKY, the Tailor

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54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice. set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

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NEW YORK CITY.

To the People of Atlanta:

In the rapid march of progress which has marked the history of the cities of the south for the past quarter of a century, none have kept pace with Atlanta. The busy hum of machinery, the building of beautiful structures for business and private uses, and the general air of contentment that pervades this city, speak eloquently of her prosperity. In the marts of the great North and East her name is the synonym of prosperity, energy and enterprise in the South she is spoken of with pride, and to the great State of Georgia she is what Rome was to Italy. Here the rich may find culture and refinement, and the poor respect and employment. ATLANTA for ATLANTIANS is the keynote of her success and patriotism is struck on the lintels of every doorway. Sectionalism has given way to philanthropy, and all Atlanta seems to be emulating the example of the immortal Grady, who "when he died was literally loving a nation into peace." No one can doubt the great future before such a city as this, and but a few years can go by ere thousands more of her admirers will make their homes within her borders. This we have done, and we ask the people of Atlanta to welcome into its business circles

"The Ladies' Bazaar."

Our business will be Dry Goods, Millinery and Dress Making.

We will carry only first-class stocks of Dress Goods, Silks, Dress Trimmings, Exclusive Millinery, Ladies' Furnishings, such as Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Muslin and Knitted Underwear, Laces, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Goods, Table Linens, Towels and Napkins, Fine Mackintoshes and Staple Rain Cloaks, Wash Goods and Domestics. These are our leading lines.

Our Millinery Department.

Miss La'Brumage who we know to be one of the finest designers and trimmers ever brought South, will manage this department. Only a look at her Bonnets and Hats will be necessary to convince the most exclusive trade in Atlasta that she is the superior of any Milliner yet seen in this city. Our prices will be right for fine work and true styles.

Our Dressmaking Department.

We are unable to say enough in commendation of this part of our business. We say without fear of successful contradiction that no such designing or fitting has ever been seen in Atlanta. Miss Barschkies, our Modiste, was educated in her business in Berlin and with Jos. McCurry & Co., New York, and for five seasons has more than pleased our most fastidious customers in the city we came from. We will let no lady pay for a gown with which she can find any fault. We guarantee all work. The elite of Atlanta will see such design-

ing and fitting as has only been attempted here before. Our Dress Goods and Silks are of the newest weaves and only trustwor-

thy materials can be had in this department, We carry the celebrated "Trefousse" Kid Glove. All Gloves sold by us

guaranteed to give satisfaction. In Corsets we handle all the best styles of "P. D.," "R. & G.," "C. P.,"

"Thompson's," "Warner's," "Her Majesty" and the "Sanitary." Our Ladies' Fine Muslin Underwear is only the best. We sell nothing but warranted Fast Black Hosiery. We carry Richardson and Belding's Silk

In all other departments you will find the most desirable goods at the right prices.

Informal Opening Wednesday, September 13th 1893.

YOU ARE INVITED.

Our regular Fall Opening, which will be one worth your attention, will be announced in due time. Millinery Opening in plenty of time for you to get the most stylish Hat or Bonnet in Atlanta. Customers from all surrounding towns will be cordially received. Special attention paid to mail orders.

Very Respectfully,

Trunks and Traveling Bags

A Full Line of LEATHER NOVELTIES.

A BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF

PER CENT.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN.

92 and 94 Whitehall Street.



JOEL, EDMUNDS & CO.

CLEMENT A. EVANS

Being Pressed for the Governorship by His Friends.

HIS VIEWS ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Given in An Interview with a Constitu-tion Reporter-Orthodox on All the Great Issues of the Day.

The repeated calls which are being received by General Clement A. Evans, to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the office of governor of Georgia, are reaching such proportions that the general may almost be said to be in the race.

Not in the sense that he would become a candidate for any office, but there comes a time in the life of every man when his private wishes become subservient to the claims of his fellowmen.

"I would not think of appealing to the people for any office," said the general in conversation, "for I am most happily situated. I have taken an active part in civil life, and have been honored by my neighbors above my deserts. I have, at the same time, endeavored to meet the confidence which was reposed in me. Answering the call of my country when the terrors of war came upon her, I have been again honored. When the war was over, in furtherance of a resolution made during its progress, I entered the ministry, and have ever since met the obligations which I thus assumed. Now, after many years of active life, I find myself in retirement which has pleasures to be appreciated, and content with the hearty good will of my neighbors, I would be glad to enjoy the repose which has come to me. I recognize the fact. however, that no man belongs to himself. I have, in the different canvasses of recent years, received many invitations to enter the race, which I accepted as compliments to be appreciated. I must admit, however, that during the past few months, these appeals have become numerous, and they may reach the point where I must consider them as earnestly as they are presented The people who are supreme, have the right to settle this matter to please themselves.

General Evans, who is thus being urged to come out of a most congenial retirement, is a man of remarkable ability. Having passed the meridian of life, he is still young in heart and association. He was admitted to the practice of law at the early age of eighteen. When he was twenty-five, he was sent to the state senate from a district in southwestern Georgia which has furnished many great men to Georgia, and which was always jealous of the ability of its representatives. He entered the war from Stewart as a private, to become, subsequently, major of his regiment, then colonel, from which position he was promoted to the command of General Gordon's brigade, and later still following the same course, he was given command of Gordon's division.

"I remained in the field," said he, "until we were separated at Appomattox. I called up my troops, before they scattered, and giving them some good advice, stood in the field until not one of those gallant men stood upon it. I watched them, one by one, as they marched their several ways. Then I returned home to take up the calling which I had chosen. My first work was as pastor to the Manassas circuit, in Bartow county, where I served twelve churches. Since that time I have held the pastorate of many churches in the larger cities, but the tenderest memories I have are connected with my first mission. The people were returning home from the war, and were trying to re-establish themselves It was a time of adversity and struggle which brought men close tegether."

General Evans was born in Stewart county, and attended school in Lumpkin, Stewart county. There it was that he hung out his modest shingle for the practice of the law, after graduation from law school, and there it was that he performed the duties of an exemplary citizen until he was needed in Virginia. The story of his career in that four years is too well known to be repeated. He was always in the front, with his face to the foe. His career as a clergyman, until he was disabled by old wounds from service in the pulpit, is one of zeal for religion, and a love which embraced all men and all denominations. Now that he is no longer in the active ministry, he performs trust duties for his church which require prudence and skill

This release from the pulpit, for the last few years, has given him more opportuni ty to mingle with the people at large. His honorable career, his high character, his warm personal friendship, has won for him friends who have a strange fascination to know more of him. The requests that he should stand for the office of governor come from country as well as city from the farmer as well as from the professional man. They urge upon General Evans that he owes a duty to the people; that he possesses qualifications now essentially neces sary; in short that he is the man for the occasion.

Becoming aware of the pressure being brought to bear upon The Constitution called upon General Evans to furnish his views upon public topics. While recognizing the right of the people to call him into the gubernatorial race, if they should do so, the general insisted upon being treated as a private citizen, and as such, consented to

Talk with General Evans.

"I feel some doubt about my submitting to this interview, as I am not a public man at all nor seeking to become such, but to The Constitution I will talk as a private Georgian whose views are, of course, not such as are to be hidden when they are asked for."

When asked concerning the great public interest in financial issues, General Evansspoke slowly and impressively. He said:
"Many of the questions now exciting attention have been discussed from the foundation of the government resisting.

dation of the government until now, par during the last twenty years and especially in 1873-78-79, and 1890, so that speeches, books and essays on financial subjects are abundant.

subjects are abundant.

"The present issues to which you refer are mainly commercial and financial, but their settlement will affect seriously the cally livelihood of nearly all the people of this country, and therefore no true man

"At the same time no one can claim infallibility of judgment about the details of the settlement unless he possesses more wisdom than all other men. I start toward my conclusions with the view that the financial declarations in the democratic platform are the product of the best political and financial wisdom of a class of statesmen who are most conversant with the needs of the people of this country, and in sympathy with the people themselves. The platform is the result of the deliberations of true men at a time when the The platform is the result of the deliberations of true men at a time when the whole land was suffering from prolonged and merefless financial oppression. It touched the popular feeling everywhere. Every southern state endorsed it, almost every western state favored it, several northern states approved it, including the great state of New York, and nearly 2,000,000 northern democrats sustained it by their votes. That platform with Mr. Cleveland upon it, drove the republican party out of power and makes the populist movement merely a divider of the people. party out of power and makes the populist movement merely a divider of the people, or at least a useless agitation. Put it today on its merits before the people of the United States and it would sweep the field by a majority of more than three-fourths of the popular vote. That platform is right because it is adapted to meet the present wants and no other is. The democratic party is in closer sympathy with all the people than any that can be formed, as its traditions, its policies and its purposes all prove. Its leaders came up from the people themselves and are connected with all classes. If we cannot trust them we can trust nobody.

Democrats Should Be United.

can trust nobody.

Democrats Should Be United.

"I would here put in a plea for democratic unity. The enemies of all financial reforms expect to overthrow democracy and defeat its purpose by fostering discord in its ranks. If they succeed there is no substitute for its organization. No party can take its place or do its work. Its preservation is essential to the popular welfare. Considering that the south and west are greatly concerned, let it be remembered that these two sections gave Mr. Cleveland 225 out of the 280 electoral votes cast in his favor, while President Harrison received but a total of 144, and being thus indebted to these states for his election it is unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Cleveland would thwart their wishes as expressed in the platform. The twenty votes given by western states for Weaver show a revolt from republican politics toward democratic ideas, and the conservative states of New York, Delaware, New Jersey, and old Connecticut, together with 1.760,000 good and true democrats in the states that voted for Harrison, stood together in the faith that his election would bring the relief which the people need. All this is significant. Looking at this overwhelming expression of the popular will I have no idea that the administration contemplates a departure from the democratic platform. Let us not assail the pres-Democrats Should Be United. will I have no idea that the administration contemplates a departure from the demo-eratic platform. Let us not assail the pres-ident. Let us get together. Dif-ferences as to details may appear in de-bate, but we will not fire on our friends until we see them going over to the enemy.

"Fealty to the democratic party platform means fidelity to a trust imposed by that overwhelming body of the American people whose voice has demanded a change of that Republican policy which brought the government to the verge of bankruptcy and was impoverishing the masses of our countrymen. In the present issues I regard the pledges of the democratic party of binding The Pledges Are Binding. pledges of the democratic party of binding authority and I do not believe that they will be ignored by democratic statesmen. If it can be made plainly to appear that these pledges were unwise and would work financial disasters, the people will release their representatives from obligation to fulfill them. But they will want light from fill them. But they will want light from the friends and not from the enemies of their nectors." their platform.

As to Coinage of Sliver. "It is a settled fact," said he, "that the democratic party is committed to both gold and silver as money. We are pledged to hold to the use impartially of both gold and silver as the standard money of this country without discrimination, without charge for mintage. We should go on to fulfill that pledge without unnecessary delay without unnecessary delay without nurseed procrastination with lay, without purposed procrastination, without considering the demands of the enemies of silver money and the bullion now on hand can and should be converted into coin. We are agreed, through the terms of the latform is selfplatform itself, that we can consent to an adjustment of the coinage question with the commercial world through international agreement without surrendering our pol-icy, and this is thought to be practicable by some eminent financiers. But we must enter into the international dicussion of the sub-ject, as a gold and silver country. We have promised to maintain the parity as a gold and silver country of the platform itself, that we can consent to parity as a gold and silver country of the two metals, and make all the dollars which have the government stamp on them or the credit of the government behind them, equal to each other for all the purposes of money, and this must be carefully con-sidered in our legislation and the pledge fulfilled.

sidered in our legislation and the pledge fulfilled.

"But we cannot," said the general emphatically, "demonetize silver without injurious results to the business of the country. If I can judge by the votes and speeches made in congress during the discussion of the repeal of the compulsory purchase clause in the ill-fated Sherman act, this will not be done. Silver coin is holding its own in other great nations, and it would be employed in great quantities in this country if legislation would encourage or compel the use of silver change so that it would become a necessity in the countless transactions of commercial life. "As to any delays in legislation, this remark of the president in his last message, is very pertinent: "It is of the utmost imtance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once." This remark applies to the whole body of the reform measures and if congress once." This remark applies to the whole body of the reform measures and if congress body of the reform measures and if congress will remain in session and proceed with calm debate and actual legislation so that the people can see that the government is doing its part I am perfectly sure that the times will at once brighten, confidence will be restored and the people will stand the strain patiently, severe as it is. The pressure has now come upon thousands of workingmen, and to be sure it hurts when it strikes that numerous class, for they must have daily labor and weekly pay in order to live."

The Repeal of the Yen Per Cent Penalty.

weekly pay in order to live."

The Repeal of the 1en Per Cent Penalty.
Coming on down through the demands of the democratic platform, General Evans has decided views on the efficacy of a good state banking system. On this point he spoke pertinently and to the point.

"It appears to me," was the way he began, "that what is called 'the money power' should not be lodged solely with the general government to the exclusion of the states. The states should enjoy something of that moneyed influence without

general government to the excussion of the states. The states should enjoy something of that moneyed influence without the present prohibitory tax, and so democracy has declared. If the federal government has the monopoly the result will be the destruction of state sovereignty. The 'money power' is inclined to be despotic, whether in the hands of individuals or governments. We have nothing to dread more than the ability of men to corner money under the forms of law. Therefore, it would be wise to distribute this power so as to create many centers under our control and to our advantage, instead of suffering by the dangerous use of the one-center despotism. The ubandonment of reformation of the national banking system is properly a matter for future consideracenter despotism. The abandonment of reformation of the national banking system is properly a matter for future consideration. Able democratic financiers may readjust the system so as to maintain a national currency without retaining the objectionable features of the present act. The present facility under the act to produce violent contractions should be suppressed. The 10 per cent tax on state banking should be repealed. Some relief would come by authorizing the use of currency to the full face value of bonds, and by allowing any citizen who would purchase the bonds to have them registered and receive currency to the amount of their face value. I do not know that much of this would be done here, but I do not see any danger in granting the privilege. The main thing is the repeal of the 10 per cent tax, for it is perfectly evident that the volume of money is not sufficient for the business of this country, and cannot be under the national banking act. We are a nation of forty-four nations, doing business with each other, and this immense

interstate commerce is equal to the trade of several European kingdoma. We must meet our expanding demands for currency and not commit the Japanese act of hara-kiri by ay mearsure that will produce con-traction.

No Fear of a Good State Banking System
"I cannot see why any one should fear a good state banking system. It is true that in former times some of them failed, some were mismanaged, some were wild cat. But all that was not caused by their being operated under state charters. National banks have failed by the hundreds and wildcat speculations have been practiced under their patronage also. The people have also sustained losses by men who dealt in moey without charters. All this proves nothing against state banking. In fact, we have learned much of late years and are better prepared now than ever to introduce safe and successful banking in the states. The treasurer of the state says that there are free assets enough in this state ready to go into banking to give us the needed volume of home currency. Our home bonds, he says, are good enough to issue money on here as they are to borrow other people's money in New York, Boston or Europe. Besides such a system would make a home market for our securities and we would not be dependent on Wall street and have a heavy financial balance against us." All state banks properly organizeb under balance against us."

"All state banks properly organize under a general state law would become purchasers of silver coin and thus create a demand for it; and become buyers of state bonds and so keep the interest at home. The currency would be as good

tions to state matters. It is on all accounts better for us to look less to the general government and more to our own state development as the source of our prosperity. Georgia has immense and varied resources that insure our prosperity if we will employ them. We are departing too far from state rights and constitutional landmarks to sixt my democratic ideas. too far from state rights and constitutional landmarks to sint my democratic ideas. I believe in home rule with state, county, town and country development; in home production and consumption and sale of home goods; in the improvement of our roads, rivers, and harbors; in encouraging our mines quarries and excitent particulars in all our mines, quarries, and agriculture in all forms. We are buying too much from abroad, and not selling enough to our neighbors. Let us take care of ourselves and our soil. I am looking with as much, if not with more, interest to the action of our care carelly present legislature, then to if not with more, interest to the action of our capable present legislature than to congress. Divine providence has smiled on our fields so that our harvests are sufficient, our Georgia banks have wonderfully sustained themselves so far and are preparing to move our cotton, the farmers have used rare economy in order to save themselves and I hope they will not feel the pressure that has fallen so heavily on others. The stress on the workingman, which he, of all others, feels most keenly must be relieved. The creditor class must be forbearing and all classes must unite for the common weal. This has been a year of painful anxieties, but with the blessing of God upon us, and our honest pledges redeemed, the worst will be over before winter. But we must not expect any hasty, forced, unnatural recuperation. Speaker



GENERAL CLMENT A. EVANS.

as the credit of the state and the credit of this state is as good as gold. The bills would stay here among our people and be good anywhere in the union as long as the credit of the state stands unimpaired and that is and can be secured by constitutional provisions. A bank commission and bank examiners with frequent statements of condition with plenty of other safeguards would secure all bank instomers against loss and our people with have a home money which they can set when they need it and in the quantities that business requires. Look at the record made by Georgia banks this year. It seems to me that they have given as an object lesson that ought to inspire our confidence and convince us that we can rely on the sagacity and integrity of our bankers. It speak from a knowledge and admiration of their conservative course."

Down with the McKinley Bill.

Crisp was right when he wisely counseled putting take some time to get the benefits of a wise and satisfactory law realized by the people, and when that is done the advantages of such reform will be a living reality and the people fully cujoying it will proclaim the truth of demoractic policy."

Educational Interests.

"The last public statement of the commissioner is very gratifying. It shows that we are steadily reducing the percentage of illiteracy and that our children are deriving more practical benefits from the improved facilities which are being furnished. Competent teachers are increasing in numbers and surely it is just that their salaries should be more promptly paid. Every man who has the weifare of society in his state at heart, must rejoice at the removal of ignorance. Here are highly interesting figures taken from our last school census:

School population, 604,971. Whites, 315,-

Down with the McKinley Bill.

graphs from the present as the mass as expressing exactly my sentiments. Says he: Congress should enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform which the true the work of tariff reform which the true interests of this country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. Is not that pretty strong? The so-called common people are needing, and must have, the taxes, tariff and general finances adjusted so that the support of the government shall fall more equally upon all sections and classes. This should be done fairly and without unreasonable delay. Tariff for reyenue being the prinbe done rarry and without unreasonable delay. Tariff for revenue being the prin-ciple, it is an admitted difficulty so to adjust the schedule of duties as to produce this desired result and the table of duties for one year or period will not suit the conditions of another period. Hence occasional readjustment is necessary. So in the repeal of the present unequal tariff we must trust our democratic congress to do away with the hardships of the present law and ers of Augusta and Columbus that our cotton manufacturing interests need no high protective tariff. We are becoming a manufacturing state ourselves, but fortunately we have such favorable conditions surrounding us that the natural laws which regulate all trade can be applied to manufacturing with success. I am sure that the present tariff can be reduced and equalized and yet we can maintain our other manufacturing industries without lowering the standard of wages. It is the policy of the present tariff can be reduced and equal-ized and yet we can maintain our other manufacturing industries without lowering the standard of wages. It is the policy of our state to encourage manufacturing of all raw material which our territory pro-The Income Tax.

"This tariff question involves that other matter of the income tax. If revenues suf-ficient for economical administration of government cannot be raised by duties the government cannot be raised by duties the deficiency must be met by some additional mode of taxation—and the income tax is as fair as any other. But I think, although I may be mistaken, that under a fair, equitable tariff continued with occasional adjustments to new conditions as they arise, the duties imposed will produce the money needed. The laws of commerce will operate so as to cause that result. The arise, the duties imposed win produce the money needed. The laws of commerce will operate so as to cause that result. The high protective tar.ff, you know, creates a bar in our ports over which foreign goods cannot come and thus revenue shrinks and at the same time the consumer at home will be paying high prices for goods. But where the duties are low and fairly-placed at the proper mark, then the channel of foreign trade remains open, prices are kept at the proper rate and the revenue is raised. If a tariff commission composed of experienced congressmen and others would be charged with the duty of supplying the data, the table of duties could be regulated from time to time with no favoritism in view upon the simple principles here indicated. I can see that the income tax might not become necessary. But it is fairer to all to have an income tax than it is to have an unjust necessary. But it is fairer to all to have an income tax than it is to have an unjust tariff. So far as I am concerned I would be willing to take the income and pay the tax. It will afford me a pleasure to relieve a few distressed millionaires by assuming their taxes and enjoying their income. Under this mutually agreeable arrangement I could nay the tax and have something left to live on."

Touching Georgis State Matters.

The attention of Georgis Evans to live districts of the state of the st

rected to state politics more particular he said:
"I am glad to have you turn your qu

ghorance. Here are highly interesting neuros taken from our last school census: School population, 604,971. Whites, 315,000; colored, 289,931. Hitteracy, whites, 35,638; colored, 78,889. Number of children attending no schools, 19,701. We have 4,605 white schools, and 2,680 schools As a tariff reformer General Evans measures up to the standard. On this question he said:

"You wish me to say something about the tariff. Well, I will just quote paragraphs from the president's last message as expressing exactly my sentiments. Says terest that cannot be overlooked. Our common school system has been advanced common school system has been advanced by aggressive legislation and improved teaching. It is becoming more practical and reaches, as it ought, down among those who, for the purposes of common life, need a common school education. I think that we should provide by adequate legislation we should provide by adequate legislation for securing competent teachers and for prompt payment of their salaries. Attention also should be directed to those places in the country which suffer from meager school facilities, and better advantages should be afforded them. If the state is being damaged by an artificial flow of population from the country to the towns the remedy is not in abuse or exhortation, but in making the country the equal of the town in real advantages of every sort. What connection there is between too highly stimulated, theoretical instruction and any inated, theoretical instruction and any in disposition of the educated to practical labor, as well as the increased percentage of crimes, is worthy the thought of our educators, but I imagine that the investigaion will not lead to any backward in the true and practical instruction of the children of the people. Whatever mischief exists can be removed without abandonment of public schools. The showing of the census as to cities and towns is very remarkable. Notice, for example, the statement about Savannah, where the percentage is only one white child in 400 who can ment about Savannah, where the percentage is only one white child in 400 who cannot read and write. If I had time I would tell you from my own knowledge of a large number of schools and institutes in the state which are supplementing the efforts of the public school system and educating our boys and girls in higher branches. On the whole I think we are on right lines and the people of Georgia are not likely classed as illiterates.

The Military Arm. "The military of the state should be con-The military of the state should be continued on a good footing in all respects. But it is not best to have more companies organized than can be well maintained and kept ready for active service. With this limitation I feel sure that the state should foster this indispensable defense. The fact that we have a well disciplined, though small force well equipped and ready for small force, well equipped and ready for duty contributes very greatly to the secu-rity of the people from dangers that might otherwise threaten them. I have not vis-ited the camp near Griffin, and cannot speak of its value from my personal inspec-tion.

Our Penitentiary System "I have recently made some fresh inves-tigations into our penitentiary system, and have had some information from one of our thoughtful public men. The subject is perplexing enough to require dispassionate consideration. The number of criminals increase every year and the difficulties surrounding their management do not diminish. Much wisdom has been gained by experience, and certainly the methods now applicated in their treatment are more reasonable. experience, and certainly the methods now employed in their treatment are more rational and humane than ever. Still, the problem remains unsolved. Punishment must be dealt to wrong doers with humanity; and profit from the labor of the convict is not the highest object of a humane government. The criminal should bear the measure of the legal consequences of his crime and no more. I think it is possible before the present lease expires for the state to devise measures to utilize the labor of convicts so as to meet these requirements and avoid conflict with the labor of the citizen without making their support a burden to the full and due consideration of this greatly important subject in all its bearings, but we ought, through appropriate legislative committees, or otherwise, to get all the facts in our penitentiary

gather from the methods of other states and become more fully prepared for wise legislation. Various suggestions are partial leases, division by sex and age, employment on some public works, road building in the counties and reformatories. It is not



MRS. CLEMENT A. EVANS.

wise to adopt any Man that would bring this convict labor in open competition with other labor, or that would make a demor-alizing spectacle of the unfortunate crim-inals. Penitentiary management is diffi-cult and delicate and the officers in charge cult and delicate and the officers in charge of this business need the considerate, as well as the watchful, oversight of the people. "I will venture, with proper modesty, to say further that in some particulars our criminal laws need such revision as our judges and jurists suggest and that the prevention of crime is our first duty. As to certain outrageous crimes against our defenseless women, a speedy justice should be meted out without distinction of race or color and under the forms of state law even if a special session of the court be required for the purpose.

Rallroad Control.

Railroad Control.

"Now as to railroad control we ought to be satisfied with our commission. I think the railroad people themselves have found during this year that the commission will carefully consider their just claims. The people do not expect the commission nor their legislature to ruin the business of these indispensable common carriers, and if the commission can assist the railroads out of their present unfortunate condition they will demonstrate again, as they have often done before, the importance of their mediatory office.

Roads and Other Country Improvements." I remember very vividly the tug and

"I remember very vividly the tug and strain we used to have on about two miles of bad road leading from my father's farm to our town market only seven miles away. The balance of the road was good, but all our strain was on that two miles. My concern for country road improvement began with this experience and it has been kept up by similar sights in all parts of the state. It is a curious fact that bad coun-try roads are found in the oldest states and try roads are found in the oldest states and counties, as well as the newest. But an interest is now developing in road improvement that should be fostered. I will not go over the calculation of cost and benefits, but will say that with our improved machinery for road building it is feasible to construct good main roads leading to near markets and churches without oppressive taxtion provided, we undertake it externatically nationally and co-operatively. taxtion provided we undertake it systematically, patiently and co-operatively.

systematically, patiently and co-operatively.

But all legislation on this subject ought to have regard to the differing circumstances of the counties in the state, and much may be left to the determination of the people of each county. A reaction is taking place favorable to country improvement, caused in part by the agitation of recent years, and also by the failure of speculative town bosning. This reaction should be encouraged. Improvement of the country by roads, rural postal advantages, good schoolhouses, dwelling houses and churches, small factories and small villages will build up all the interests of our cities, and should be the order of present enterprise. In fact, when you consider that mining, quarrying, small manufacturing, fisheries, the lumber and turpentine trade, farming, fruit and grape growing, with numerous other enterprises, are all country business you cannot fail to be impressed with its magnitude and importance. Our next state fair will make new revelations on this subject.

on this subject. A Final Word. "Well," said General Evans with a grim smile, "I am glad you are through. You remind me of the old times when the street cotton buyers walked around the wagon and cut into every bale taking samples from all sides, top and bottom. I think you will find my samples to be all clean, unstained good staple, and good crean, unstained good staple, and good middling at least. My consent to this interview is given with extreme reluctance and diffidence. I am contented with my lot in life and willing to pursue the line I have in life and willing to pursue the line I have so long followed. In my heart I love my native state, and pray every day the divine blessing to abide upon it. Let me sum up by calling your attention to the fact that the financial depression was lightened in Charleston by the recent storm which wrecked a great many of its buildings. The property owners began to rebuild, unemployed labor obtained work, money began to circulate, people grew too busy to grumble; all were thankful that it was no worse. Let us go and do likewise without the help of a storm, giving our material aid to those who suffer and taking the best care of ourselves that we can."

Tired, Weak, Nervous



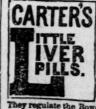
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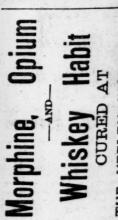
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KEELEY THE

INSTITUTE,











amused them. B thing besides the of nervousness.

The origin of story he was goi selected, out of range of his exp to entertain his fr first of a series t at his suggestion at an suggestion story-telling amor whimsically put it. He came in hu was met and ush admirer, Mr. H. S. Smith), who look a dress suit and

He was given a assembled friends "We were just Lieutenant Camer some bachelor arn on the cause of thought you had "Or was delayed added Major How

fine-looking, grayand genial humos eyes. "I knew you wou said the devoted them so." His air

ant conqueror, whi with pleasure. "I was detained port from the sil Stuart Harding, th am sorry I kept your He took the one the room and cast six faces turned and pleased expect them all. He had Handy, the cool, politician of forty-of romance as a bl remain at home; b place. Harding fa not strike Handy not strike Handy. sort of a story Bla

aged business ma Hornady was hard seemed to enjoy a Cleary, the bluff, ro superintendent, who bly expected a thrill fight or a railway
"I am afraid 1 said Harding, notin tion; he had nev ability to please the going to tell is a stories are to be; is a page from my

is a page from my I have never told doubtfully, "and I impression it will m of you will not like "I know just whus." said Lieutena new one about his porting the Tennesse "No," protested in his soft, courtly of that kind." "They were all He liked the milita "He's going to



THE MANAGING F the ball after

inauguration," saiding with pride. Ha

ent from Smythe a singular friendsh two. Sammy was ordinary society y above the ordinary above the ordinary bad a good income and an abundance of a fine specimen of tile and traveled cared little for so else exclusive of harding felt that leaving from, when over, perched himse over, perched himse and proceeded to had been promptly "Most of you rented his knee betwee hid in Honduras redution."

"I do, distinctly," ton Cardgrove, we west at the tim II the revolutions

he west at the tin Il the revolutions It was a fine piece. It was a fine piece. It was a fine piece. Yery fine," asser From a newspa der it the best piece farding continued. credit for it. I d in my life, wh an or as an indiv of self-respect. campaigns galored meetings and meetings and meetings and more only have been cotoring.

Must have been imittee," successful



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H a clean, wholesome calp, free from irritat. ng and beautifying the world, as wel est and sweetest for nd nursery. It clears lp and hair of crusts. nd dandruff, destroys copic insects which the hair, soothes irriand itching surfaces, ites the hair follicles, urishes the roots. It aly preserves, purifies autifies the hair, but s a brilliancy and fresh. the complexion and s to the hands une-

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To make his debut in the role of a selected story teller, who had been given a week to prepare his

narrative, before a critical audience of six friends, was an ordeal that under ordinary circumstances he could pass through without the slightest em-barrassment; for many times he had

told stories that had both interested and amused them. But on this occasion something besides the novelty and prominence of his position gave him just a little touch The origin of this feeling lay in the story he was going to tell. It had been selected, out of the hundreds within the

range of his experience and observation, to entertain his friends at this meeting, the first of a series that had been agreed upon at his suggestion-to advance the art of story-telling among themselves, as he whimsically put it. He came in hurriedly, a little late, and was met and ushered in by his devoted

admirer, Mr. H. Samuel Smythe (formerly Smith), who looked fresh and radiant in a dress suit and a fragrant boutonniere. He was given a warm greeting by his assembled friends.
"We were just talking about You," said Lieutenant Cameron Cardgrove, the hand-

some bachelor army man, "and speculating on the cause of your delay. We rather thought you had taken stage fright."
"Or was delayed rehearsing your piece," added Major Howell Nesbitt He was a fine-looking, gray-haired, southern man, and genial humor shone from his twinkling

"I knew you would come all right enough, said the devoted Sammy, "and I told them so." His air was that of a triumphant conqueror, while his face fairly beamed

"I was detained at the office by the re-port from the silver convention," said Stuart Harding, the newspaper man. "1 am sorry I kept you waiting.

He took the one vacant seat he found in the room and cast a hurried glance at the six faces turned upon him. Amusement and pleased expectancy were written upon them all. He had half hoped that Carter Handy, the cool, calculating, business-like politician of forty-two, who was as devoid of romance as a blue-backed speller, would remain at home; but there he was in his place. Harding fancied the story would not strike Handy. Then he wondered what sort of a story Blake Hornady, the middleaged business man, expected of him. Hornady was hard to understand, but he seemed to enjoy a good story. Roger Cleary, the bluff, robust, red-faced railroad superintendent, who sat facing him, proba-bly expected a thrilling recital of an Indian

fight or a railway disaster.
"I am afraid I will disappoint you," said Harding, noting the looks of anticipa-



THE MANAGING EDITOR SENT FOR ME."

in the ball after sending a page about the hauguration," said Sammy Smythe, glowing with pride. Harding was totally different from Smythe in every respect, yet a singular friendship existed between the two. Sammy was a perfect type of the ordinary society young man (none are above the ordinary at twenty-three) who had a good income, tots of stylish clothes and an abundance of leisure. Harding was a fine specimen of the hard-working, versatile and traveled newspaper man, who cared little for society or for anything else exclusive of his profession.

Harding felt that his nervousness was leaving frim, when he kicked his chair over, perched himself on the center table and proceeded to light a cigarette that had been promptly furnished by Sammy.

Most of you remember," said he, holding his knee between his hands, "the work I did in Honduras reporting an expected prolution."

I do. distinctly," said Lieutonant Camin the ball after sending a page about the

and in Honduras reporting an expected revolution."

"I do. distinctly," said Lieutenant Cameron Cardgrove, who was stationed in the set at the time and had read about all the revolutions with absorbed interest. "It was a fine piece of work."

"It was a fine piece of work."

"Yery fine," assented Sammy.

"From a newspaper standpoint, I consider it the best piece of work I ever did," Harding continued, "and yet I deserve has credit for it. In fact, nothing I ever did a my life, whether as a newspaper man or as an individual, caused me such loss of self-respect. I have reported political conventions out of number and political campaigns galore; I have written up ward meetings and caucauses, and spun column after column about stump debates, and once only have I given my reports a prisan coloring.

"Interest the service of t

office to do my rouine assignments, the managing editor sent for me. He held a yellow cablegram in his hand, and as I entered his room he glanced up from it

yenow catolegram in his hand, and as I entered his room he glanced up from it and said:

"'Harding, I am going to send you to Honduras. You leave in two hours."

"He explained that a new uprising was imminent—an uprising that promised to be a bloodier one than any ever before experienced by that country of constant revolutions. 'I need give you no instructions,' he said. 'You know what news is: go there and send it to us. We want the situation just as you find it.'

"Two hours is not a long time in which to prepare for an ocean voyage. I rushed on board the big steamer at the last moment; my information was that my passes and credentials would be on board. A half dozen of the newspaper fellows were ahead of me, and were grouped on the deck. 'Why, Harding, are you here?' they cried as I made my way over the gangplank.

"We got into Truxillo, after doubling."

deck. 'Why, Harding, are you here?' they cried as I made my way over the gangplank.

"We got into Truxillo, after doubling Cape Honduras, about the same hour in the afternoon that we had left New York several days before. On the way out I met an Englishman, who was in business at that port, and he secured me a good room in the hotel where he was stopping. The place was as foreign to me as the heart of Africa. I strolled out that afternoon in order to get some idea of the situation, and to meet English speaking people to save myself from a feeling of hopeless isolation. I knew about what the revolution would be; the same old story. The fight between the powers that be and a party of hotheaded, ambitious and, perhaps, revengeful revolutionists. I suppose I watched the crowd for an hour, and had just started to return to my hotel when a woman's figure came toward me along the street. Something in the fine figure and graceful carriage made me think that I had seen her before, and I waited. I recognized her as she came near me."

"Here's where the woman comes in," broke in Roger Cleary. "I wonder if she

near me."
"Here's where the woman comes in,"
broke in Roger Cleary. "I wonder if she
can speak English?"
Harding did not heed the interruption.

but went on:
"'Is this Miss Villiers, of New York?"



"I WROTE OUT THE STORY."

I asked in surprise, extending my hand. She turned and held out her hand frankly. It is,' she said, 'and this is Stuart Harding. I remember you very well. What on earth are you doing here?' I have just arrived,' I said to her, 'but what could have brought you here?' Brought me here!' she laughed in surprise, 'why this is my home!" home!'
"Then I remembered I had heard that her

"Then I remembered I had heard that her father had financial interests in Central America. I had met Miss Villiers in New York two Years before, just after she finished school. She had the beauty of the Castilian women and spoke English fluently. "I am afraid I will disappoint you," said Harding, noting the looks of anticipation; he had never before doubted his ability to please them. "The story I am going to tell is a true one, as all our stories are to be; and more than that, it is a page from my newspaper experiences. I have never told it before," he added doubtfully, "and I am anxious about the fory out will not like it."

"I know just what he's going to tell us," said Lieutenant Cardgrove, "it's a new one about his experiences whike reporting the Tennessee miners' war."

"No," protested Major Howell Nesbitt, in his soft, courtly way, "we've had scores of that kind."

"They were all good," Cardgrove said. He liked the military flavor of them.

"He's going to tell about how he took "He's going to tell about how he took "Central America somewhere," she wait in elegant style with good people and appeared to have plenty of money. She had left New York a fortnight before I knew it. I met her friend, Mrs. Carr, on the street and asked about Miss Villiers. She was surprised that I didn't know. 'Why she is in Central America somewhere,' she said.

'I am astonished that you best."

"And now I had met Miss Villiers in New York two years before, just after she finished school. She had the beauty of the Castilian women and spoke English fluently. She was in the Castilian women and spoke English fluently. She was in the Castilian women and spoke English fluently. She was a surprised that I didn't know. 'Why she is in Central America somewhere,' she said. 'I am astonished that you best."

"And now I had met Miss Villiers she finished school. She had the beauty of the Castilian women and spoke English fluently. She was under that it is a page from my newspaper experiences, and she was seen more data the castilian women and spoke English fluently. She was under the data had antly two said and she was such that I was a not she was a single she were full and red, yet sensitive. Her figure was superb—perfect—and she was as lithe and graceful as any devotee of Delsarte

walked along together.

"You didn't know,' she said, 'that I was a native of this country? I was in the United States only to be educated.'

"She was a charming companion and I found that I had walked by her side until we had almost left the city behind us and stood in front of a stately enclosure, with a residence setting far back half hidden behind the luxuriant foliage. We had become quite confidential and her face was flushed with a rich glow.

"We stopped before the large gate that opened into the enclosure still talking.

"Miss Villiers,' I said, 'wouldn't it be advisable for you to go back to New York for awhile? I have trustworthy information that a terrible revolution is imminent. Your life would be in danger here.'

"She glanced up at me startled. 'Oh, I think these rumors must be unfounded,' she said hastily. 'The revolutions are so cruel. In case there is one, you will help the government, of course,?'

"She had placed her gloved hand on my arm in her agitation and was bending eagerly forward. 'No,' I said emphatically, for an instinct told me that I was saying just what she desired me to say. 'No, will not. The government is too cruel.

orer, perched himself on the center table and proceeded to light a cigarette that had been promptly furnished by Sammy.

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"Must have been appointed on the ward that was five years ago.

"Must have been appointed on the ward the time," began Harding, "and was been thrown out of power by a revolution and a bloody one, I fear. Father is the leader. He has sore grievances, for he has been thrown out of power by a revolution and a bloody one, I fear. Father is the leader. He has sore grievances, for he has been thrown out of power by a revolt; and then he is the champlon of a principle. Just as soon as the plans mature the time," began Harding, "and was been thrown out of power by a revolt; and then he is the champlon of a principle. Just as soon as the plans mature the time," began Harding, "and was been thrown out of power by a revolt; and then he is the champlon of a principle. Just as soon as the plans mature the time," began Harding, "and was been thrown out of power by a revolt. I was been thrown out of power by a revolt. "For some reason her disclosure did not surprise me. Our previous conversation had somehow prepared me for this. I said

nothing, but, growing more and more animated as she talked, she laid the whole plan of the uprising before me. She trusted me implicitly, even to giving me the names of the leaders and the date when the outbreak was expected to come. As I listened to her the conviction grew in my mind that her father was about to stir up a cruel and causeless rebellion. No higher motives than those of revenge and power to be gained impelled him onward. And yet she believed in the righteousness and justice in his cause with all her heart.

"Darkness was falling when I left her. I felt a thrill of triumph in the consciousness that I had in my possession the entire plot of the revolutionists. I was sure that none of my rivals had such information. As I started to go Miss Villiers said: This is where I live. Come out to see me tomorrow. I am glad to have some one here whom I can trust as a friend.

"I went to my room and wrote out the story. I gave every detail, mentioned every name I could remember and made it as picturesque as possible. Miss Villiers figured in it in a very romautic way. I gave what she had told me as near word for word as I could recall it and described her as the beautiful girl whom many New Yorkers would remember, not as charming young woman just out of school. It was far into the night when I finished and as I read it over I felt the deep sense of satisfaction that comes to those who realize that they have done their best. My story was sketcy, yet graphic and dramatic. I felt that it was good. The next morning I filed it with a private message to the managing editor that it was to be used only on the eve of the outbreak.

"The next day I spent leisurly, while the other newspaper men were running their legs off trying to seent a rebellion. I saw Miss Villiers often during the few days that followed. The day after I sent my story I called on her. She was expecting me; her dress, her manner betrayed it, and the greeting I received was even more cordial than that of our first meeting.

"She became more and more c

"My paper had printed my story four days too early! Not another paper had a line!

"Damn their blundering souls,' was all I could say. 'Is it possible they have printed my story in spite of my instructions?' 'We are the blundering idiots,' said Hewton; 'you've beat the finest.' I left them abruptly and walked out of the place, going anywhere. I was confused: I tried to estimate the probable result of the premature publication. I felt a sense of personal unsafety. I hadn't walked long before I stood in front of Miss Villiers's gate. I wondered if she knew of it. I was undecided whether to see her or not. I had started to turn away when I heard her voice, and there she stood facing me. She extended her hand in frank welcome, and I felt unspeakably relieved. Evidently she had not heard the truth.

"We walked together to the house and she led me to a small parlor up stairs. She was very calm in all her movements, but I could see that she was disturbed. 'Where is your father?' I asked. 'Is it possible that you have not heard? she answered sadly. 'He was arrested last night, but so were fifty others of the leaders.' Here was a worse state of affairs than I had anticipated; my cablegram had informed the government. I felt like a guilty coward, but she had no word of reproach for my action. 'It is all over,' she said sorrowfully: 'nothing can save father, now.'

"'And what will become of you?' I asked excitedly. She was very calm then, and said, simply: 'I am expecting the soldiers every moment; I, too, will be arrested. Perhaps they have already surrounded the house.' I walked to the window and peered out into the shrubbery and pretended to smile at her fears. 'This

rested. Perhaps they have already surrounded the house.' I walked to the window and peered out into the shrubbery and pretended to smile at her fears. This must not be,' I told her. There is a way to save you. You can leave with me for New York tonight. You must come: I entreat you to do it.' In my eagerness I think I took her hand. Her face brightened, but the next instant she shook her head sadly. They would get both of us,' she said: 'go alone: you shall not be dragged into trouble on my account.' I persisted, but she remained firm.

"Then, what will you do?' I asked her. You must not be arrested. Is there anything I can do?' 'Nothing,' she said. decisively: 'nothing but leave me. I will go with the soldiers: I have no weapon.' For an instant I hesitated with my hand on the door. 'If you will not come with me.' I said, 'then take this,' and I offered her my pistol. She took it in her left hand, while she held out her right to me. I grasped it with both of mine. For a moment we looked into each others eyes; hers did not flinch: I looked at the floor. Both of us felt that it was the last time we should ever meet.

"Just then she took from the folds of her dress a letter and handed it to me. I



"DAMN THEIR BLUNDERING SOULS!"

"DAMN THEIR BLUNDERING SOULS!"
grasped it and started to tear it open.
'Not until you reach America,' she said. I placed it in my pocket. 'Goodby,' she repeated; 'goodby.' She drew her hand away. It seemed cowardly to leave her there alone; once I started to turn back, but her looks forbade me. 'Goodby, Miss Villiers,' I said and hurriedly left the room.

"At the end of the avenue I was stopped by an officer and four soldiers and placed under arrest. Before I could realize what had happened they were going through my pockets. They found nothing of importance, besides my credentials and passport, until one man discovered the envelope handed me by Miss Villiers. He tore it open and a miniature fell to the ground. This seemed to satisfy him and he ordered my release. I did not leave, however, as I was anxious to learn Miss Villiers's fate. I followed the officers to the house and went with them through room after room searching for her. Finally they entered the parlor where I had left her fifteen minutes before. She was there still. She had not left the spot where she was standing when I said goodby. She had fallen to the floor. Her right arm lay outstretched, grasping the pistol I had given her. A narrow, crimson stream, yet fresh and warm had coursed half across the carpet and formed a pool just where the light fell full upon it. The soldiers gathered about her in a curious group and the captain's voice broke the silence. 'She was plucky enough,' he said. I walked away as fast as I could."

Harding paused, and a silence lasting for full half minute had passed before his hearers realized that the stary was done. "And the miniature?" asked Blake Hor.

"I had forgotten," said the newspaper man. He took a small, oval-shaped ob-ject from his pocket, and placing it care-



"AND I OFFERED HER MY PISTOL."

fully on the table, walked over to the fire-

"She was devilish pretty," said Major "She was devilish pretty," said Major Nesbitt.
"And the pistol," commented Sammy Smythe; "I would have been afraid to give it to her if I had been you, Harding."
The newspaper man was gazing into the

fire.

Lieutemant Cardgrove gave Harding a keen look, and turning to Major Nesbitt, said: "Major, are you going my way?"



A "RUN DOWN" and "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work. And, with a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you're an easy prey to all sorts of ailments.

That is the time to

prey to all sorts of ailments.

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every case, you have your money back. \$500 is offered, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for an incurable case of Catarrh. Their remedy perfectly and permanently cures the

worst cases.

They Explain Their Position and Leave the Public to Decide

Whether They Are Right or Wrong This has been rightly called the age of progress. We accomplish more in the same length of time than at any time in the past, because of the wise division of our occupations. Man does not engage in such a variety of employment as he used to, but accomplishes more, because his energies are concentrated in one direction. He realizes the fact that he must now content himself with playing one part in the great drama of life. The lawyer, doctor and merchant is no longer one and the same person, and those who have made themselves famous during the last decade have sought to excel in but one direction. The legal profession has grown to such immense proportions that one special branch is more than sufficient to occupy one mind. The corporation lawyer, and the criminal lawyer each finds in h's specialty more than he cau't master and thus it is with the medical profession. The dentist This has been rightly called the age of pro-



the medical profession.

The dentist finds cases in his practice that chalenge it streament is wider than that formerly occupied by the doctor that was supposed to know all about d teeth merely as

the human system and pulled teeth merely as a pastime.

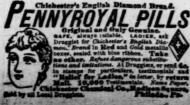
In no other profession has close attention to one particular branch brought such satisfactory results as in the practice of medicing. A hundred different minds are now at work in as many channels of research and the results are most satisfactory. Diseases that were considered incurable only a short time ago, are now successfully treated by new and improved methods, and the most wonderful results have been obtained by the specialists. Oblivious to all else but the diseases he treats he is successful because he concentrates his extre energy in one particular direction. This accounts for the remarkable cures that Dr. Hathaway & Co. are effecting in their line of specialities, which embrace the following diseases: syphilis, stricture, hydrocele, diseased or unnatural discharges, impotency, lost manhood, nervous debinty, night losses, exemanhood, nervous full specialists in their hine because they have mastered their profession. Persons suffering from any of the above diseases and falling to consult them throw away their brightest chance. Consultations are free and charges for treatment are very reasonable. Our course of freatment by mail has proved very successful. Send for simptom blank; No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases. If you cannot call on Dr. Hathaway & Co. address them at 21.2 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. Roms 34, 35, Inman building, Hours 9 to 12: 2 to 6; to 9. Sundays 10 to 1. the human system and pulled



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Our stock fairly revels in the most beautiful styles and shapes.

HERE AGAIN is where you can be fitted in widths from the narrowest to the widest.

ANY LAST, either a light hand-sewed, turned sole, or a pretty extension edge.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST STYLE?

Button Shoe, with creased vamps and 7 large WE ARE AIMING for the Ladies' trade of Atlanta in FANCY SLIPPERS as well as other footwear. Slippers for every imaginable purpose and of the most delicate shades at the

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HE WAS BORN AND REARED IN IRELAND

And Came to This Country in 1873-He Is at the Head of the Wilson Seals Co., and Two B. and L. Associations.

A live and energetic merchant who ha shared the fortunes of Atlanta for the past twenty years, and who has illustrated, in his own advancement much of the pluck and enterprise that has been associated with Atlanta's growth, is Mr. A. McD.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Ireland and inherits, in his genial temperament, all of those glowing attributes which have ren-dered the typical Irishman not only the truest of friends but the best of companions. He is always in a good humor and seems, in this respect, to embody an April day.

There are few men, however inclined by pature to look on the bright side of things, who are not at times more than apt to be-come discouraged and to adopt a gloomy view of the situation. It may be said of Mr. Wilson, however, that the source of his good cheer is perennial, and throughout the summer while many have complained of the hard times, he has quietly adopted the logic of "Uncle Remus," and looked to the future for his satisfaction. future for his satisfaction.

Mr. Wilson was born at Longford, in the west of Ireland, on the 25th of April, 1852. His father whose name was Will-

and he turned his feet in the direction of Atlanta.

It was in the winter of 1872 that Mr. Wilson acquired his citizenship in Atlanta. He has ever since that time been an active and progressive member of the body politic, and the influence of no citizen has been exerted with a better purpose to the growth and we fare of this community.

Soon after arriving in Atlanta, Mr. Wilson began to clerk for W. F. Stokes & Bro., to whose father he had been apprenticed in Ireland. It was largely through their influence that he had been prevailed to come to this country. Mr. Wilson remained with this firm until 1879, when he went into business for himself.

Adopting the wholesale grocery business, he had little use for the trade which he had acquired in the old country. His progress was rapid from the time he embarked in his new occupation, which seemed to coincide with his tastes and bring out those latent resources of which he himself had scarcely dreamed. He started out with a partner but he soon acquired the absolute ownership of the business and continued to operate it under his own individual name until last year when the Wilson-Seales Company was formed, which is one of the largest in the city.

Mr. Wilson was united in marriage on the 14th of December, 1875, to Miss Maggie A. O'Connor, a lovable and cultured lady, whose influence has been of great value to him in the making of his career. His home life is a model of domestic cheer and comfort, and the elegance of a richly furnished household is sweetened by that abundant flowing of the heart, which gives to life its sweetest charm and to home its most exquisite happiness.

In 1881, Mr. Wilson received a telegram from Ireland, announcing the serious illness of his father, and requesting him, if possible, to return home. Making his arrangement, he set out for Ireland without delay. He was delayed, however, on the water for a period of fourteen days, by a violent storm, and when he reached the old homestead he found to his surprise and sorrow that his father had been d



iam Wilson, was a thrifty and energetic nan, and the agent for a large domain, which yielded a yearly rental of 200,000 pounds of English money. He was a thorough man of business and as such instilled into his son's mind at an early age, the importance of doing everything he un-dertook well and to have a special core for well and to have a special care for

The good advice, which was supplemented by the influence of a good example, was not by any means slow in taking root, and the father was rejoiced in the course of a few years, to find that his parental counsel had been wisely assimilated in the making of his son's character.

charming spots in the west of freland, abounding in the richest of vegetation and beautified by the presence of the hawthorn and the shamrock. If he could have selected the spot himself with all of the information which he has since gleaned from European travel, he could scarcely have improved upon the situation, not even in the sunny south, which was destined to share with Erin the honors of a place in his af-

beyhood of Mr. Wilson, after the pat-The boyhood of Mr. Wilson, after the pattern of others in the neighborhood, was spent in chasing the rabbit over the Irish hills and in those hardy exercises which enables a boy to lay the foundations of a good constitution, at the risk of losing his life in the promotion of his health. It is a wonder that a boy ever gets beyond his knee breeches, for no boy ever went away from home, whose going did not imply a doubt and whose return was not a signal for rejoicing.

doubt and whose return was not a signal for rejoicing.

At the early age of nine, Mr. Wilson was sent to a boarding school, and here, to quote that gentleman himself, his mischief outran his scholarship. He was fond of all exercises that carried him out into the open air and that gave him the privilege of testing the capacity of his lungs. He was full of the spirit of good fellowship and was never backward in any movement that promised a lot of fun or that was destined to be handed down as a daring exploit.

After leaving school, where five years of his boyhood were spent, he began to learn a trade which was at that time a fashion among the boys in Ireland. He applied himself assidiuously to do his work and was soon an accomplished saddler, as well as an expert in the manufacture of brides and other articles of similar use.

This employment was but the preparation which the young adventurer was making for his contemplated voyage to American This contemplated voyage to American This contemplated voyage to American This countery had long been the fav.

and which the young adventurer was maxing for his contemplated voyage to America. This country had long been the favorite asylum of his fellow countrymen, and hundreds of them, lashed by the persecutions of the mother country, had sought the hospitality of our shores, only to realize that America was but a synonym for opportunity.

America was but a synonym for opportunity.

He felt an irresistible impulse moving him in this direction. He thought the matter over deliberately and the more he reasoned, the firmer he resolved. At last he made up his mind and agreed upon the day for leaving.

He embarked in the steamer, the "City of Paris," on the 7th of July, 1872, and the mist, in a few hours, enveloped the emerald shores of his beloved island. His feelings, however, ran ahead and instead of grieving over the haunts of his boyhood, he began to speculate as to what he should do when he reached America. It was not until he had ventured far out into the ocean, and the waste of waters surrounded him on every side, that he began to entertain the least doubt as to the future. This was soon dispelled, however, by familiarity with the deep. The breezes that fanned the vessel brought dreams of opulent wealth from beyond the sea, while the sun, as it looked out from the clear sky, appeared to flood the deck with the melted gold of that fabled region.

In the course of a few days, the good

food the deck with the melted gold of that in the doubled region.

In the course of a few days, the good thip anchored safely in the harbor of New York. It was on the 18th of July, and without a friend to meet him, that he first measured his shoes against the earth and breathed in the atmosphere of the new world. His spirits were not in the least depressed, and he began to look around with an evident degree of satisfaction, as the stately turrets of New York loomed up before him. He remained in the metroposis until the following November, when the south, which opened a more inviting field, prevailed at last upon the young adventurer,

boyhood, and then returned to America.

He made another trip, however, in1890, taking with him this time his wife and son. The objective point of the trip was Oberammergau, the scene of the "Passion Pay," which he witnessed, in a drenening rain, but with a lively degree of interest. On this trip he visited all the principal cities of the continent and extended his travels. continent and extended his travels or the continent and extended his trave's into Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, England and Ireland. He was absent for several months and the trip was one of great pleasure as well as sight-seeing.

Mr. Wilson, as a business man, ranks high in the community. He is the president of the Mechanica', Building and Loun Association.

lad been wisely assimilated in the making of his son's character.

The country of Mr. Wilson's nativity was at that time, and still is, one of the most charming spots in the west of Ireland, abounding in the richest of vegetation and abounding in the richest of vegetation and abounding in the richest of vegetation and spots. ganizations of its kind in the south. Mr. Wilson has never sought or desired public office, but has been at all times solicitous for the good of the community. He is well acquainted with the popular discussions of the day, is a close reader of the newspaper, and in the proper with any one in disand is ready to cope with any one in dis-cussions that are pertinent to trade and

cussions that are perment to trade and finance.

Mr. Wilson is a member of St. Philip's church, with which organization he has been connected ever since he came to this city. His private life is above rproach and neither have ever been questioned. Good natured and genial, he seems to have entered into a covenant with the sunshine, and to vie with its mission in making the world brighter. The influence of such a life and character is a vitalized monument of good, and its worth to the community can neither be measured or computed.

Before breakfast Bromo-Seltzer Acts as a bracer—trial bottle 10c.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Mr. H. B. Elston at No. 3 East Alabams

Street Is an Expert. Now that September is here and the Now that september is the date wather will soon be getting cooler, you will need a change in your clothing. You cannot wear thin goods the year round. You want something that is thick, warm, comfortable, something that will protect your health and make you feel bouyant and happy. Mr. Harry B. Elston, No. 3 East Alabama street, is doing some of the choic-Alabama street, is doing some of the choicest merchant tailoring you ever saw. He has a full and assorted line of the most stylish patterns imaginable, and before you give your order for a suit this season, go see him and let him show you what he has. It will be to your interest, no doubt, as he will sell you first-class goods at a very reasonable price. He has made a great record in doing this in the past two or three years, and he proposes to keep the good work going. Remember that his place is No. 3, East Alabama street. ing. Remember that East Alabama street.

This popular and efficient instructor in music is now prepared to give special les-sons on the piano. He is competent, having sons on the plano. He is competent, having been educated at one of the greatest musical institutions of the country, and the fact that many of the very best people endorse and patronize him is itself an evidence of his ability. If you have a child whom you desire to educate in wave in the control of the c desire to educate in music, you will do well to address Professor W. F. Grace, P. O. Box, 531, have him call on you and

Without disparaging the ideas and methods of other professors and institutions, I,—toMademoiselle Viett, feel justified in saying that my method of practical French instructions is unexcelled by any, as my numerous testimonials prove. Being a native of France—to the tongue and manner born—with an unbroken record of success in that country and, also, in Charleston, S. C., I solicit a share of the kind patronage of Arlanta's cultured people. A fair field and no favor is all that I desire.

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AMONG THE BOOKS.

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THE RAGE FOR SHORT STORIES

Three Recent Volumes of Short Stories American in Europe-A Book of Travels-Literary Notes.

THE HEAVENLY TWINS, by Sarah Grand. Cassell & Co., publishers.

About thirty years ago George Eliot wrote wrote an essay on "Silly Female Novelists," which nipped in the bud and withered a score of vaulting imaginations that were pour out their morbid fictions on paper. The lesson was a wholesome one. Coming from a woman who was above all suspicion of jealousy the essay could not be attributed to either envy or to masculine scorn. Hence, t was accepted as true.

It was accepted as true.

It is high time that another avenger of offended taste should arise. There have been of late a number of stilted novels run upon the public, which in too many instances, have been caught up by the press and endorsed in glowing terms. A critic is not always infainble. Taken altogether the critics of the daily press can be trusted with more surety than the critics of the regular reviews, for in this day every review has its literary hobin this day every review has its literary hob by, which it rides a steeplechase to the death. The newspaper critic as a rule follows has in The newspaper critic as a rule rollows dividual bent, and is untrammeled by anything, but what lack of judgment may be has innerent fault. A newspaper has no literary inner to which it must hew, and the average newspaper critic is much more hoeral with praise and much more ready to denounce than the margine or series than we craftsman.

only earmarks that it bears of the present i its having a moral trend and purpose—a hold to set forth. Aside from this moral tone, to set forth. Aside from this moral tone, it is essentially like some of the romances of hair a century ago. You can see it in the very names of the characters and places. The heroine is named Evadne. Her husband, whom she overwhelms with her righteous scorn, is Major Colquhoun. Then there is a Lord Dawne, a courtly, dignined, handsome gentleman, with iron gray hair, whose country place is known as Morne. There is an Ideata, an Angelica, a Diavolo, a Lady Fulda, and an analoge string of lotter and somerous names. endless string of lofty and sonorous names, such as are seldom met with outside of this

type of romance.
The herome, Evadne, is a most remarka-The herome, Evadue, is a most remarkable young lady. At an early age she begins to cultivate the spiritual and intellectual side of hire mind to such an extent that at the age of nineteen she is a prodigy. At that age she is thrilled to a high degree by discovering a chemistry at a library. Overcome with intellectual emotions at reading the wonderful process of manufacturing muriatic acid in the process of digestion, she rushes home to her mother and all but throws that lady into a fit by attempting to read it aloud to her. We nother and all but throws that hay into a fit by attempting to read it aloud to her. We have it on authority of the author, that "at nineteen Evadne looked out of narrow eyes at an untried world inquiringly. She wanted to know, he found herself forced to put prejto know. he found herself forced to put prejudice aside in order to see beneath it, deep down into the sacred heart of things, where the truth is, and the bewildering clash of human precept with human practice ceases to vex. One can imagine the consternation a young lady would inspire who roamed up and down the world serene in the consciousness that she has discovered that depth in the heart of things where the bewildering clash of human precept with human practice ceases to vex. One would suppose that, armed with this vast profundity of knowledge, the heroine would have been content. But such was not the case. Literature and science also engaged her youthful mind, and the works of fielding and Smollet fill the vial of her righteous indignation.

It must not be understood that Evadne was prone to read indiscriminately anything that came in her way. Oh, 10! The author assures us that she was not "omnivorous" in her choice of books. "She always had a solid book in her hand, and some standard work of fiction also; but she read both with the utmost deliberation, and with intellect clear and senses unaffected by anything. After stadying anatomy and physiology, she took up pathology, of course." Of course! What more fitting food could be found for such a phenome-It must not be understood that Evadne was

deliberation, and with intellect clear and senses unaffected by anything. After stadying anatomy and physiology, she took up pathology, of course." Of course! What more clogy, of course." Of course! What more fitting food could be found for such a phenomenon? But even here her erudition does not end. From these themes "she naturally went on to prophylactics and therapeutics, but was quite unharmed." Just why it was necessary to state that she was quite unharmed by these last named studies does not appear. One would think, from reading it, that prophylactics and therapeutics were some species of moral dynamite, which had a tendency to atomize the imprudent student. But Evadne comes out unscathed.

But every one eventually meets fate in some form or other. Even Evadne meets her fate. But she meets it bravely. On day she wanders into a sequestered chapel. Her young affections have conjured up the idea that some great soul is destined for her. Strangely enough, this companion spirit meets her. Her thoughts had wandered: way from the lesson that was being read, to this subject of private devotion, and as she formulated the desoire for a sign, for some certainty by which she might know the man whom the dear Lord intended to be her husband, she looked away, but her eyes were drawn back inevitably, and this time the glance of those other eyes enlightened her. Her heart bounded—her face flushed. This was the sign, she was sure of it. She had felt nothing like it before, and although she never raised hereyes and sighed for her."

What an ideal romance! Think of "thrilling through the rest of a service" with the consciousness that there, across an alsle, sits her future husband! She has not met him, but what is a mere introduction, a personal acquaintance, to a girl who feels in her soul that she sees her fate? This must be taken as an instance of her power to "see deep down into the heart of things, where tru

that she sees her fate? This must be taken as an instance of her power to "see deep down into the heart of things, where truth is." It is rather disappointing, after this romantic episode, to find that this beautiful ideal is a bald headed array officer, who is a roue, and who fails utterly to appreciate the exalted soul with which he is united. Evadue "thrills" until her wedding day. The wedding is to her an ideal one, Just before leaving for the continent. On a bridal tour, she runs up stairs, and finds a letter on her bureau. Opening it, she reads a malicious epistle, disclosing some of the former escapades of the Lothario, whom she has just wed. In anstant affection is chilled into contempt. She does not get mad. Her calm soul soars above that. She does not even do what Ethel Newcombe did (begging Ethel Newcombe's pardon for mentioning her in this connection), when she received a letter about Lord Kew. Ethel, very sensibly, showed the letter to Kew, and that put an end to matters between them. Old lady Kew called Ethel a fool when she heard about it, which was very impolite for an old lady to do, to say nothing of its being a falschood. But Evadue is of different mould. She calmily gets into the cab with Colonel Colquboun, rides to the station with him, and then, when he is not looking, skips out to parts unknown to investigate the story of the letter, leaving the Colonel, her family, and everybody else in the utmost ignorance of her whereabouts. This is another one of her efforts to discern the truth of things.

But it is useless to further trace the career of this young lady. It is told in seven hundred pages of small type, and is entangled in a veritable skein of other inconsistent characters. The only reason that so much has been said about the novel is that some anthorities have seen fit to speak well of it, and a prominent literary weekly has gone to the trouble to refer to the author as a lady who writes under the nom de plume of "Satah Grand." and then give a short account of her life, and ancestry,

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA. The constitution of the United States and of Georgia, not anti-Christian, by Hon. N. J. Hammond, Franklin Publishing House, Atlanta. THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

mond, Frankin Puonsians
\$1.00.
The readers of The Constitution will readily recall the series of able papers written by Colonel Hammond in defense of the University of Georgia, and recently published in these columns. They were widely read and noticed at the time. These papers, with other matter

relating to the defense of the university, and to its history as a great educational institution, have been brought together in an attractive little volume. The book cannot fail to prove interesting to all friends of the
university, and will doubtless do great rood in
shaping the public opinion in a favorable way
toward that much attacked institution. There
is no doubting the force of the author's legic.
It moves with all precision to be expected
from a trained lawyer. The papers are able
and statesmanilke, and the book cannot fail
to deeply interest not only those who have the
best interests of the university at heart, but
also those who are interested in the study of
local or constitutional history. The book
will be a powerful ally of all who have the
future of the university of ·leorgia at heert.

Some Short Stories.

Some Short Stories.

DAY AND NIGHT STORIES, by T. R. Sullivan. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, pub-lishers. For sale at Lester's book store, TAVISTOCK TALES, by Gilbert Parker and others. Tait Sons & Co., New York, pul-lishers.

others. Tait Sons & Co., New York, publishers.

MR. TOMMY DOVE AND OTHER STO-

lishers.

MR. TOMMY DOVE AND OTHER STORIES, by Margaret Deland. Houghton.
Midlin & Co., Boston, publishers. For sale
at Lester's book store.

The usual duliness that hangs over the summer season of the publishers has been relieved by the number of volumes of short
stories that have appeared. New stories, old
stories, good stories and bad stories. If having
the virtue of brevity, have been put together
in bindings and sent out to do their part toward amusing the great public, which is supposed to be too warm to read anything longer
than one chapter.

Day and Night Stories by T. R. Sullivan, is
one of these. The stories are light and entertaining. They show imaginative power
and are told in an excellent style. They are
well up to the standard of the conventional
magazine story of the period, but none of
them appear to be anything more than this.

Mr. Tommy Dove and other stories by Mar-

magazine story of the period, but home of them appear to be anything more than this.

Mr. Tommy Dove and other stories by Margaret Deland is a collection of five stories, also average stories of the magazines style and also quiet and conventional. There is nothing about any of them to excite either strong praise or strong censure. Of course, it is hard to imagine anything but quiet actions and talk from homely easy going people, such as the author writes about; nor would it be just to criticise work which comes up to the measure set for it. But it does seem that something more bold and dramatic could be madeout of even commonplace events. Mr. Tommy Dove was an apothecary, and his love affair could not, therefore, be expected to partake of the tragic fervor that inspired the original Romeo. But even an apothecary might do something desperate, or say something desperate to fulfill his whole duty in amusing people. Mr. Venus, it will be remembered, was something in his peculiar way as any other lover. But then the subdued quiet story is immensely popular these days, and it must be confessed that the supply is fully equal to the demand.

Tavistock Tales are made of different stuff.

Tavistock Tales are made of different stuff. The March of The White Guard, by Gilbert Parker is fine. The stories are nearly all dramatic, are finely illustrated, and have both plot and action about them. There are eleven of them in all. Of the three volumes this is decidedly the best.

plot and action about them. There are eleven of them in all. Of the three volumes this is decidedly the best.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE, by One of Them. Tait, Sons & Co., New York, publishers. It is not a good sign for a man who is going to deal in vague personalities to withhold his name. The anonymous correspondent is a personage in whom not much reliance can be placed. The author of "Americans in Europe" is a gentleman with an evident turn for a piece of gossip, and he goes for his fellow exiles with gloves off. His chosen theme is the American girl and the titled foreigner, a theme made somewhat threadbare by constant repetition, but of the threadbare by constant repetition, but of the remain interest. The book tells some good stories and professes to know a great deal about all the polite and impolite American society in Europe. It is not all caustic or severe, as, many distinguished American residents abroad are necorded full honer for the position that they hold, but most of them come in for a share of sarcasm. The stories evidently have some foundation, though it is very probable that many of them were annufactured out of the whole ofth.

FOUR CENTURIES LATER, or HOW I DISCOVERED EUROPE, by Ben Holt. Bretano's, New York. \$1.50.

There are few things so painful to witness as the gyrations of a man who aspires to be writty, but who can be nothing more than facetious. The fau't becomes aggreyated when the effort spoils a book neathy bound and heautifully printed. "Four Centuries Later" is the chronicle of the travels of the author through Europe. He evidently intends to write something that will come up to that nondescript, standard known as "ponular," In his effort to do so he snoils. The result is a succession of strained efforts at being funny, which make what little failent he may display as a good reconteur.

BOOKS and Authors.

There has been of late a wonderful revival

Books and Authors.

There has been of late a wonderful revival of old English stories and the publishers have been vieing with each other in bringing out handsome editions of novels which unti-

out handsome editions of novels which until
the past few years have been known but little
more than as names.

The latest instance of this kind is the
beautiful edition of the "Bronte Novels,"
announced by the Macmillins. The Brontes
were the contemporaries of Dickens and
Thacker and George Enot, but their wirk
shows no trace of the literary spirit of that
period. It is essentially in the—one of an
older generation. Charlotte, Emily and Anne
Bronte form one of the most unique groups
in Euglish literature. Reared in a country
parsonage and almost entirely cut-out from
the world, they all three became-famous and
won instant recognition from a reading public
which was sitt ng at the feet of such masters as controlled English literature thirty
years ago. Anne Bronte did little to be remembered by, but her presence is essential to
complete the group. Of Charlotte Bronte it
is unnecessary to speak here. The author of
Jane Eyre needs no introduction or comment.
That such a retiring, unsophisicated girl
could have written a plece of pure imaginative fiction that instantly became famous is
one of the most notable triumplas in the history of the literature of the century.
So great was the success of "Jane Eyre"
that the work of Emily and Anne Bronte have
been thrown into the shadow off the greater
genius of their sister. But not even "Jane
Eyre" can overshadow the singular individuality of "Wurthering Heights," probably the
strangest and wherdest pace of fiction ever
written by a woman. The characters have
been called uncouth and unreal, and the
story has been criticized as unnatural. To an
extent this is true. A more consumate villain
than Hentheliff never breathed. Catharine
Earnshaw is in her way quite as bad. But
this does not necessarily imply that they are
not true. Of the other characters, they are
all distinctly individual and boidly and dramatically drawn.

The publishers announce that nothing has

not true. Of the other characters, they are all distinctly individual and boidly and dramatically drawn.

The publishers announce that nothing has been left undone to make this new edition of the "Bronte Novels," twelve volumes in all, as attractive as it lies within the book-makers' art to make. The paper is of the finest and the volumes are all illustrated with etchings and engravings.

Olive Schreiner is now in England, having gone there, it is said, to put her new novel through the press. It has been several years since "Dreams" appeared to take advantage of the immense popularity of the "Story of an African Farm." Dreams, by the way, was written first, but was not published until the great success of the author's greater work. The Story of an African Farm. is in some respects the most remarkable piece of work in recent fiction. It brought its author immediate fame. Olive Schreiner is chary of squandering her genius in the scramble to write something for every magazine and syndicate on the face of the earth—a marked characteristic of a great many lesser lights in current literature. The appearance of a new novel from her pen will be eagerly looked forward to by all who have read "The Story of an African Farm."

Set Him Right.

Set Him Right. George Augustus Sala, the well-known English writer, on his last Australian trip wrote as follows to The London Daily Telegraph:

Telegraph:
"I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor, a very experienced maritime medico, indeed, who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of by the sea fog which had swoopeed down on us just after we left San Francisco. But the doctor's prescriptions and the in-creasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the tropics, and, in particular, a couple of ALDCOCK'S POROUS PLAS TERS clapped on, one on the chest and another between the shoulder blades, soon set me right."

Paipitation of the heart, nervousness, tremb-lings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weak-ness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and com-

FINANCIAL.

W. H. PATTERSON, Dealer in Investment Securities

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING. HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Nego tiated.

13 East Alabama Street,

T. J. FELDER, Southern Farm Lands and Securities.

Will remove September 1st next to New York City, (Offices, 192 Broadway), from whence business will be conducted. Atlanta office will be discontinued.

August 10, 1893. aug10-30t

John W. Dickey, Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA. Correspondence Invited.

DARWIN G. JONES. STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES



There are millions of discarded school books lying useless in the homes of this country WE WANT THEM.

There are large numbers of new school books on dealers' shelves that will never be sold in the vicinity.

Atlanta School Book Co., 37 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Write for catalogue of school books wanted.
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT SPECIAL

aug 13-1m. Under Opera House. REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney. Albert L. Beck GOODE & BECK'S REALESTATE OFFERS BOULEVARD HOME, near Judge Hopkins and Colonel W. S. Thomson, 10 rs., 2 stories, water, gas, bathrooms, servant's house, barn and stables, lot \$5x200 feet, high and level, on electric car line, street and walks paved; a first-class home for only \$10,000, on liberal terms.

paved; a first-class home for only \$10,000, on liberal terms
MARTIN, corner Haygood st., new, 6 rs., lot
42x159 feet, level, \$2,000, payabue \$100 cash
and \$25 per month, 8 per cent interest.
M'DANIEL, corner Gardner st., 3 rs., new, lot
25x100 feet; \$700, payable \$25 cash, balance
to suit.
WOODWARD AVE., 4 rs., lot 50x202 feet,
elevated, shaded, 20-foot alley, paved st. and
walks, \$2,750.
SPRING ST., 2 story, 8 rs., brick, water, bath,
gas, paved street and walks, first-class neighborhood, servant's house, \$2,500; easy terms.
W. PEACHTREE, corner Powers st., 2 story,
8 rs., water gas, paved street and walks,
street car line, choice neighborhood, central,
lot 72x149 feet, only \$11,000, on liberal
terms.

street car line, choice neighborhood, central, lot 72x149 feet, only \$11,000, on liberal terms.
VINING'S STATION, W. & A. R. R., 11 miles from Atlanta, 120 acres, fronting 1,200 feet on railroad, about half a mile front on Chattahoochee river, 20 acres next to R. R. in timber, 30 acres cleared upland, 50 acres cleared river bottom, 2 small cabins, \$6,000. DILLUTH, GA., 836 acres 25 miles from Atlanta via R. & D. R. R., public and private road through place; 11-2 miles from depot at Duluth to dwelling, place on east bank of Chattahoochee, public ferry, one-half of which beloags to the place; 400 acres cultivated and in pasture; stock law in force; 425 acres well timbered, over 500 acres bottom land; about one hundred acres of this bottom in woods; modern farm machinery can be used to advantage on the place; no waste land, not over 250 acres hill or broken land, and this lies very well; soil, mulatto and sandy loam, with clay subsoil, especially adapted to fruits, grapes, trucking, stock raising; can be well subdivided into three or more desirable farms; 6-r, dwelling with hall and porches; rock smokehouse, 2-story grain and cotton house, gin, cowhouse and crib, with wagon shelters; chicken and patoto house; fine spring, with milkhouse, convenient to barn and dwelling; 8 tenant houses; new boat or flat at ferry, \$17,000.

Present crop reserved; possession as soon as crop gathered; will take part pay in Atlanta. A first-class farm and a very desirable farm, accessible by a great trunk railroad with frequent schedules, and in the most delightful climate, and convenient to schools and churches.

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YELLOW FEVER refugees, attention! I am selling choice home sites in the beautiful suburb, Hapeville; has churches, schools, fine water and first-class citizens; car fare 5 cents; can sell you lots or acreage for half price. Give us a call.
\$10,500 buys cheapest central property on market; rents for \$65 per month.
\$3,000 will pick up four lots off main street, close in and strictly a white settlement; can sell one if preferred. sell one if preferred.
\$1,850 for Washington street lot. 50x200 feet; will exchange in part for notes or renting property.
\$3,000 for new 7-room house; \$300 cash and balance easy. Cheap.
\$3,750 takes nice Forest avenue home; easy payments. payments.

RENTS-Bring on your vacant houses.

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Phone 164.

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I HAVE for sale lots on Windsor street, near Richardson, 50x160. Lots on Juniper street size to suit buyers; any one buying these lots for homes will have the full benefit of the asphalt paving on Peachtree st. without having to pay for it. Asphalting Peachtree st. has cost \$150,000. Juniper street lots in 500 feet of Peachtree; the locality is second to none within the city limits. Juniper st. a Sixth st. is higher than Peachtree st. Lots on Richardson st. between Ira and Windsor sts., high and beautiful, overlooking the city; go and see them. Lots on Peachtree st. size of lot to smit any one, prices according to locality. Juniper st. is right at Peachtree and less than one-half the cost. A splendid brick residence on the north side, splendidly located and close in.

If there is any lot in the city that you especially like and do not wish to be known in your interest. Everybody welcome to my office.

REAL ESTATE SALES G. W. ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR.

REAL ESTATE

The Kiser Law Building

for Major Kiser, and have a few choice room vacant.

The building is centrally located, well light, ed and ventilated; has steam heat and elerator, and the offices are especially desirable and rest cheap.

Call and select your rooms.

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14 Wall Street.

G. M'D. Nathan, Real Estate, 18 Wall St.

Kimbali House.

I am prepared to build good comfortable and complete 5-room houses, and sell house and 50-foot lot for \$3,000, payable \$300 cash and \$25 monthly. Property located on north side just beyond city limits, and in close proximity to car line; gas, water, etc. If you are contemplating purchasing a home, this is the thing for you.

Two choice north Atlanta homes for side on good terms. If you want something alcount you can get it here.

\$1,100—Myrtic street lot 50x184.

\$1,400—Bowden street lot 72x184.

\$3,750—West Peachtree street lot 67x205, or ner.

\$2,250—Spring street by 54x160.

er. 22.250—Spring street lot 54x160. \$3,000—North avenue lot 50x190. \$5,500—Peachtree street lot 50x200.

31,500 Juniper street lot 50x150.

\$1,500 Juniper street lot 50x150.

Fine selection of lots and bouses on the north side.

G. McD. NATHAN.

18 Wall Street.

MAGNIFICENT elevated, shaded lots; puralr, pure water; 50x200 each. I will sell the first five lots for the remarkably low prior \$350, on

country property or unimproved lot outside city. Property is worth \$800. W. M. Scot. Co. CAPITOL. AVENUE—10-room house, with modern improvements; lovely and very large property and well worth examining. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT—303 Washington street, a size cottage, with 4 rooms upstairs and 3 in basement, partly furnished; large lot; chesp is an acceptable tenant. W. M. Scott & Co.

ANSLEY BROS.

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\$4,000 FOR the best 2-story, 6-room house a north side of city; beautiful lot 50114 right between two car lines and in 150 fees of Jackson st.; elegant neighborhood; est terms; an extraordinary bargain.

\$3,200—Inman Park lot, must be sold.

terms; an extraordinary bargain.

\$3,200—Inman Park lot, must be sold.

70x189.

\$2,500—\$150 cash, balance \$25 per month, except \$1,150, which runs for 5 years, iper cent interest, for a beautiful new West End cottage; lot 50x200.

\$1,000 per front foot for elegant central business property in half square of carshéd.

\$5,500—Capitol avenue house and lot on best part of street, near Clarke street. A hargain.

\$5,500—6 lots on paved afreet, near Whitehall. Best chance to speculate offered.

\$250 per acre for land fronting Ga. R. and long wagon road front, this side of Enst Decatur, where property sells for fluw per acre. It will double in value at once.

25 acres.

\$1,500 for new 5-room house and lot fronting the dummy line at Decatur and in 50 yards of Agnes Scott institute. Must go.

30 acres fronting Ga. R. R. this side of Clarkston, only \$2,500; terms easy; elegans lete for dairy farm and truck gards. Trains all day.

125 acres land south of Decatur, 10 acres vineyard, 4 acres plums, good improvemats, 4,000 on easy terms. Place in good state of cultivation.

Office 12 East Alabama street, telephose 363.

Isaac Liebman

Real Estate, Renting

and Loans,

No. 28 Peachtree St.

\$4.500 buys a beautiful home on Lee street in West End; easy terms.

An elegant plece of property on Whitehall street, 120 feet front.

\$1,800 buys 5-room house, lot 46x100 to aller, on E. Simpson street; a nice place.

\$2,650 buys nice new house, lot 50x135, os Ashby street, West End; very easy terms.

Nice home on Sells avenue on very casy terms. Excellent; neighborhood.

Linden avenue lot, 44x125 to alley, at a bar-

100x180 to alley on corner Madison and At-lanta avenues, facing Grant park, for \$1,000.

chance to double your money in 3 months by purchasing a lot. 78x264, on Sella avenue.

ISAAC LIEBNAN, No. 28 Peachtree Street

The National hotel for rent.

No. 14 Wall Street, HE SQUELCHED TH Kimball House

A Bitter Fight Wa The Richmond and Danville R. R. Ca's charge of

but He had His MOTIVE OF THE

SOME BANK

If "Old Hickory" H

How He Would

They Want an Enorm Because the Life tions Depen

Washington, Septe Correspondence.)—The in this country when A threw the old United fusing to sign a bill r and the condition of when the combined n

strikingly similar. When Jackson over States bank it had gre gigantic monopoly this up to that time. It erything in the coun himself, who had the in the interest of the pe surroundings and its c an aristocracy of wea Its influence was po of congress and public It controlled elections

men and voted them to
It dictated legislation
was in everything.
Today the combined power assisted by the their capital of \$600,0 ing its influence to be of wealth to control

tract and inflate the They control the profit having gorgel them to destroy one-half o country so as to make and higher.
By the concerted a in locking the currency

has been done to caus They accredit it to the ject in attempting to out any more silver b rency. At the same up the cry that we n it must be "honest More And what are they Simply the issue of ary crying that the or

Highland Park is situated on the eaters side of the city, just east of Copenhill, rate east of Ponce de Leon springs, on the beautiful wooded plateau which overlook the city and surrounding country.

Electric cars pass every few minutes, gring easy and rapid transit to and from the city for 5 cents. It is surrounded by such homes as that of Mr. Green B. Adair, Rev. Mr. Heidt, Mr. Bridger and others. Then lots will make an ideal suburban home.

For particulars and plats call on GEORGE WARE, 2 S. Broad st. bonds are not issue deolare that the imme will save the country And why these bon

For two purposes: cspeculative benefit that banks in operating on purpose is to be four W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents No 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball Home the national banks ment bonds. It is PULLMAN STREET—New 5-room cottage only \$2,150; \$150 cash and \$25 per mossibilities between the property of the country of the death with them af the present bonds on If another issue of other change in our tem, the national bar solutely mastern of the could afford to snap to of the people with the old man Nicholas Bid used to do in And God bless his memory. If the democratic relief in the way of bimetallism and takin state banks, thus ex

and insuring genera not be the same of bonds as there wou conditions. Indeed, metallism and an people would have from an issue of \$30 the perpetuation of system. But if the bonds without an ext financial system is tional banks will be that the United Sta early part of the cer story of its overthro of Andrew Jackson

relates.
When the old Un practically gained the banks are now strive son overthrew it. But there is a diff Andrew Jackson

History The history of the throw of the United

The second Unit chartered by congre on the 7th day of J tion of congress in was heartily sustain object of establish First, specie paymer which it was expecstore. Secondly, s In circulation was cie it passed vario which subjected the dividuals to varying it was expected besides providing tary medium that value everywhere. with the bank not was expected to preciated money, pected of it.

The capital of th one fifth of which the government, p. 5 per cent stock.
payable one-fourth in coin or stock of t were to be twent; of them were to b dent. The bank w in negotiating loan of any denominati were to be receive the United State aide of the District established by contact of the contact o tion of this chart he exclusive priverred" the banks 500,000 annually

he second year of as to continue in the began business banks outside of preciated. In New depreciation
per cent.
only section
k notes had es

A Pol

on July the 16th. It was a clever device of theirs to force Jackson to sign or

veto by giving him more than ten days. They wanted to force him to a direct issue.

Jackson seemed perfectly willing to accept it. He never flinched from a direct is-

sue and the only effect was to put him where he would have risked his

re-election and everything else on the de-fiant reply to the challenge offered. Jackson

sent in a veto message on July 10th. His

erasons given for the veto were, in brief,

that the bank would have a monopoly for which the bonus was no equivalent; one-fifth of the stockholders were foreigners;

banks were to be allowed to pay the bank of the United States in branch drafts, which in-

dividuals could not do; the states were al-

lowed to tax the stock of the bank owned

by their citizens, which would cause the stock to go out of the country; the few

stockholders here would then control it;

the charter was unconstitutional; the busi-

Jackson's Message.

spoke the general sentiment of the disin-

ed, and so restricted in time as necessarily

to make it incomplete and unsatisfactory, discloses enough to excite suspicion and alarm. In the practice of the principal bank,

partially unveiled in the absence of impor-tant witnesses, and in numerous charges con-fidently made, and as yet wholly uninvesti-

gated, there was enough to induce a majority

of the committee of investigation, a commit

and proud of its character, would have with-

drawn its application for the present and de-manded the severest scrutiny into all its

transactions. In their declining to do so, there seems to be an additional reason why

the fuctionaries of the government should proceed with less haste and more caution in

The Great Debate on the Message.

The appearance of the veto message

was the signal for the delivery of the great speeches of the advocates of the bank.

Thus far they had held back refraining from

elaborate and studied and covering the

whole ground of constitutionality and ex

pediency and delivered with unusual warmth

and vehemence. Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, and Mr. Ewing,

of Ohio, thus entered the lists for the

bank. And why these speeches, at this

time, when it was certain that speaking

would have no effect in overcoming the

veto-that the constitutional majority of

two-thirds of each house to carry it, so

far from being attainable, would but little

exceed a bare majority? The reasons were told by the speakers themselves—fully told

as an appeal to the people—as a transfer of the question to the political arena—to the

election fields, and especially to the presi-dential election, then impending, and with-

in four months of its consummation-and a

refusal on the part of the corporation to

submit to the decision of the constituted

authorities. This was plainly told by Mr.

Webster in the opening of his argument; frightful distress was predicted; and the

change of the chief magistrate was pre-

sented as the only means of averting an

immense calamity on one hand, or of se-

curing an immense benefit on the other. He

Webster's Speech.

our public councils this bank will not b

It is now certain that without a change in

tinued, nor will any other be established, which, according to the general sense and language of mankind, can be entitled to the

the present moment the charter of the bank expires; within that period, therefore, it must wind up its concerns. It must call in its

debts, withdraw its bills from circulation and

cease from all its ordinary operations. Ai

months; because, although there is a provi-

sion in the charter rendering it lawful to use

the corporate name for two years after the expiration of the charter, yet this is allowed

only for the purpose of suits, and for the sale of the estate belonging to the bank, and for no other purpose whatever. The whole active business of the bank, its

custody of public deposits, its transfer of public moneys, its dealing in exchange, all its loans and discounts, and all its issues of

bills for circulation, must cease and determine on or before the 3rd day of March, 1836; and, within the same period, its debts must be collected, as no new contract cam be made

with it, as a corporation, for the renewal of

loans, or discount of notes or bills after that

White on Webster.

Senator White, of Tennessee, seizing upon

this open entrance into the political arena by the bank, thanked Mr. Webster for his

candor, and summoned the people to the

combat of the great moneyed power, now

openly at the head of a great political

party, and carrying the fortunes of that

party in the question of its own continued

existence. He said:
I thank the senator for the candid avowal,

that unless the president will sign such a charter as will suit the directors they intend to interfere in the election and endeavor to displace him. With the same candor I state

that, after this declaration, this charter shall

never be renewed with my consent.

Let us look at this matter as it is. Imme

diately before the election the directors apply for a charter, which they think the presiden

at any other time will not sign, for the ex-press purpose of compelling him to sign con-frary to his judgment, or of encountering all

of their hostility in the canvass and at the

polis. Suppose this attempt to have succeeded and the president, through fear of his election, had signed this charter, aithough

he conscientiously believes it will be destruct

ne conscientiously observes it will be destruc-tive of the liberty of the people who have elected him to preside over them and pre-serve their liberties, so far as lies in his power. What next? Why, whenever the charter is likely to expire hereafter they will come, as they do now, on the eve of the election, and compel the chief magistrate to

election and compel the chief magistrate to sign such a charter as they may dictate, on pain of being turned out and disgraced. Would it not be far better to gratify this moneyed

aristocracy to the whole extent at once and renew their charter forever? The temptation

In three years and nine months from

all their strength in speeches

the renewal of their monopoly.

general

rent

terested country when it said:

Kimball House. and Danville R. R. Co.'s

and have a few choice rooms

n, Real Estate, 18 Wall St., mball House,
to build good comfortable and
houses, and self house and
houses, and self house and
houses, and self house and
house, and in close proximity
water, etc. If you are conhasing a home, this is the

rth Atlanta homes for sale If you want something nice, street lot 50x184.
street lot 72x184.
achtree street lot 67x205, con-

treet lot 54x160, venue lot 50x190, ee street lot 50x200, east street lot 50x150.
of lots and bouses on the
G. McD. NATHAN,
18 Wall Street.

elevated, shaded lots; pure 0x200 each. I will sell the the remarkably low price

e Leon Ave.

is situated on the eastern just east of Copenhill, and e Leon springs, on that plateau which overlooks counding country.

ss every few minutes, gird transit to and from the It is surrounded by such Mr. Green B. Adair, Rev. ridger and others. There ridger and others. There an ideal suburban home, and plats call on E WARE, 2 S. Broad st.

, Real Estate Agents, No. Street, Kimball House

CETT—New 5-room cottage cash and \$25 per monita-rent. W. M. Scott & Co. EET—An elegant 4-room ass repair, with gas as-teet to Cain street; steps-south, has good stalls, 500 will but it. W. M. ET, near Little-3-reem bing for a new marries dousekeeping, in a good well situated, 30x100, only ms. W. M. Scott & Oo. IE—A nice 6-room, 2-story front and rear, bathroom, with cow shed, coalhouse, ill shaded, only \$500 casl o suit. This is a chance is only open for a few to & Co.

near Wallace School-lot 50x100, will trade for runimproved lot outside work \$800. W. M. Scott

Washington street, a nice ns upstairs and 3 in base hed; large lot; cheap to it. W. M. Scott & Co.

EY BROS.

2-story, 6-room house on y; beautiful lot 50x154, car lines and in 150 feet gant neighborhood; easy, linary bargain. lot, must be sold,

ch runs for 5 years, so a beautiful new West 0x200.

of for elegant central in half square of car-

ved street, near White to speculate offered, and fronting Ga. R. R. bad front, this side of property sells for \$1,000 ouble in value at once.

iebman Renting Loans,

achtree St.

home on Lee stree

operty on Whitehall e, lot 46x100 to alley, a nice place.

house, lot 50x135, on id; very easy terms. e on very easy terms. 25 to alley, at a bar-

money in B months

SAAC LIBBMAN,

SOME BANK HISTORY.

If "Old Hickory" Held the Reins Now How He Would Pull Them.

HE SQUELCHED THE OLD NATIONAL A Bitter Fight Was Made on Him.

but He had His Way About It. MOTIVE OF THE PRESENT BANKERS

They Want an Enormous Gold Bond Issue Because the Lite of Their Institutions Depend on Bonds.

Washington, September 8.—(Special Correspondence.)—The condition of affairs in this country when Andrew Jackson overthrew the old United States bank by refusing to sign a bill renewing its charter. and the condition of affairs financial today, when the combined money power seeks to control the finances of the country, are strikingly similar.

When Jackson overthrew the United States bank it had grown to be the most gigantic monopoly this country had known up to that time. It controlled almost everything in the country except Jackson himself, who had the courage to face it in the interest of the people.

On account of its location, its favorable

surroundings and its capital, it had built up an aristocracy of wealth in the country Its influence was powerful in the halls of congress and public men were its toys.
It controlled elections. It owned statesmen and voted them to perpetuate its power.
It dictated legislation. Its grasping hand

was in everything.

Today the combined efforts of the money power assisted by the national banks, with their capital of \$600,000,000, is concentrating its influence to build up an aristocracy of wealth to control elections and to contract and inflate the currency at They control the profits of labor and after having gorged themselves now propose to destroy one-half of the money of this country so as to make the remainder dearer

By the concerted acts of eastern banks in locking the currency in their vaults much has been done to cause the existing panic. They accredit it to the Sherman law because they want that law repealed. Their ob ject in attempting to repeal that is to rule out any more silver being added to our cur-At the same time they are setting up the cry that we need more money, but it must be "honest money."

More Bonds.

And what are they attempting? Simply the issue of more bonds. They ary crying that the country will be ruined if bonds are not issued to buy gold. They declare that the immediate issue of \$300,-000,000 of bonds to be the only thing that will save the country from bankruptcy.

And why these bonds?

For two purposes: one of which is the speculative benefit that would accrue to the banks in operating on them, but the chief purpose is to be found in the fact that the national banks are based on government bonds. It is a question of life or death with them after the retirement of the present bonds on which they are based.

If another issue of \$300,000,000 with no other change in our present financial system, the national banks would then be abtem, the national of the situation and they solutely masters of the situation and they could afford to snap their fingers in the face of the people with the same impunity that old man Nicholas Biddle and his associates used to do in Andrew Jackson's time— God bless his memory!

God bless his memory!

If the democratic promises of financial relief in the way of establishing genuine bimetallism and taking the embargo from state banks, thus expanding the currency and insuring general relief, there would not be the same danger in issuing these bonds as there would be under the present conditions. Indeed, with state banks bimetallism and an expanded currency, the people would have nothing to fear even from an issue of \$300,000,000 of bonds and the perpetuation of the national banking system. But if the effort to float these oonds without an extension of our present financial system is successful, then the national banks will be in the same position that the United States bank was in the early part of the century, and it is of the of its overthrow by the master hand of Andrew Jackson that this letter chiefly

When the old United States bank had practically gained the power the national banks are now striving for, Andrew Jackson overthrew it

But there is a difference now. Andrew Jackson is dead-peace to his

History of the Bank. The history of the establishment and overthrow of the United States bank is interest

The second United States bank was chartered by congress and began business on the 7th day of January, 1817. The action of congress in establishing the bank was heartly sustained by the people. The object of establishing it was threefold: First, specie payment had been suspended which it was expected the bank would restore. Secondly, as the paper money then in circulation was not redeemable in specie it passed various rates of discount, which subjected the government and in dividuals to varying losses. This difficulty it was expected the bank would remove, besides providing the country with a mone-

The capital of the bank was \$3,,...,0,000, 5 per cent stock. Other subscriptions were payable one-fourth in coin and the remainder in coin or stock of the United States. There were to be twenty-five directors, and five of them were to be appointed by the presient. The bank was to keep public deposits and to aid the government without charge in negotiating loans. It could issue notes of any denomination not below \$5, which were to be receivable in all payments to the United States. No other bank outside of the District of Columbia was to be established by congress during the continuation of this charter. "In consideration of exclusive privileges and benefits conerred" the bank was required to pay 500,000 annually for three years, after the second year of its existence. The bank has to continue for twenty years. When it began business the notes of nearly all banks outside of New England were de-Preciated. In New York and Charleston

the depreciation was from 7 to 10 per cent. New England was the John section of the union where bank notes had escaped the blight of depreciation. A Political Machine

While the bank caused sound money to restored in the country for a time it ook advantage of the powers conferred

upon it by congress, and of the power of its own wealth and influence. It accommo-dated its political friends while it punished its enemies. It grew to be a geat financial monopoly, and extended its grasping hand into all sections of the country. A large portion of the people not under its influence rose up and demanded a repeal of the charter. An attempt was made to repeal it in 1818, upon the charge of mismanagement, but the attempt failed.

President Jackson in his message in 1829, intimated that "constitutional difficulties" might interfere to prevent its recharter, and expressed a desire that congress might take the matter into early consideration. He thought such an important question could not too soon be brought before con

"Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank," he wrote, "are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens, and it must be admitted by all that it is felt in the great end of establishing a uniform and safe currency." The question is then raised whether a bank could not be devised "founded on the credit of the government and its revenues," which should answer all the useful purposes of a bank of the United States. The part of the message about the bank

was referred in both houses. April 13. 1830, McDuffie made a long report from the committee on ways and means. He argued that the constitutionality of the bank was settled by the decision of the supreme court and by prescription. He defended the his tory and the expediency of the bank and ended by declaring the banks proposed by the president to be very dangerous and inexpedient, both financially and politicallythe latter because it would increase the power of the executive. In the senate the committee also reported in favor of the

In 1830 Jackson again inserted a paragraph in his annual message declaring that the charter of the bank of the United States ought not to be renewed.

The Banks Influence

But the bank controlled congress, and the committees of both houses reported in favor of a recharter. However, no application vas made by the bank until the session of

1831 and 1832. When Jackson wrote his first message Nicholas Biddle, who was then president of the bank, replied haughtily that Jackson could attend to his own business, and that the bank would attend to itself. Biddle believed he controlled congress, as he did the finances and moneyed interests of the country, and though Jackson had taken a stand against the bank, as Biddle claimed, because it would not accommodate some of his friends with loans, he would not have the courage to veto a bill rechartering it. but there was where he was mistaken.

The Bank a Political Issue

In Jackson's campaign for re-election in 1832, the bank was made one of the issues. Henry Clay was a leading man in the opposition, but the opposition was by no leans united. Clay wanted to make the bank issue on a par with the tariff. He thought the rechartering of the bank to be the strongest issue he could make. Clay wanted to risk that financial institution on the fortunes of the political campaign. The bank was unwilling to be so sed. Its friends attempted to dissuade Nicholas Biddle, president of the bank, from allowing the issue of recharterer to be brought into the campaign. The bank, however, could not oppose the public man on whom it depended most, and the party leaders deferred at last to their chief. Jack-son welcomed Clay's challenge. It called every faculty he possessed into activity to compass the destruction of the bank. The bank was a great monster which attempted to control elections and to set up and to

put down presidents. The campaign of 1832 was a struggle between the popularity of the bank and the popularity of Jackson. Jackson's spirit and boldness in meeting the issue offered by Clay won him support.

The Contest Over a Recharter.

When the bill was introduced in congress to recharter the bank there was a determined minority against it. They determined to fight the charter at every point and to bank into odium as much as po sible. Benton was at the head of the movement as Jackson's friend. At his suggestion Clayton, of Georgia, demanded an investigation of the bank and preferred charges and specifications upon it to base the demand.

The charges against the bank were many. They were prepared by Benton. It was charged with usury. The bank sold the bank of Kentucky notes to certain persons on long credit. When these persons afterward claimed an allowance for depreciation it was granted.

It was charged with issuing foreign drafts as currency. The amount of these outstanding was \$7,400,000. These drafts were in form redeemable when issued, but in intention and practice they were redeemed hundreds of miles away and they had no true controvertibility. There was no check whatever on the inflation of the currency by them so long as credit was ac-

It was further charged with sales of coin, especially with American coin; and sales of public stocks which its charter prevented from dealing in; it had made gifts to roads, canals, etc., which it had no right to do. It had built houses to rent or sell; another

violation of the charter.

It was charged with subsidizing the press. It was charged with favoritism to Thomas Biddle, second cousin of the president of the bank. It was charged with exporting specie and drawing specie from the south with the bank notes then in use. This bank was expected to cure the ill effects of depected of it. an incomplete number of directors; with an improper expenditure upon newspapers to one-fifth of which was to be subscribed by influence public opinion in its Tavor, who its Tavor, who influence influence public opinion in its favor; with gress in making investigation of this last charge soon dropped it because it was found that an extraordinarily large number of congressmen of both parties had had

> There were many other charges against the bank.

The Bank Lobby-Biddle's Defiance. Nicholas Biddle, the president of the charges, but failed, though he retained his hold upon congress. When the actual contest in congress came up to renew the charter of the bank, Nicholas Biddle took charter of the bank, Nicholas Biddle took up his headquarters in Washington to direct the campaign for recharter. Being the president of this great moneyed monopoly, he considered himself as powerful as Jackson. He was then in the zenith of his power and fame and enjoyed real renown in Europea and America. He and Jackson power and fame and enjoyed real renown in Europe and America. He and Jackson were pitted against each other personally. Biddle sent money into almost every congressional campaign in the country to elect his cardidate. his candidates. Money was then a power in elections as it is now and Biddle suc-

ceeded in electing a majority of bank men.

Biddle had magnificent apartments in
one of the principal hotels in Washington.

He had not less than a hundred men in

renew their charter forever? The temptation to a periodical interference in our elections would then be taken away.

Sir, if, under these circumstances, the charter is renewed, the elective franchise is destroyed and the liberties and prosperity of the people are delivered over to this moneyed institution, to be disposed of at their discretion. Against this I enter my solemn protest Clayton of Georgia. The distress to be brought upon the country by the sudden winding up of the bank, the sudden calling in of all its debts, the sudden withrawal of all its capital, was

his lobby. He spent money lavishly and simply bought congress. He voted his men like sheep and the bill rechartering the bank was put through both houses and sent to the president on July 4, 1832. The senate immediately voted to adjourn the light of th

pathetically dwelt upon by all the speakers, and the alarming picture thus presented by Mr. Clayton, of Georgia:

I ask, what is to be done for the country? All thinking men must now admit that, as the present bank must close its concerns in less than four years, the pecuniary distress, the commercial embarrassments, consequent upon its destruction, must exceed anything which has ever been known in our history, unless some other bank can be established to relieve us. Eight and a half millions of the bank capital, belonging to foreigners, to relieve us. Eight and a half millions of the bank capital, belonging to foreigners, must be drawn from us to Europe. Seven millions of the capital must be paid to the government, not to be loaned again, but to remain as the president proposes, deposited in a branch of the treasury, to check the issues of the local banks. The immense available resources of the present institution, amounting, as appears by the report in the other house, to \$82,057,483, are to be used for banking no onger, and nearly fifty millions of dollars in notes discounted, on persoal and other security, must be paid to the bank. or colars in notes discounted, on persoal and other security, must be paid to the bank. The state banks must pay over all their debts to the expiring institution and curtail their discounts to do so, or resort, for the relief of their debtors, to the old plan of emitting more paper, to be bought up by speculators at a heavy discount.

Clay on the Veto.

Mr. Clay concluded the debate on the side the bank's application, and spoke ness of the bank would be exempt from taxwith great ardor and vehemence, and with much latitude of style and topic—though as ation; there were strong suspicions of mismanagement in the bank; the bank would a rival candidate for the presidency, it was considered by some that a greater degree increase the distinction between the rich of reserve might have been commendable. The veto, and its imputed undue exercise, With regard to the misconduct of the was the theme of his vehement declama-tion. Besides discrediting its use, and deinstitution both in conducting its business and in resisting investigation the message nouncing it as of monarchial origin, he alluded to the popular odium brought upon Louis XVI by its exercise, and the nick-name which it caused to be fastened upon Suspicions are entertained, and charges are made, of gross abuses and violations of its charter. An investigation unwillingly conced-

him. He said:
The veto is hardly reconcilable with the genius of representative government. It is totally irreconcilable with it, if it is to be employed frequently, in respect to the ex-pediency of measures as well as their constitutionality. It is a feature of our government borrowed from a prerogative of the Brit-ish king; and it is remarkable that in Eng-land it has grown obsolete, not having been used upwards of a century. At the com-mencement of the French revolution, in ids-cussing the principles of their constitution, in the rational convention, the year held a or the committee of invest gation, a commit-tee which was selected from the most able and honorable members of the house of rep-resentatives, to recommend a suspension of further action upon the bill, and a prosecu-tion of the inquiry. As the charter had yet four years to run, and as a renewal now was n the national convention, the veto held a conspicuous figure. The gay, laughing popula-tion of Parls bestowed on the king the ap-pellation of Monsieur Veto, and on the queen that of Madame Veto. Webster's Closing Speech

not necessary to the successful prosecution of its business, it was to have been expected that the bank itself, conscious of its purity The conclusion of the debate on the side of the bank was in the most impressive form to the fears and apprehensions of the country, and well calculated to alarm and rouse a community. Mr. Webster concluded with this peroration, presenting a direful picture of distress if the veto was sustained, and portrayed the death of the constitution before it had attained the fiftieth year of its age. He concluded thus—little foreseeing in how few years he was to invoke the charity of the world's silence and oblivion for the institution which his rhet oric then exalted into a great and benefidebate and limiting them-to brief answers to cur-objections. Now they came cent power, indispensable to the well-working of the government, and the well conducting of their affairs by all the people:

Mr. President, we have arrived at a new epoch. We are entering on experiments with the government and the constitution of the country, hitherto untried, and of fearful and appalling aspect. This message calls us to the contemplation of a future, which little re-sembles the past. Its principles are at war with all that public opinion has sustained, and all which the experience of the government has sanctioned. It denies first principles.

It contradicts truths heretofore received as indisputable. It denies to the judiciary the interpretation of law, and demands to divide with congress the erigination of statutes. It extend the grasp of executive pretension over every power of the government. But this is not all. It presents the chief magistrate of the union in the attitude of arguing away the powers of that government over which he had been chosen to preside; and adopting for his purpose modes of reasoning which, even under the influence of all proper feeling towards high official station, it is difficult to regard as respectable. It appeals to every prejudice which may betray men into a mistaken view of their own interests; and to every passion which may lead them to disobey the impulses of their understanding. It urges all the speclous topics of states' rights, and national en croachment against that which a great majority of the states have affirmed to be rightful, and in which all of them have acquiesced. It sows, in an unsparing manner, the seeds of jealousy and ill-will against that government of which its author is the official head. It raises a cry that liberty is omean head. It raises a cry that meety is in danger, at the very moment when it puts forth claims to power heretofore unknown and unheard of. It affects alarm for the public freedom, when nothing so much en-dangers that freedom as its own unparalleled pretenses. This, even, is not all. It manifestly seeks to influence the poor against the rich. It wantonly attacks whole classes of the people for the purpose of turning against them the prejudices and resentments of other classes. It is a state paper which finds no topic too exciting for its use; no passion too inflammable for its address and its solicitation. Such is this message. It remains, now, for the people of the United States to choose between the principles here avowed and their government. These cannot subsist together. The one or the other must be rejected. If the sentiments of the message shall receive general approbation, the con-stitution will have perished even earlier than

lowed for the termination of its existence. It will not have survived its fiftieth year. When the excitement of the time in which we act shall have passed away, and the his-torian and biographer shall be employed in giving his account of the acts of our most distinguished public men, and comes to the name of Andrew Jackson; when he shall have recounted all the great and good deeds done by this man in the course of a long and eventful life, and the circumstances under which this message was communicated shall have been stated, the conclusion will be, that, in doing this, he has shown a willingness to risk more to promote the happiness of his fellow men and to secure their liberties than by the doing of any other act what-

the moment which its enemies originally al-

And such has proven correct. And now there are just such predictions as that of Mr. Webster if the national

banks are not allowed full sway.
On the other hand, the southern and western men who are delivering such speeches as that of Mr. White are characterized as demogagues and men who are seeking to destroy the country. After the Veto.

After his veto, Jackson recommended that the stock in the bank owned by the that the stock in the bank owned by the government be sold. The house of representatives resolved to continue deposits of public monies in the bank, but Jackson resolved on their removal. This Jackson did, and on September 2, 1833, Taney, as secretary as the corner of Buena Vista avenue

Hignest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Yal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

tary of the treasury, issued an order directing collectors to cease making deposits in the bank. It was Jackson's own idea. He determined to overthrow this bank which had its own pets and favorites. He was determined to give the people an equal chance with the bank's proteges, and, though his cabinet disagreed with him, he was determined. He removed Duane as secretary of the treasury, replacing him with Taney, because the former refused to execute his orders. The senate refused to confirm Taney. A formidable combination was effected in the senate against Jackson. It was headed by Calhoun, Clay and Webster. This combination put a resolution through by a vote of 26 to 20 condemning his course, but the house sustained Jackson.

A panic existed for some time. Jackson's veto of the bill re-chartering the bank caused it to cease to act under the charter granted by the United States on March 3, 1836, but it was re-chartered by the state of Pennsylvania with the same capital. In 1839 it suspended specie pay-ment. It flickered up again, but finally suspended in February, 1840, and, after the payment of its debts, the stockholders got nothing.

Later, the senate realized the wisdom of Jackson's course in refusing to agree a re-charter of this gigantic monopoly and withdrew its resolution of censure. E. W. BARRETT.

Laken Eydazle THE TRENCH SON Very good looking young man was Jean Tetrault, and he liked the society of women, too. Norn-ing unnatural in men of his age.

the society of women, too. Norming unnatural in men of his age.

Jean was older than he looked
y several years; and he coached by several years; and his youthful appearance by keeping a shaved face. He was thirty-one. His irno-cent looking countenance indicated the ten-

der age of twenty-four.

He had fought bloodless duels, but 15 was because he could not get out of them. His friends—Jean had more friends among the women than at the club even, where he spent so much of his time—flattered him. But he took it prosaically enough.

I used to see much of Jean, for he liked

to see much of Jean, for he liked to come over to my cosy corner and talk to me. Sometimes he would stay long enough to try a game of chess, which is slow-for a young man. Perhaps he felt a little coasideration for me because I am old and disabled; but then I entertained him, I know, with stories of my younger, gaver life. ries of my younger, gayer life.
One day Jean told me about some shadows

One day Jean told me about some shadows he had seen many nights in succession on the court of his room place. He said it puzzled him because he could see it as late as midnight, his favorite bed time. I suggested that there was a woman connected with it. I thought then that he would soon find out whether or not I was right, for he was an enterprising lad, was Jean Tetrault. It was several days after this befere I saw him again. He came into the room with a radiant several days after this scoom with a radiant gasin. He came into the room with a radiant face, smiling and happy. He made his way directly to my corner. He had something to

Mon Dieu, but I could read it in his young

countenance!

I said nothing. Then he sat down by me and told me in part what I had guessed already. He had found out all about the shadready. ready. He had found out all about the shadows. He had determined to see what caused them. He began to investigate and came to the proper door. The light was shining through the cracks, and there was a noise of light, quick steps. It was the work of a moment to put his hand on the latch. It almost raised itself. Jean said he was sure that the door opened of its own accord. And there stood a beautiful woman! What a description he gave of her! escription he gave of her!
he was an actress; that was the reason

of her late hours. She was practising a sword dance which was to be the rage of Paris; that explained the shadows on the

Jean rendered no account of himself.

J. H.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST. Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehan street-Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Sermon at 11 a.m. and 7:40 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Largest church in the city; inclined floor, free pews. Everybody welcome here.

inclined floor, free pews. Everybody welcome here.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor Freaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome.

The Boulevard church, Boulevard, corner Houston—Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Merritts avenue—Rev. 1. S. Hopkins, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by lkev. Dr. Heidt, presiding elder North Atlanta district. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Park street Methodist church, West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m., by Dr. Young J. Allen, and 8 p. m., by the pastor.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Third Baptist church, Jones dvenue—Rev. J. D. Winchester, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Central (Fourth) Baptist Church, corner Peters and Fair streets, D. W. Gwin, pastor, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Sixth Baptist Church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., by Rev. A. T. Spaulding. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Fig. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End-Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

and Fortress street. W. H. Pope, super-latendent. Lecture at 11 a, m. by Mr. Wil-liam Louis, state secretary Young Men's Christian Association. Edgewood Mission, No. 2, will meet at 3 p. m.; also religious services at 7:30 p. m., hear Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. R. A. Bow-man, pastor. Services at 11 a, m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:50 a. m.

UNITARIAN. Church of Our Father, Church street, Rev. William Roswell Cole. pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m., by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Seats free and all made welcome.

Central Congregational Church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. William Shaw. Sunday school at 9:30

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Church of Christ (Scientist) 42 1-2 North Broad street—Divine service at 10:30, and Sunday school at 11:30. All invited. GERMAN LUTHERAN.

First German Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets—Rev. F. H. Meusche, pastor, preaching (German) 11 a. m., English service 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Seats free.

To cure nervousness your nerves must be ed by pure blood. oHod's Sarsaparilla makes oure blood. Take it now. If Your Children

are behind in the work of their grades send them to Professor Noyes's drill and study class, from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. Room 14, Chamberlin & Johnson's.

MEANING OF \$5 A MONTH Inexpensive Medical Treatment for

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In Great Favor With the Community-Medicines should Be Free and the Best

Medical Skill Nearly Free. These are hard times, and every dollar

expended for any purpose should be made to go to the furthest extent possible. It is at such a period as this that the merits of the Copeland system strike most powerfully into the consciousness of the

powerfully into the consciousness of the people.

The most (skillful medical treatment, with all medicines required, is furnished to patients for only \$5 a month.

No one wants to take free treatment; to go to clinies or hospitals and be experimented on by boys or students. Every self-respecting person wants his own physician and wants to pay for the medical attention given him.

given him.

This being the case no more beneficial plan has ever been devised than the \$5 a

we ask all those who require the service

We ask all those who require the service of specialists to think of this and weigh it carefully. Don't waste your money on uncertainties. Don't pay more than \$5 a month for freatment and medicines.

BRONCHIAL CATARRH CURED UNDER THE COPELAND SYSTEM IN HALF THE USUAL TIME—EXPENSE IS \$5 A MONTH, INCLUDING MEDICINES—OPEN SUNDAYS 10 TO 1.

Miss Emma Kinsey, of No. 19 Daniel street, a most estimable lady and a great personal favorite in the polite social circles of that pleasant neighborhood, refers as follows to the excellent results of the treatment received from Dr. Copeland and associates: and associates:



MISS EMMA KINSEY, 19 DANIEL ST.

"When I applied at their office in the "When I applied at their office in the Kiser building I was certainly very desperately ill. I had a catarrh of the head and throat that seemed to have developed suddenly and violently. My head was all stopped up and my throat sore and swollen with such an inflammation as to put my whole frame in a burning fever till I felt completely prostrated. There was a copious discharge of offensive matter from the head and I had a racking cough that tired me out by day and kept me awake at me out by day and kept me awake at night. My stomach seemed poisoned. I couldn't eat without nausea.
"I was constantly doctoring, taking everything they said would help, but nothing did

thing they said would help, but nothing did help. I was only getting weaker, my con-dition getting worse and more and more serious till my friends insisted on my going to Dr. Copeland. After that I began to recover and my recovery was so quick as to surprise everybody. In a short time I was all well again."

CATARRH CURED AT HOME.

An Assistant U. S. Postmaster on Dr. Cope land's Catarrh Treatment

Assistant United States Postmaster C.
R. Thompson, of Maysville, Ky., speaking of his prompt cure of chronic catarrh disease under the Copeland system, writes:
"I desire to testify to the efficiency of the Copeland treatment for 'catarrh. Was troubled with catarrh of the head for four or five years and tried numberless remedies but was unable to get any permanent relief until treated by the Copeland system and cured. I can heartily recommend their cured. I can heartily recom

HOME TREATMENT.

Our system of mail treatment by mean of symptom blanks and correspondence is as perfect and effectual as our office work. The charge is the same—\$5 a month covers everything, including all medicines. Write for symptom blanks, 301 Kiser building.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic

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DRPRICE'S

FROM TWO WRECKS.

A Story by a Sailor Who Gave Up the Sea After Many Severe Trials and Narrow Escapes.



No, only one trip after we doubled the orn' together, and that cured me of going. Dry land is good enough for from now on, especially since I have sweetest little wife and boy that sall horse and tree.

horse and duff are things of the "Sali horse and duff are things of the past, and I can sleep in a bed that stands as firmly as a rock. I used to pretend to enjoy sleeping in a bunk when the vessel was standard on her beam ends, but now I don't mind admitting that it was most mwholesome, and, though no one knew it. I was nearly always seasick.
"But, tell me how was it you happened to take to dry land? I would imagine that an old shell-back like you would be as much out of place on land as a lubber would at sea."

that an old shell-back like you would be as much out of place on land as a lubber would at sea."

"That is just the way I felt when I first landed with a resolution to stop ashore, but it wore off pretty soon, and I am as much at home here as any landsman. You have been on the sea until you think like the little girl that was walking on the beach with her mother, and they came across a man lying on the rocks in a dying condition. The high tide had driffted the poor fellow in and, receding, left him high and dry. The little child exclaimed: 'Oh, mamma! who is that?' The mother answered, 'Some poor sailor man, I think,' where upon the little girl commenced to pull at his legs and cry to her mother, 'Come, mamma, let's drag him back in the water, he might die out here on land.

"Yes, I am through with salt water, and for this reason: You may think it a long-winded yarn of suffering for one man to undergo in one voyage, but it is as true as gospel. Come in here and we will have a pot of porter or half-and-half while I make your hair stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

"After we landed in New York on that eventful Mary Powell, and had blown in all our money, I shipped on board the Grover Cleveland. She was a huge fourmaster, owned by a big democrat, who was so elated over the recent election of a democratic president—the first in over a score of years—that he named this vessel just off the stocks after this leader of the party.

"We left New York the first day of

"We left New York the first day of

"We left New York the first day of May, and everything looked propitions for a smooth and pleasant voyage. A brandnew ship, with brand-new rigging, sails and running gear, good officers and as fine a set of seamen as ever rattled down the shrouds. The skipper was a fine old man, and made it his special business to see that we got full and alcounts to eat of the heat each fare it his special business to see that we got full and plenty to eat of the best sea fare to be had, but he certainly made us work and would 'crack on' every rag she could carry. When any other vessel would be under single reefed topsails, we would still be under royals. It was his intention to make the smartest trip on record between New York and 'Frisco,' and the result was that he kept her heeled over and throwing the spray over her bow and throwing the spray over her bow like a monitor outside the heads. Everything went nicely enough until we struck Hatteras. It was a genuine joy to watch her dive into the seas, sticking her nose under at every plunge and come up and shake herself like a dog coming out of the water, rise on the next wave and plunge again. To stand forward and look aft at the spread of white canvas it looked like a

"Too late; we struck with a tremendous crash. carrying away all the head gear and staving in the bow. The water rushed in with terrible rapidity and, seeing that there was no possible chance to save her, all hands were ordered to the boats. "I don't know what impelled me, but something told me to jump for the jeeberg, to which we were still stuck hard and fast. The others made for the boats but.

The others made for the boats, but, poor devils, they never got one over the side, for in a very few moments she reeled like a drunken man, slippd away from the iceberg, bidded up her. kicked up her stern and took her last dive, carrying all on board to the bottom with her

'Horrors, what a death! Give us a glass "Horrors, what a death! Give us a glass of something hot to warm me 4p, for I can feel the aching cold in my bones yet from that accursed and yet blessed ice-berg for me. It makes me shudder to think of the awful experience I underwent marooned there in the pitch blackness of night without a morsal to eat nor with scarcely enough clothing on to dust a fiddle. Shivering from cold, fright and exhaustion I sank down in a dead faint and there I stayed in happy oblivion until broad daylight, when I awoke to the most intense agony I ever felt. Every bone and joint In my body ached and throbbed and I was as powerless to move as one paralyzed and could only groan aloud for mercy from God. The wind had abated and the sea was considerably smoother, as I could tell from the motion of the iceberg and the God. The wind had abated and the sea was considerably smoother, as I could tell from the motion of the iceberg and the rear of the surf against it. There I lay. suffering such fearful torture that my prayers were alternately for deliverance and death. My anguish made me struggle to rise, but in vain. Every attempt only made me appreciate still more how utterly helpless I was. Finally, summoning all the will power possible and every atom of strength in my body, I succeeded in rising to a sitting posture and looked around to see if there was now size of the ship or any of my mates. Nothing! Nothing, but a dreary waste of greach. Adrift in the vast ocean on an ice-there, perhaps thousands of miles from the unearest help. For more than an hour I was so completely occupied by the accentage of the compass. I felt weak and faint, with a grawing sensation in my stomach that is the most agonizing to endure. I

dawn upon me. At last the full realization of the hopelessness of ever leaving there came with overpowering force. Adrift on the ice in a quarter of the globe where few vessels frequent and where the sea is so rough almost incessantly that to lower a boat from a vessel is an impossibility. With this conviction I thought I would go mad. Why had I not gone down with my shipmates and been spared this anguish and torture? My mental suffering became so intense that all thoughts of my stiff, benumbed and aching limbs passed. They seemed to limber up as if nothing ailed them, and I rose to my feet with the determination to heave myself in the water and join McGinty, and was just in the act of going to the edge of the ice for that purpose when I noticed on the horizon a mist of smoke. Smoke! Smoke! A steamer must be there. I rubbed my eyes and looked again, fearing it might be a mirage. Joy—it is smoke! There I stood as though rooted to the spot, half insane, drinking in the most beautiful of all earthly visions. Smoke! Smoke! My whole frame quivered with excitement. Would she come near enough to see me? Heaven direct her to my relief! She was coming up rapidly and now I could make out her masts. On she came, gradually rising higher and higher over the hill of the horizon until at last her hull was in full view. I pulled off my coat and commenced to wave with all my strength and to yell with the force of

her hull was in full view. I pulled off my coat and commenced to wave with all my strength and to yell with the force of twenty pair of lungs, although she was yet five miles away. My excitement became so intense that there I danced around yelling and swinging my arms like a Comanche around the victim at the stake. She seemed to be standing to leeward of the berg, and if she did I was lost, lost forever. I renewed the yelling and signaling with all my might as she came nearer, and never did mortal heart yearn towards its Maker in prayer as did mine in those and never did mortal heart yearn towards its Maker in prayer as did mine in those moments of suspense. She saw me and swung around to head the wind. I could see all hands collected foer'd on the forecastle looking ahead. As she approached the skipper put a man with a lead line in each chain, and steamed slowly sheed, sounding all the while, gradually procedulate skipper but a man with a lead line in each chain, and steamed slowly ahead, sounding all the while, gradually sneaking slowly upon the berg like a cat upon a mouse, until the bow of the vessel almost touched the ice. A line was hove to me with a "be quick now before we strike." And say, mate, I was quick, too, to bend a bow line around my body and they hauled me through the water and on board, while they sung a regular anchor shanty. She proved to be a steam whaler on a cruise in the antarctic, but I never knew it for a good three weeks afterwards for when they landed me on deck I was again in happy oblivion and remained so, they say, for twenty-four bours before showing but little sign of life, and three weeks later I came to my right mind once more.

"But let's have a little more that cheers and inebriates, for even these memories make me shiver."
"Well, I should say you would shiver."
"Well, I should say you would shiver."

"Well, I should say you would shiver. I, too, have been wrecked since we were shipmates, but my experience was a regular picnic in comparison with yours, and I had rather die than repeat mine. Any kind of wreck is bad enough, but I am not in San Francisco yet on that voyage and—here's luck to you, my boy, and every honest-hearted man that follows the sea. Fill 'em up again, my lad, and before I get there I believe I can tell you of a worse experience than the iceberg. "After a few weeks I was able to be on my pins again, thanks to the knowledge of the skipper, who had navigated the cold seas, north and south, all his life, and knew how to work with frozen men. I joined his crew and signed to remain with him until the cruise was finished. The seas were getting so rough in the south that we had stood to the northward, intending to mouch around among the Samoan and Hawaiian islands.

"One evening a whale was sighted from the grow'r next and the boat I belonged to

tending to mouch around among the Samoan and Hawaiian islands.

"One evening a whale was sighted from the crow's nest and the boat I belonged to was called away in chase. At about the same time another whale was seen on the other bow and a boat was also sent in chase of him. We slipped up on the monster in no time and had made tast to him with two harpoon lines. He sounded, carrying all the line out the first sound. It seems that the other boat made fast to its game and that fellow started sounding in the opposite direction from ours. There we were both going in opposite directions at a terrific speed. Our boat was dancing along over the water as if in tow of one of the ocean greybounds of the western ocean. the ocean greyhounds of the western ocean. "The vessel started after the other boat,

"The vessel started after the other boat, following closely upon it, while we were spinning in the opposite direction as fast as the whale could carry us. Seeing that the distance was rapidly increasing and night rapidly approaching, we wanted the mate in charge to cast adrift and let us return, but he held on hoping to get a shot with the bomb and secure the game. With the closing day the wind began to freshen and around the horizon dark banks of clouds were arising, the sun setting into a heavy again. To stand forward and look at at the spread of white canvas it looked like a magnificent queen skimming over the water and bowing gracefully greeting each passing wave. We struck a very lively blow off Hatteras, however, and lost the jiggermast, for not a sail would the old mantake in until the first and second mate pleaded with him on bended knees almost to consider the lives of the crew and not until the mast was overboard would helt go even one staysail. After that the passage to Montevideo was smooth enough with the usual amount of pulling and handing on the braces trying to get through the dolfrums about the equator. At Montevidio the jiggermast was restepped and we were off for the Horn.

"It was then about the lst of July and the winter was getting a good start. The blows were of terrific force and the cld man stood well down toward the southward to get all the sea way possible. Day after day the wind blew and raged and the heaviest sea was running I ever saw. At best close-reefed topsails were all she carried and most of the time we were underbare poles. For two weeks we lay wallowing around with one sea after another washing the decks fore and aft. What a miserable time we had with extreme cold and continued watching no one but a sail, or can appreciate. The rigging was all covered with ice and my poor old hands frozen stiff. We were getting well along when one night in the midwatch dead alead only a few cable lengths an immense ice-berg was sighted. The darkness was so intense that we were right to no top of it ellmost before it was seen. The materushed at the head off. He had and the bend to hoping to get a shot with the bomb and secure the association as frozen at the bomb and secure the bomb and secure the same was esting and hall the sea was getting quite clouds as red as blood. Again we entreated the mate to cast off and again the evidence of the mate was and the mate to cast off and early th were nursed at the head of the mate, who sat silently in the stern sheets steering where he thought we saw the ship last. We saw how utterly useless it was to be sailing on when there was nothing to guide us and told the mate to stop and let the thin come to me for she would be same. us and told the mate to stop and let the ship come to us, for she would be sure to look for us, whereas if we kept sailing we might be going dead away from her all the time. The sails were lowered and we went drifting along to leeward before a constantly increasing wind. The wind on our wet clothes made it very cold and disagreeable and there we sat shivering, cursiver and builting the weight the property of the sail of th ing and bailing through the entire With the morning a

mg and bailing through the entire night. With the morning a heavy rain set in which beat down the sea a little, but the wind held up, nor was there any sign of the ship in the short distance we could see through the rain. Every drop of water was caught and saved, for we did not know now how long we were to remain and the bresker. and saved, for we did not know now how long we were to remain, and the breaker we had only contained five gallons. The bailing pans and our hats were all filled and an allowance meted out to each man from then on. I thought that night was the longest and most disagreeable a person could spend, but it was only a foretaste of what followed. All that day and night we spent in weary watching for the ship that never returned. The next twentyfour hours relieved us of the rain and wind, but still brought no hope with it of a rescue. If all the curses of the seven men who were with that mate could be visited upon his head eternity would have to get an extension to have time to fill them. Hunger commenced to tell on the men and the allowance of water was diminished one half. The spin readers as the second.

began to wish that I had died while on the iceberg than to have been saved to be slowly tortured to death by starvation. Memories of home and loved ones came to me, and I sat down and cried like a baby. "Another night of cold and hunger passed only to break into a day of continued torture. It was, indeed, pitiful to look into the wan, anxious faces of the others who silently endured the pangs of hunger and thirst, only speaking to curse the mate. Threats were rife to hurl him overboard. There he sat suffering as much as any of us, with all the hatred of the crew loaded on his shoulders. Thus we drifted for seven days and eight nights, with the same days of hopes and nights of despondency and tears. On the morning of the eighth day the stroke oarsman deliberately slid over the side and disappeared forever, and by noon another was a raving maniac, with such venom against the mate that he cut his throat before we could stop him, and then commenced to appease his insatiable desire for food and water by devouring his victam. We all looked for a moment horrified. Then to see him eat made my mouth water to such an extent that the brutal craving overcame all other senses, and I, too, with all the others partook first daintily, then ravenously, until nature was relieved.

After the maniac had satisfied himself with the first victim, a struggle commenced between him and the one sitting nearest him. Fight ug and scratching, they got the boat to rocking until in the struggle they went overboard, nearly capsizing the boat as they did so. Vainly we endeavored to rescue them, but they kept getting further and further away, shrieking and struggling; then from sheer exhaustion, they sank to rise no more.

"The remaining four of us sat silently staring at each other and no doubt thin!"

"The remaining four of us sat silently

then from sheer exhaustion, they sauk to rise no more.

"The remaining four of us sat silently staring at each orher, and, no doubt, thinking who next would give up his claim for the miserable hours dragging by. Thus for several hours we sat, each man occupied with his own thoughts and each one gazing, gazing, anxiously gazing for some sign of relief to come down on us. Suddenly one of the men jumped up, clapping his hands, and yelled like a mad man: "A sail! A sail!"

"We all looked eagerly to where he point ed, but could see nothing. He continued with his joyful actions and exclamations, but as none of us could see anything we each concluded that he, poor man, was the next. He ordered us to step the mast and hoist our sheet and another to steer while he stood for'rd to conn. Like pieces of machinery we obeyed still believing him mad. Such was not the case, however, for soon we could all make out a dim white object on the horizon and catching the enthusiasm laughed and cried and embraced each other for very joy. For the moment I loved the God who made me suffer, the flesh, the devil and the whole world with every living creature on its surface. I had suffered physical pain, pangs of starvation, anguish of mind and the dregs of despondency, but these sensations dwwindle into insignificance with the excruciating thrills of joy. "We bore down on her rapidly, being impelled by a song breeze, and in two hours' time were safely aboard the trimmest little bark that swims. The moment I felt the firm deck heaving under my feet I fell down and thanked God for my second deliverence."

"Well, when you started out to tell me of

"Well, when you started out to tell me of "Well, when you started out to ten me or suffering I expected to hear of a hungry ship with some of these knock-you-down-with-a-belaying-pin mates who made ship's life a burden for you but not such a blood-curdling series of trials. It's a wonder you are not a gray-headed maniac."

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body his own physician.

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BUFUS E. SHITL, Page 1897. Causes a

AND BRINGS

A Story That

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TR'S ANSWER WAS DELAYED.

n Causes a Fond Pair to Doubt Each Other's Loyalty,

AND BRINGS A POSTMASTER TO GRIEF

A Story That Comes from a North Georgia Village, Showing the Trouble a Single Delayed Letter May Occasion.

BY L. L. KNIGHT.



means a rare occurrence for a letter to remain over for a week or two in a husband's inner coat pocket, especially if he has been commissioned to deliver it without deavillage postmaster and the plaintiff is the sweetheart of another man, it becomes a different story altogether, and one that cannot fail to excite a lively degree of interest.

The story which is now about to leave my pen, is a singular narrative in many of its features and one that needs but a few touches of the author's fancy to give it that readable and requisite degree of novely which the facts alone impart to it. I relate it substantially as I have heard

norelty which the facts alone impart to it. I relate it substantially as I have heard it, from a source that is not to be impeached in this community.

To let out an inkling of fhe story, it centers around a letter which tarried for several days in the pocket of a certain village postmaster. The impatient lover, as might readily be inferred, was subjected to all of those harrowing doubts which naturally invade the mind when the heart of a lover is smitten by anxiety. It, of course, resulted in a rupture, as the story, in due tima will make clear. But events succeeded each other and estrangement, after awhile, was followed by reconciliation. The lovers put their hearts, and began to investigate the cause of the irregularity. The key to the situation was found after a careful search and with cupid as the prosecutor, the village postmaster was arrested, and



brought to Atlanta on the serious charge of interfering with the mails.

With this much of the story foreshadowed by way of advertisement, we now go back to the commencement of our narrative. The scene of the occurrence is laid in a quiet village of north Georgia, not many miles from this ity. Every one who has traveled over the green, undulating hills of Gwhnnet county, named for one of the signers of the declaration, must have made the acquaintage of the little village of Huff, and perchance, in passing through it, may have encountered the modest heroine of this story. A sweeter village is not to be found in north Georgia nor one that encloses within its homesteads more of the spirit of content and happiness. It is an ideal place in which to breathe the fresh country air, for the spirit of nature seems to be lodged in the treetops and to dream in the fragrant air that hovers over the peaceful settlement. The farming lands in the neighborhood of the village are tributary to the best of cheer and a stranger in that locality rarely tarries for the night without obtaining his due allowance of repose and feeling himself renewed and strengthened for the continuance of his journey.

It was during the fall of 1891 that a brought to Atlanta on the serious charge

It was during the fall of 1891 that It was during the fall of 1891 that a young man, who has much to do with this story, left the village of Huff in which he had grown to mature manhood, and came to Atlanta. His object was to get employment in this city and to make his way more rapidly, as he supposed, in a large and energetic place than he had the means of the opportunity of advancing in the

by the state sumage of Huff in which he to Alanta. His object was to get me by the proposed in a large of the proposed in a large of the opportunity of advantage in the country. But while his hope impelled him country is a series of the first operation of the two lovers was delighted. The porting of the two lovers was delighted in the first operating of the two lovers was delighted in the post of the story. Suffice it to say that must have a the precision of the large of the story. Suffice it to say that must now so devotion were higher hand he would fair, be sure and go the sum that his absonce would not be length and the story. Suffice it to say that must now so devotion were higher hand he expected to be with he was been and the story of the story. Suffice it to say that must now so devotion were higher hand he expected to be with he was been and the story of the story of

ment which he had received is but a rount translation of the feelings by which he was moved as he thought of going back to Huff. It was such a different return from the one he pictured. "She has treated me outrageously," he they has treated me outrageously," he they have the has treated me outrageously," he they had not seek an explanation, but after spending a few days quietly at his home, return again to the city and dissippened that while one hero was being anglened that whole one hero was being anglened that he fallen in love with a city belle and forgotten the lass he had fondly dubbed as the "rose of the village?" She had written to him promptly on the receipt of his letter and had given the envelope to one of her friends to mail. At least it was not her fault if their friendship was at an end. She had pledged her affections to him in all sincerity and though autumn had changed to winter there was no difference whatever in her own feelings, nor in the bloom of that modest, though concealed devotion which sweetened the summer landscape of her heart.

It was by the merest accident that the lovers happened to meet, during the visit of the young Atlantian, who was now entitled to that distinction by reason of his business in the city. The clouds were lifted by the meeting and the old regard which they had entertained for each other was rekindled by the assurance that neither of them had known a change and that both, in being the prey of circumstances, had bitterly suffered in their feelings.

"But what could have become of that letter?" was the quastion that naturally came to the lips of the young lady, as the relaxation of the moment made way for curiosity. "It gave it to one of the boys in the village to mail and he assured me that he had taken it directly to the postmaster." alound: "Are," are high proper of circumstances, had bitterly suffered in their

besides I need the stamp in my business."
With that he separated the stamp from the letter and threw the important document away. He little thought, as he did so, that he was casting bread upon the waters, and that, only apparently destroyed, the letter had gone forth to strike a partnership with the ghost of Banquo.

The postmaster was subsequently brought to Athanta and given a preliminary hearing before Judge Haley, the United States commissioner at this place. The charges against him were substantially verified and the commissioner was obliged, from the nature of the testimony, to hold his prisoner for trial before the federal court. He was allowed to give bond in the sum of \$500 in lieu of being committed to the Fulton county jail. It is only fair to the prisoner to say that he has always borne an excellent reputation and perhaps when the case is heard in the fall he may have a valid defence to offer in rebuttal.

The young lovers, to bring this rambling story to an end, have now fully "made up," as the reader may, no doubt, have conjecured. They can afford to smile at the mishap that brought about their temporary estrangement as they now look into the future as rosy as a May morning and without the slightest cloud to darken the prospect of felicity.

To point the moral of the story, it shows that a small bit of paper, although of trifling value when referred to the single stamp that carries it, may be of vital interest when referred to the nature of the message which it carries to some bleeding, anxious heart; and the measure of responsibility in matters of surpassing moment is not so much the care that is meted to the greatest

matters of surpassing moment is not so much the care that is meted to the greatest duty as it is the close and thorough circum-spection that is measured to the least.

A party of fifty returned yesterday afternoon from the world's fair with William Mickelberry. All expressed themselves as delighted, and advise everybody to go with the Mickelberry party, which are the cheapest and best.

the world's fair, be sure and go with the Mickelberry party; \$38 pays the entire expense for seven days. Special sleepers; \$32.50 pays for the best lodging, world's fair ticket and ritroad faire both ways. You can stay as long as you want to and can stop over where you please. Special attention given to ladies unattended. Address W. M. Mickelberry, Markham house, or 84 East Adam, Chicago.

the world's fair, be sure and go with the Mickelberry party; \$38 pays the entire expense for seven days. Special sleepers; \$32.50 pays for the best lodging, world's fair ticket and rilroad fare both ways. You can stay as long as you want to and can stop over where you please. Special attention given to ladies unattended. Address W. M. Mickelberry, Markham house, or \$4 East Adam, Chicago.

Some Little Incidents Which Illustrate the Ticket Agents' Woes.

SCENES AT THE PASSENGER DEPOT

Nobody Ever Smiles at the Man Who Stamps Tickets, and He Is Taught
Patience Right Severely.



AUGHT patience in a stricter school than Job, yet smiling all the live-long dry, surely there is much to entitle the railway ticket agent of modern times to be called a prince of the Almighly creation. There he stands confronted by a surging throng of humanity drops are glistening. AUGHT patience in

throng of humanity from the time the dew drops are glistening in the first rays of morning sunlight until the city clock chimes the gloomy hour of midnight, beseiged with ten thousand questions, bistered with the scorching oaths of the profane, scolded by the impatient and the dysapetic, fussed at by the womeneven gentle woman has no heart for the ticket agent—busy as two bees in a tar bucket with the work of two average menyet with the faith of the angels there he stands amid it all smilling to the right and to the left upon the just and the unjust alike.

I stood the other day at the big entrance at stood the other day at the oig entrance gate of the Atlanta union passenger depod and got to thinking about it all, how patient these fellows are, how unswerving in their duty, how unyielding in their incomparable courtesy and politeness. I took the entire situation in at a glance, for one does not have to linger long around the ticket



agent's window to make the study. Leaning there against the iron gate, puffing away at a fragrant cigar, just far enough away from the mad throng to see everything that was going on, and yet close enough to hear every word that was uttered without being in the push myself, it was a peculiarly interesting observation, to be sure.

The depot was crowded from end to end, for there were two or three excursion trains going out that morning to neighboring towns. The old shed was fairly resounding with the screams and shouts of the colored brethren rushing hither and thither to catch their departing trains and greeting their friends in little groups with such evidences of cordiality as only the colored brethren engage in their boisterous way.

There was a mad rush about the ticket agent's window. The atmosphere itself seemed black and it looked like a Charleston cyclone was about to burst on the scene, so appalling was the darkness of the dense cloud of black faces upturned to the beaming countenance of the fellow on the inside. Every one of the ebon-faced tourists, as is their custom, had a world of questions to ask about schedules and one thing and another and the rush increased every minute in consequence. I was saying to myself that the agent ought to be presented with a gold crown or a brass button if he succeeded in getting that crowd safely on board the trains supplied with tickets without shooting about a dozen of them and bodily throwing them aboard, when a country darky blacker than the rest, and evidently with a half dozen drinks of Decatur street liquor ahead of the others, came dashing into the depot and pushed his way to the front, scrouging all the others to one side.

"White man," he screamed at the top of his voice, "what time does the S:50 train go out to Duluth?"

"Tromptly at 8.50," was the positive, but courteous reply.

"Will it be on time today?" came another interrogation as senseless as it was

but courteous reply.
"Will it be on time today?" came another interrogation as senseless as it was "Yes," politely.
"Does it stop at Doraville?"
"Yes."

ong enough to see my side partner? "Long enough to see my sure partner."
"Depending upon how long you want to spend with him," and the agent was not losing a moment from stamping tickets.
"Wal, give me a ticket fur Duluth."
"Photician was given properly stamped. The ticket was given properly stamped. The agent went on with his work, selling tickets with amazing rapidity.
"You say she leaves at 8:50 sharp?"
came back from the negro as he drew up

to the window once more.

"Yes, make room for the next."

"She'll sho' stop at Doraville?"

Several minutes elapsed before the same troublesome tourist came back to the The 8:50 train had just pulled out of the depot and was fairly flying down the track below the Markham house. With a wild scream the negro made a plunge over



the iron railing and was taking six cross ties at a jump in pursuit of the train. He was doomed never to see Duluth that day, but continued his pursuit and was lost to sight far down around the bend of the

track.

A half hour later he was back at the window demanding his money back from the urbane ticket agent, and swearing he would sue him if he didnt refund it. "My Pocket Book, Good Gracious!" She was a good old woman, and as she stepped up to the window—as near it as she could get for the crowds around—she smil-

stepped up to the window—as near it as she could get for the crowds around—she smiled pleasantly at the yeing man who was clipping tickets, and asked what time the Georgia train left for Augusta.

She was told that it would leave at 8 o'clock, and the clever agent went further and said that she had but twenty minutes. He wasn't obliged to tell her this, but he saw she was a good old woman and thought she deserved such consideration. More than this, she had been one of the few women who had ever smiled at him through the window. They rarely do.

The good old woman went back in the waiting room, seemingly calm and deliberate, and preferring to take her time and wait for the ugly crowd to get away from the window.

She sat down in the waiting room and was soon lost in a reverie, so it seemed from her countenance. Good old woman. How kindly her face beamed sitting there gazing listlessly out into the crowded street. No wonder that she did not dream in such dreams as those that time was flying fast and trains, like time, wait for no man. man. By and by the strolled out again to f



PATIENCE HER PET VIRTUE.

your train is just coupling up and is ady this minute to move out of the de-

pot."
While he spoke the agent was fixing the ticket, and it was ready with the close of his sentence. Meantime the good old wo-man was feeling for her pocket book. She man was feeling for her pocket book. She had felt in her pocket, wherever that was, nobody ever knows but the women themselves where their pockets are. She had felt in her little hand bag. She had ramsacked her gripsack. She had looked down into the folds of her umbrefla. It was nowhere to be found. With a look of utter consternation and disgust she looked up, and said: "Now, that's very funny, but how long have I got?"

"Your train is about to move, my dear madame."

"And my pocket book—good gracious."

"And my pocket book—good gracious." and the look changed to one of hopeless

despair.
"In my trunk—"

"In my trunk—"
"And your trunk is—"
"On the train—oh, if I just had that horrid, that awful, that good-for-nothing baggage man here I'd wear him out with my umbrella—that I would, and you sir, you wretched ticket puncher, why did you tell me a direct lie about the leaving time of that train? Come out here, sir, if you dare. I'll see that you lose your job, that I will, if it's the last thing I do on this earth, and, er-er-ei—oh, you miserable scoundrei—whoop-p-p!"

whoop-p-p-p!"
The train had gone and left her—this good old woman!
"Clevah, Oh, So Clevah!"

It was a merry bevy of beautiful school girls that came next to the ticket window.

They were all diked out in the prettiest of traveling suits and looked a picture to behold, so happy, so gay, so beautiful and fresh

behold, so happy, so gay, so benutiful and fresh.

"Watch me now, girls, and see me make a mash on this ticket agent," said one of the sweetest looking to the others as she gracefully strode towards the window to buy the tickets for the crowd.

"I want five tickets to Norwood institute, please," she said.

"Let me see, what road is that on?" replied the ticket agent, too polite to indicate the bhinder the young woman had unconsciously made.

"Oh, it's in Washington—city of Washington, don't you know?"

"Then you want five tickets to Washington?" asked the agent.

"Yes, what a goose I am!"

The tickets were soon in her tiny hands, and being folded into the little purse she carried.

"What time does the train leave?"—will

"What time does the train leave?"-will



cease asking that question? "By Atlanta time?"
"Yes'm."

"Any change of cars?"
"None at all."
"Straight through?"

"Straight through?"

"Straight through?"

"Straight as an arrow, with apologies to White Wings."

"Much of a crowd going up?"

"Not many."

"Which is the suffny side of the car?"

The agent laughed. But it was apolite laugh. Yet, it was too much for the dear school girl. Women even at that age hate to be laughed at more than they hate chewing guin. With a stamp of her pretty little foot, she screamed: "Well, I simply asked you a civil question, sir," and walked back to the other girls with a frown on her face as she said:

"He thinks he's so clevah, oh, so clevah, don't you know?"

And thus the woes of a ticket agent are piled up like the innumerable sands of the sea as the days roll on.
REMSEN CRAWFORD.

The importance of keeping the liver and kidneys in good condition cannot be overestimated. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating and invigorating these or

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old, Smith's Worm Oil and the following day 23 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.

S. W. LONG.

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at night for young men from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m. Terms—\$5 per month. Bright Pupils Can accomplish the work of two grades in one year at Professor Noyes's select rehool, Room 14, Chamberlin & Johnson's.

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Traveling Public.

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Will present his World-renowned Creation of the Bohemian, in his own Unique and American Play, called

A STRONG SPECIAL CAST.

The Phœnix

New and Elaborate Scenic Effects.

A Strong Specialty Company.
The Latest Songs.
The Newest Dances.
Three Solid Hours of Humor, Pathos, Music and Sensation. Wednesday and Thursday, September 13th and 14th. Matinee Thursday at 2:30.

MR. CHARLES H. YALE'S Newest Devil's Auction

With the Greatest and Best Cast Ever Pre sented.

All New Scenery, Costumes, Specialties, Ballets, etc.

The Grandest Production Ever seen on an American Stage. 3 Solid Hours of Delightful Dazzle in the sep 10-tf Land of the Impossible.

Friday and Saturday, September 15th and 16th Matinee Saturday.

And Her Circo-Comedy,

AT THE GIRGUS

SEE-The Wild Man of Borneo SEE-The Human Xylophone. SEE-The Honest Lawyer. SEE-The Comical Clown SEE—The Only Pete Jenkins.
SEE—The Man Who Walks on His Ear.
ALL—Under One Canvas.
WAIT—For Something New in Comedy.

sep 10-sun wed thur fri sat

CAPTAIN SORCHO. Water Wonder,

Will give his grand aquatic shows at Grant Park iake every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, commencing Tuesday, September 12th. His marvelous performance consists of innumerable feats in the water. Among the most_remarkable is the grand naval battle between two full-rigged ships, resulting in the total destruction of one by a nitro-glycerine torpedo, which blows it into a million pieces.

FREE FOR ALL.
Performance from 3 to 6 o'clock p. m.
sep10 sun mon

3-WHITEHALL-ST

A FEW WORDS WORTHY YOUR ATTENTION Clothing, Furnishings and Hats FOR FALL AND WINTER 1893-4. Our fixed purpose is and always has been to assemble only trustworthy goods under our roof and distribute them at retail at the smallest

year to year and we are now prepared to show you The Grandest Assortment of Reliable, Nobby and Perfect-fitting Clothing

commission possible. Faithful adherence to this

plan and purpose has enlarged our business from

For the coming seasons ever shown in Atlanta. No man is the only wise man in the world, and no store is the only perfect store in the city. We are simply reaching towards serving our friends and patrons in the best manner possible, and a few minutes' look over our stock will convince you that our efforts have been crowned with success.

Our Low Prices Will Secure Your Name to Our Long List of Pleased Customers.

EISEMAN & WEIL, Clothiers, Purnishers and Hatters 3 WHITEHALL STREET.

One Price Only" and That the Lowest

ONE PRICE ONLY THAT THE LOWEST

S

M Z

AND

HOW THE PASSENGERS WERE RESCUED

A Night of Terror and Peril Among Ithe Reefs - The Captain Describes His Worst Experience in the Wreck.

To sum him up in three words, Captain George Savage, the hero of the lost steamship Savannah, is a manly man. It is on record that at the moment of supreme peril, when his ship was beating itself to pieces on the reefs, he laughed and joked to reassure the frightened passengers, yel afterwards, when the reporters beseiged him and sought to make much of him, he blushed like a girl and fled from his amiable look death between the eyes.

but he flinches at a compliment.

In the service he is reckoned the most popular man on the line. He has risen from the ranks, and those who have worked with him before the mast, and under him as mate, as first officer and as cap-tain, are ready to swear that success has never turned his head or promotion changed him one iota. This explains the devotion of his crew, and the ease with

which he handled them in the hours of storm and stress when the lives of all depended upon the maintenance of discip And thus a panic, unusually the deadliest incident of a wreck at sea, was

A wilder story has been seldom penned than that of the loss of the Savannah. She met the hurricane off Hatteras and



CAPTAIN GEORGE SAVAGE.

fought her way southward in the teeth of a terrific shoreward blast, when at last she lost her smokestack and her great screw ceased to revolve, they made an effort to set sail, but as fast as the canvas was unfarled it was torn into rags. Then Captain Savage turned her prow to the west and drove straight for the shore. No language can describe the suspense that followed. The chances were one in a hundred, and it is small wonder that he says it was with a feeling of intense relief that he finally heard the vessel's keel pounding on the rocks. It was a sound that he had momentarily expected for six mortal hours. After that came the two days on the stranded hulk that every-body has read about. The lack of food and water, the nights spent in the rigging, the quick depletion of the slender store and signal rockets, the constant danger of othe hull parting on the reef and the agony of disappointment as vessels hove into sight only to sail away, combined to form a tale of travail and adventure unsurpassed by any romance of the sea.

I asked Captain Savage, a few days after his return, what he considered his worst experience in the wreck.

"My worst experience," he replied, "was after it was all over."

Then he lit a cigar and told me this story, which I have endeavored to repeat in as nearly as possible his own words:

"You will remember," he said, "that when the crew and myself were finally taken off by the Birmingham and brought to Savannah we were in ignorance of the fate of the women and others who had left in two small boats the day before. When I was told that they had not been heard from my heart sank. For five days and nights I had been without sleep. It was not the thought of the vessel that kept me up, for I knew that I had done all possible and that she was lost beyond human power, but there were lives intrusted in my keeping that I determined must be saved. Several times, even when the ship was pounding on the rocks, my eyes would glue together in spite of me fought her way southward in the teeth of

ed in my keeping that I determined must be saved. Several times, even when the ship was pounding on the rocks, my eyes would glue together in spite of me but I would think of this terrible responsibility, and it would wake me up like a shock from a battery.

"So one may realize how I felt when I learned there was no news from the boats. Some of the relatives of the missing folks were there, and I could not bear to look at them. It was heart-breaking. Well, I rushed down to the dock and ordered the tug. Its crew were scattered, asleep at home, and it seemed to me that we would never find them. Some counseled waiting until morning; but I would not hear to it, and at last, after several hours of hard work, we got off.

"I headed the tug for Hunter's Point, which I regarded as the likeliest spot that the boats would have made a landing at. I cannot describe how slowly that tug seemed to move, and I paced up and down, barely able to conceal my agitation from the rest, some of whom were kindred of the missing passengers. At last we sighted the island and I put off in a small boat. A moment after I laaded I met my second officer, who had had charge of one of the life boats. 'We are safe,' he exclaimed, before I had time to speak. Thank God!' I replied, 'but where is the other party?' I don't know,' he said, 'they must be lost.'

"I turned and sat down on-the sand. It seemed to me for a moment that I could go no further. I had built all my hopes

"I turned and sat down on the sand. It seemed to me for a moment that I could go no further. I had built all my hopes on finding both foats there, and the disappointment turned me sick and faint. How to go back without those people I did not know. But I pulled myself together somehow and told the officer to get his passengers and come out to the tug. Where are you going? he asked. I don't know exactly, I said, but I'm going to find the rest.

Where are you going? he asked. If don't know exactly, I said, but I'm going to find the rest.

"If you will look on the map, you will see that there is a chain of islands at that point on, the coast and a perfect tangle of channels crossing in every direction inland. A harder place to hunt for lost people could not be imagined. It is a maze in which old fishermen often lose their way.

"I determined to first try the island of St. Helena, where there is a lighthouse. We went back to the tug, which toward evening got within about five miles of the island and anchored. Then I put off in a small boat with two sailors, bidding the tug wait our return. As we reached the coast line night came on. The part of the island I wanted to make was some distance above, and we entered a little channel at sundown. Presently it came to an end and we had to go back.

"That section of the coast is indescribably desolate and forbidding. It is rocky, broken, torn to pieces by the sea. There is no human habitation anywhere. We cruised along this shore all night, trying first this inlet and then that, hunting for the light. After midnight one of the sailors gave out and swore he could not pull another stroke. I took his oar, and for four hours I pulled like a crazy man, but I did not even feel tired; I did not feel hungry, I did not feel sleepy. My sole iden was to reach the lighthouse. It was very dark, and we man way except the reefs, which were roaring all around us. Now and then a wave would wet us to the skin. It was pure luck that we were not

I scrambled out, falling repeated in thaste. I had to go shout half a mile through mud knee deep, wading inters to my waist and climbing over huge rock. When I reached the house I could have cried for joy, for there, drawn close to the door, was one of my own lifeboats. "I knocked, and a sailor from the Savannah opened to me. He had gone with the lifeboat and was sure I had been drowned; in fact, he thought he saw my ghost, and screaming out 'It's the captain! It's the captain! Is suppose I was a ghastly spectacle, dripping from head to foot, covered with slime and popping up suddenly before him in the dim morning light.

"His cries aroused the others and they crowded around me. When I asked after the other boat, they looked sober, and said it must be lost. I told them nothing, but gave the order to get ready to go to the tug at once. They were only too glad to obey, but were saddened by the thought that their companions had gone down. They embarked in the lifeboat and we pulled back in an hour and a half—the trip it had taken us twelve hours to make by night. Was the meeting on the tug a joyful one? Well, I can't describe it—that's all. The old father of one of the passengers was there and he took me by the hand and tried to say something but didn't. I was glad of it, for I couldn't have replied—there was too big a lump in my throat. Then all of a sudden I realized that I was sore and stiff and couldn't move my arms or legs. I dropped down on a berth in the cahin and slept, slept, slept, like a dead man—lige a log.

"That," said the captain, throwing away the stump of his cigar, "was the story of the rescue and my worst experience."

the stump of his cigar, "was the story of the rescue and my worst experience."

FIRE DEPARTMENT FLASHES,

OU can see more human nature at the burning of a negro hut than you could at a fire as large as the Kimball house disaster.

Several nights ago there was a considerable blaze in the old barracks, occasioned by the burning of three negro houses. I reached the scene just as the firemen did. The first house—as two-room, pine wood affair—was too far gone to think of saving.

A negro woman was weeping and walling, and howling between times for Maule Me-

A negro woman was weeping and wailing and howling between times for Maude Me

llssy. "Where is she?" asked a fireman. "What "Where is she?" asked a fireman. "What house is yours?" Three were on fire now. "Don't talk to me now!" she screamed, making the scene humorous rather than pathetic by her intonation. "Fo' Gawd, my chile isburnin' up in dat house," indicating all three with a melodramatic gesture. She was so bewildered, having been dragged out of bed from under a burning roof, that she couldn't point out her own house. Just at this juncture the crowd gave a yell, and to the cracking of the flames was added the hissing of water on the fire, and clouds of steam began to rise, "She's saved," moaned the woman, as an ill-directed stream of water shot liigh into the air; but she made no move. "Hit's de will uv Jesus."

air; but she made no move. "Hit's de win uv Jesus."

And then she began to sing. Some one—a serro man, who looked like he fian been made weary of life by his burden—had been attracted by the woman's outbreaks and quickly turned a black, unromantic nigger baby over to her. The woman grabbed the child, and proceeded to awake it from its slumbers by administering a spanking on the spot.

During all this there had been two negro women standing near the burning houses, clinging to one another, and singing at the top of their voices. It is a peculiar thing about negroes, but they sing under all calcumstances, even at hangings, where one of their own race is to be disposed of. The two women had occupied the first house to catch fire, and ked done nothing more than escape with their lives and a Mother Hubbard gown aplece.

The entire hillside presented a panorama of

As soon as the fire was thoroughly under control the crowd began to scatter, and I walked away along the edge of a crowd of negro women and men. One of the new was a preacher. He was trying to explain the re-lation of divine power to the fire they had just left. just left.
"I don' b'lieve in tryin' ter put out fires,"

"I don' b'lieve in tryin' ter put out fires," said a negro damsel, in a cautious tone of volce, feeling for the sentiments of the crowd: no one interrupted her. "If hit's de divine nower what does it." she continued. "us poor bein's is got no right ter interfere."
"You's a lie," said a woman's voice in the rear of the crowd. "Gawd didn't tech his little finger ter dat confiammation. Dat fool 'oman's ter blame."
A fight ensued, and I left hastily to avoid a volley of rocks, which was neatly trimmed with the proper adjectives and had a centerplece of vile names.

There is a certain fireman in Atlanta who knows more about the financial question than a great many men who are more pretentious an himself. He is very modest, and never expresses his views without being questioned, and is even then very oackward. He has dabbled in stocks and bonds, to a 'smat' (x-tent, and gives some good advice in regard to such things. He says let them alone.

W. B. Walker, superintendent of the fire W. B. Walker, superintendent of the fire alarm system, has just returned from the world's fair. He had an elegant time, and was especially pleased with the exhibits in the electrical building. We is preparing a list of adjectives so that when he is giked about the fair he will be able to give his m. 'titudinous thoughts adequate expression.

Fireman Dick Enbanks, who enjoys the so-briquet of Adam Forepaugh, has just retrined from a trip to Paris. He had a splendid trip and enoyed himself immensely. Not Paris, France, but Paris, Ga.

Bob Coley, the handsome fireman of No. 1 has entirely recovered from the injuries received at the Telephone exchange fire. He carries a remembrance of it, in the shape of a sear over his right eye.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porcus strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething rests the child and comforts the mother. 25 cents.

MISS THORNBURY'S SELECT SCHOOL.

It Will Open Thursday, September 14th, at 24 East Baker Street.

It will be remembered that Miss Thornbury's School of French and English did not open last Monday, as was formerly advertised. The workm formerly advertised. The workmen were busy remodeling the building. It is now about ready for the pupils and the school will open Thursday, September 14th. This is one of the very best schools in the city, every teacher being a specialist. Parents who have patronized it are loud in their praises. Remember the date of opening and have your children there on time.

A Noted Teacher.

A Noted Teacher.

Numbers of people interested in the study of the French language will be pleased to know that a native and thorough tutor of that tongue, in the person of Mile. Viett, has recently located in Atlanta with the intention of making this city her future home. She is to be found on Mondays, Wednesslays and Fridays, from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. at 25-Washington street, opposite the capitol, where she would be happy to make arrangements with those desirous of following her literary and conversational "cours," or of taking private lessons. A particular method of her own enables Mile. Viett to render students proficient in the attainments of French in a comparatively short time.

Finally Mile. Viett comes among us with the very highest commendations from her own country and from Charleston, S. C. where, for the past five years, she has been engaged in private tuition and at the normal school.

M. B. Torbett & Co., general insurance and caligraph agents, nive removed to Room No. 209. Equitable building, second floor, just at the head of steps and right at the alevators. Come and see Js.

MEETINGS.

The Gate City National bank, of Atlanta, located at Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, is closing up its affairs. All note holders, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

July 30, 2m—sun.

Atlanta, Ga., September 10.—The Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton county will today, at the Gate City Guard's hall, at 7:39 o'ctock p. m. from the will proceed in a body to the First Baptist church, at which place the fiev. J. Whitam Jones will deliver his farewell address.

J. F. EDWARDS, President, Secretary

J. F. EDWARDS, Secretary. FINANCE AND TRADE

CONSTITUTION OFFI 78

The cotton situation this week presents several new phases. Rain, price and the calendar have worked important changes in the condition and outlook of the fleecy stable.

Rain has been one of the most busy fac tors. The whitening fields, which one week ago, promised to begin unloading their wealth of bursting staple upon the streets of Atlanta early this week, have been check ed in their development, and will be thrown out of schedule at least ten days. The arrangements of the banks to handle the output of the cotton fields can lie over a few days until the plant recovers from the floods of rain that have poured down upon

floods of rain that have poured down upon it during the past few days.

Delay is not the only mischief the elements has worked the cotton crop. Damage as weh is numbered among the consequences of the recent downpour; and damage, too, that is not accounted for in the report of the United States agricultural bureau, and vertically which reports a fulfing

report of the United States agricultural burean, out yesterday, which reports a falling off of 7 points in the condition of the crop in the south since one month ago, and a decline of 3 points in Georgia cotton. This may or may not shorten the receipts that will go into the farmer's pocket.

It is the general impression among cotton men that the situation is quite as bad as represented by the bureau report, although there are those who believe the crop is as far above the crop of last year as it is reported to be below. One of these optimists is Mr. Nicolson, who has charge of the cotton branch of the business of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company. He considers the crop much better than it was last year.

But even if the crop is damaged quite as much as reported, the cloud that brought

as much as reported, the cloud that brought the rain that did the damage mad a silver lining to it. Assterday, the price of cotton took a jump and reached 75-16 which completes the increase of 1 cent, made during the past week.

But for the rain, the cotton wagons from

the adjacent country would have begun to come into the city from every direction this week. The plant had just matured and had begun to open fast when the rain set in. This not only stops the development, but hinders the gathering of the

ment, but hinders the gathering of the staple.

Well posted cotton men say that the rain set back the harvesting of the cotton crop at least ten days, and this causes a corresponding delay in the marketing. The selling of cotton which was expected to begin in earnest this week will not begin until the 15th or later.

The damage done by the rains cannot be estimated until later. At the time they feit cotton was passing through a very critical period and the likelihood of damage was great.

cotton was passing through a very critical period and the likelihood of damage was great.

Mr. Nicolson, of the Maddox-Rucker company, is ready for the cotton to come. He not only has the money in hand to receive it, but has the facilities for handling. His firm handles annually 50,000 bales and keeps well informed on the condition of the crop. "The cotton crop," said he yesterday, "is better than it was last year. Not only is the plant larger and more fruitful, but the acreage is greater. I don't believe that cotton in Georgia is 3 points behind what it was a year ago, nor do I believe, as contained in the agricultural bureau reportained in the agricultural bureau reportained in the agricultural bureau reportained. "Mr. Bagley has just returned from Americus, where he went to look after his cotton farm, and he reports that the crop is fast maturing and is being picked and marketed as fast as picked. Seventy bales have been gathered from the farm. The rain, however, has seriously delayed the ripening and gathering of the crop. I don't expect it to begin to come in on wagons until about the 15th.

"It has been frequently said that there will be no trouble in finding the money to move the crop. I believe that the money

move the crop. I believe that the money

move the erop. I believe that is ready."

"How about the reports from Savannah that the banks there were unable to supply the money necessary to market the crop?"

Mr. Nicolson was asked.

"There was some trouble of that kind." he answered, "but it is over. The trouble was the bankers couldn't get currency as long as there was a premium on it in New Jacob Theorem.

was the bankers couldn't get currency as long as there was a premium on it in New York, but as soon as it began to flow freely there, the trouble ended, and now the cotton is moving along all right."
"Are banks advancing money on warehouse receipts this year?"
"No, not this early in the season. We did not do it this early last year. It may be done later. We don't encourage people to house their cotton and keep it, and that will do it. Let them sell it and put the money out."

money out."

The Maddox-Rucker company has already received about 100 bales of cotton, most of it coming from southwestern Georgia. Three bales have been sold off wagon in the city. The first was brought in by Mr. Pack House, a farmer of DeKalb county. It made a good sample and brought the top of the market. The cotton men have all finished preparations for receiving and hands-

ling the cotton crop.	
Atlanta Clearing Association States Clearings today	93,351,79 596,433.48 498,379,32

Local Bond and Stock Quotations

4s'oo Lieming	a Charles		
The following are	bid and	i asked quotations:	
STATI	RAND	CITY BONDS.	
New Ga. 316s 27		Atlanta 6s, L. D.108	1.00
to 20 years	94	Atlanta 6s, S. D. 100	
New Ga. 31, 5, 35		Atlanta5s, L. D. 100	
to 40 years	94	Atlanta 4 38 95	
New Ga. 4568,	41.00	Angusta 78, L. D.107	
1915	106	Macon 6s 100	
Georgia 7s. 1895 100	303	Columbus 5s109	
Savannah 5s 100	10214	Rome graded 104	
Atlanta 8s, 1902112	115	Waterworks 64.100	
Atlanta 7s, 1934 100	112	Rome 58 90	
Atlanta 7s, 1899195			
RA	ILROAL	BONDS	
Gr. es, 1897 91	98	Ga. Pacific, 1st.	91
Ga. 6s, 1910100		Ga. Pacific, 21.	37
Ga. Cs. 1922 109	111	A. P. & L., Ast7s.	
Centra! 7s, 1893 105		Mari'ta & N. G.	31
Char. Col. & A 98	STATE OF	S., A. & M., 1st. 50	60

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stoel Exchange.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Speculation at the stock exchange was decededly strong in the first hour of business and the best figures of the week were attained in a number of instances. The inquiry ran chiefly to the industry Manhattan, and the Grangers' stocks were well held, and even the sharp advance for a time failed to dislodge any great amount of the leading issues. The traders were confident that the bank statement would prove very favorable, and not a few of them extended their lines on this theory. Sugar rose 2, do preferred 2 1-2, Chicago Gas 2 1-2, Manhattan 3 1-2, Manitoba 2, Cordage 2 1-2, Burlington 1 1-4, St. Paul 1, Lackawanna 1 7-8, Edison Illuminated 1-2 Great Northern pacific 1 1-4, Pullman 4 and United States 123 1-2. The bank statement came up to expectations, but one set of bull operators took advantage of the favorable report to lighten their loads. This selling led to a reaction and prices receded 1.2 to 1.7-8 per cent, General Electric leading. At the close the market was weaker. The total sales for the lay were 161,000 shares.

Subtrensury balances: Coin, \$51,487,000; Money on call normally

subreasury balances: Coin, \$51,487,000; currency, \$7,517.000.

Money on call normally at 3@5 per cent; prime mercantile paper \$612 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 482 3-467483 1-4 for sixty days and 485 3-467486 1-4 for demand: posted rates 483@486 1-2; commercial bills 60 days, 481@482 and for demand 482@485, 1-4.

Bar silver 74 1-4.

Government bonds stendy.

State bonds dul.

Railroad bonds strong.

Silver ab the stock exchange today was neglected.

The following are closing bids:

	Atch., T. & Santa Fe.		N. J. Central	1
	Raltimore & Ohio	69	Norfolk & Western	8
	Oanada Pac	7514	Northern Pac	
	Ches. & Ohio	174	do. pref	
	C., B. & Q	8514	Northwestern	
	Chicago & Alton	130	do. pref	
	Ootton Oll	35	Pacific Mail	
	do. prei	694	Reading	
1998	East Tennessee		Rich. Terminal	
	do. pref	6	Rock Island	
	Erie	15%	St. Paul.	
	do. pref	30	do. pref	
	Ills. Central	94	Silver Certificates	
	Del., Lack. & W	13934	Sugar Refinery	
8	Lake Erie & West	171	do, pref.	H,
9	do. pref	89		. 1
30	Lake Shore	133	T. C. 1	
8	Lous. & Nash	5614	do. pref	+
	Memphis & Char	10	Texas Pac	H,
4	Mich. Central	90	Union Pac	į,
203	Missouri Pac		Wabash	à.
- 1	Mobile & Ohio	26%	do. pref	53
69	Nach Chail		Western Union	23
3	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	62	N. Y. & N. E	
9	N. Y. Central	103 2	Manhattan Elevated.	1
æ	Bonds-			
33	Alabama, Class A	97	Virginia 6s	1
2/3	do. Class B	95	do. ex-mat, coups.	1
M	do. Class C	95	Virginia consols	1
	Louisiana stamped	90 "	TI Q de mamintamed	11

Banks now hold \$2,966,375 in excess of the legal re-quirements of the 25 per cent rule.

J. S. Bache & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin. Manager.

NEW YORK. September 9.—The market today had plenty of steam, but still at the advance, insiders sold ail they possibly could. Europe was no doubt made strong with a view of favorably affecting this market, but the bulls were all supplied about 11 o'clock. The bank statement was anxiously waited for, and was rather a disappointment upon its publication. The reserve shows an increase of over 41-2 millions, which places it above the legal limit. A decrease in loans of three million, a very bad feature, however, is the decrease in deposits of 200,000. This fact needs very serious thought, and the argument which has been so assiduously circulated lately to the effect that confidence is restoring rapidly and that money that has been hoarded is being replaced in the banks is surely one that has not been substantiated by this statement. The statement is a poor one for this very reason. The market this week has had is being replaced in the banks is surely one that has not been substantiated by this statement. The statement is a poor one for this very reason. The market this week has had a rise which is totally unaccountable. Its certainly not in keeping with outside conditions. Business has improved slightly, but still there is considerable room for improvement. Merchants as a rule, however, are more hopeful, collections are hard to make, but the banks are doing their utmost to assist out of town merchants, and are uniformly as lenient towards them as possible. No large amount of cash certificates has been cancelled, and there are still outstanding a little over four millions. The people who are active on the buil side of this market are some parties who molested previous mull movements, but we are of the opinion that the campaign they are now engaged in is doomed to failure, particularly as outsiders are not participating in advance owing to the financial condition. In our cylnion the market has seen the top, and the idvance culminated today, and that we are in for a big reaction. The news from Washington was less encouraging and it looks now as though the silver bill will be delayed longer than it was expected. The silver senators are undoubtedly talking against time. The government crop report to come out this evening will probably show a decreased prespect for wheat and corn in comparison with last year.

pect for wheat and corn in last year. Raiload earnings are very poor, indeed, and are not likely to increase to any extent for some time to come.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE Total . 1,217

M	Total		,				
	Stock on h	and					
	Below we give	the the	pening Yerk	today			AP YE
				Openi	ng.		ning
	September				m		1 10 7
	October		********	7.99	B		12 8
3	November	*********		_ 8.1d	d		9
	December	*****		_ 8.23	di		2.2 8
	January	*********	*****	_ 8.32	Ø		1.4 8
ч	February	******		_ 8.42	d		20 8
	March			8.50	ā		10 8
	Closed stead The following	y; sale	a 123,40 tateme	nt of 1	he con		ed z
	receipas, expor		IPTS				200
i		1893	1892			ST	DUE
		-	7933	1893	1893	1893	189
i	Saturday	5491	11667	2631	7609	1893 244877	
	Monday	5491	11667	2631	7609	2893 244877	189
	Monday Tuesday	5491	11667	2631	7609	1893 244877	189
	Monday Tuesday Wednesday	5491	11667	2631	7609	1893 244877	189
	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	5491	11667	2631	7609	1893 244877	189
	Monday Tuesday Wednesday	5491	11667	2631	7609	1893 244877	189

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cir W YORK, September 9—The statistade up by Saturday's Financial Ch

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

New York, September 9,—(Special.)—The agricultural oureau report today giving '63,4 as the average condition of the crop as compared with 76,8 in September 1892, came like a thunderboit in the ranks of the bears who had alarendy been made sufficiently uncomfortable by the rapid and almost continuous rise of a cent a pound. The figures of the condition are much the lowest recorded in any September since the disastrous season of 1881, when the yield was cut down to less than five and a half million baies. The market this morning, as is usual on bureau day, was an exceptionally nervous one? January opened at 8.32, advanced to 8.36, and after rapid and feverish fluctuations declined just before the bureau figures were announced to 8.27. As soon as the figures were known prices bounded upward ten point and a little later had climbed nine points higher. January sold as high as 8.46. In spite of heavy sales to realize profits in the last few minutes the market yielded only a few points from the highest. The close was steady with 8.43 bid for fanuary. It is the general belief here that the real condition of the crop is not nearly as bad as the bureau figures would indicate. But the question now is: Will Liverpool become frightened at the report? The trade abroad, invariably attaches more importance to official estimates that our own countrymen do, and it may be that in spite of reassuring private cables from this side, the report may stimulate advance buying by English spinners; and speculators Monday, in that case are likely to see still higher prices, but the feeling here is that the advance has already gone too far, and without decided encouragement from Liverpool we hardly think it will be possible to sustafin the advance. The market may go higher, but at any rise beyond today's closing prices we would rather sell than buy. In any case we are inclined to thiuk that those who are long of cotton will do well to take their profits at the opening on Monday.

J. M. White & Co.'s Cotton Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

J. M. White & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, September 9—Today's market was entirely dependent upon the bureau report. Before receiving it fluctuations were caused by orders which were based upon opinions of what the report would be, and after the receipt of the report the market advanced, as the percentage of condition was far below expectations, and all that can be said on the subject is that if it is true, cotton is cheap at present prices. Many are inclined to ridicule it, saying it is too bad to be true.

be true.

NEW YORK, September 9—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,154,535 bales, of which 1,787,335 bales are American, against 2,532,955 and 2,139,755 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 21,557 bales. Receipts from plantations 33,544 bales. Crop in sight, 52,119 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 9-12:15 p.m.—Cotton, spot domand moderate with prices firm; middling uplands 1/5; saies 5.06 baies; American 6,700; speculation and export 500; receipts none; American none; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 4:25-64, 425-51; October and November delivery 4:25-64, 425-65, 427-561; Ovember and December delivery 4:25-65, 4 4 27-64; November and December delivery 4 2-54, 4 25-64, 4 25-64, 4 25-64, 4 25-64, 4 25-64, 4 25-64, 4 25-64, 2 25-64, 2 25-64, 2 25-64, 2 25-64; January and February delivery 4 33-64, 3 25-64; February and March delivery 4 35-64, 3 25-64; March and April delivery 4 4 35-64, 4 25-64, April and May delivery —; futures opened easy with lemand moderate.

April and May delivery —; intures opened easy with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL. September 9—1:09 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 4 25-64, sellers; September and October delivery 4 25-64, 4 27-64; October and November delivery 4 25-64, 4 27-64; November and December delivery 4 25-64, 4 28-64; December and January delivery 4 25-64, sellers; January and February delivery 4 35-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 33-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 35-64, sellers; delivery 4 37-64, value; futures closed quiet and steady.

quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, September 9—Cotton quiet and steady;
sales 381 bales; middling upiands 8½; Orleans 3½; net
receipts none; gross 1,5:3; stock 130,755.

GALVESTON. September 9—Cotton firm; middling
713-16; net receipts 1,585 bales; gross 1,586; sales 775;
stock 24,932. stock 24,932.

NORFOLK, September 9—Cotton firm; middling 7%; net receipts 34 baies; gross 31; sales 23; stock 5,346.

BALTIMORE, September 9—Cotton nominal; middling 8; net receipts none bales; gross mone; sales mone; stock 5,146.

BOSTON, September 9—Cotton quiet; middling 3; net receipts 50 bales; kross 142; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 201. WILMINGTON, September 9 -Cotton nominal; mid-lling 7%; net receipts 16 bales; gross 16; sales none; stock 1,583.

aing 1%; hat receipts is bales; gross 16; sales none; stock 1,383.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9 -Cotton firm; middling 16; net receipts 135 bales; gross 183; stock 7,515.

SAVANNAH, September 9 -Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 2,518 bales; gross 2,518; sales 450; stock 1,359; exports coastwise 1,442.

NEW ORLHANS, September 9 -Cotton firm; middling 74; net receipts 517 bales; gross 532; sales 355; stock 35,835; exports to continent 100; coastwise 754.

MOBILES, September 9 -Cotton quiet; middling 79-19; net receipts 267 bales; gross 201; tales 56; stock 5,532; exports coastwise 237,

MEMPHIS, September 9 -Cotton firm; middling 79-1; net receipts 68 bales; sales 100; shipments 100; stock 7,132.

7,152.

AUGUSTA, September 9—Cotton firm; middling 7%; net receipts 516 baics: shipments 122; sales 227; stock 6,471. OHARLESTON, September 9—Cotton firm; middling 74; net receipts 274 bales; gross 274; sales none; stock 11,320; exports coastwise 231.

THE CHICAGO MARKET

Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Only a moderate amount of business was transacted in wheat today, and the feeling developed was rather strong. The principal feature was the strength to the low grades. The opening on December was about 1-4 cent higher than yesterday's closing, and advanced 1-8 more and the receded 3-8 cents, railied 5-8@3-4 cents, receded 3-8, held stendy, and the closing about 1-2 cent higher than yesterday.

Corn was fairly active and prime, a good igher than yesterday.

Corn was fairly active and prime, a good

MAGNETIC NERVINE.



There was a moderate trade in certain the range was narrow. There was so ing by the elevator men, and by a houses, which had the effect of streng the near futures more than the later May was a trille weaker and 3-8 lower but reacted 3-8 and closed barely at-1-16 below yesterday.

Provisions, the speculative market for products ruled steady early, but the very little trading in the absence of one and outside orders.

Low. 65 % 65 % 65 % 77 % 30% 40 60% 63% Port-January. 8 15 6 92%

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, BTG. Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 9—Flour—Firmer, first pains 25,00; second patent 84,15; extra fancy \$1.0; fasey \$1.0; family \$5.00; Corn—No. 1 white feet No. 1 while its mixed \$50. Oats—Texas rust proof 33; white 40; mixed \$50. Oats—Texas rust proof 33; white 40; mixed \$50. Seed rye—Georgia \$5.00; A. 1 Hay—Choice ilmus; simoshy sunail bales, \$1.00; No. 1 thmothy, small bales, \$1.00; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$1.00; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$50. Meal—Pals & boiled \$60. Wheat bran—large bales \$0. Meal—Pals & boiled \$60. Wheat bran—large acos. \$60; mall such \$5. Coston seed meal—\$1.0 % or its Seem feed—ill \$6.00. Grits—Pearl \$2.35.

\$7.00 Grits—Pearl \$3.35.

NEW YORK, September 9—Flour, southers dally steady; common to fair extra \$2.100, ke; rood technically \$1.100. The \$1.00 fair extra \$2.100, ke; rood technically \$1.100 fair extra \$2.100 fair extra \$2.10

Corn, southern firmer; white by sampl hit yellow with a CHICAGO, September 9 Flour very firm; wan-patents \$3.26;38.50; winter straights \$1.7504.10; suppatents \$3.26;08.25; winter straights \$1.7504.10; suppatents \$3.45. No. 2 red 55; 4665; No. 2 corn 40... 151 onts 25;46265; C. INCINNATI, September 9-Flour strady; suppatents \$4.50;64.10; family \$2.7562.00; winter and \$3.00;63.25. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 58;465. Center for the control of t

Ro. 2 mined 28; do white 314.

Groovies.

ATLANTA, September 9—Roasted coffee—Arbeiting 23.160 % 100 m cases Lion 33.160; Leveriar's 11.16 Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good isguisting common 16.217c. Sugar-Granulated 6c powher storm on 16.217c. Sugar-Granulated 6c powher storm of the Groceries

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—Pork steady; new enrent make \$11.26(2)1.50. Lard, prime steam \$1.54.6.
Dry sait meats loose shoulders 7.52(5) long dear hit,
clear ribs 10. 10; short clear — Bacon, boxed shoulders
9.09; long clear 11.75 Sugar-cured hams 12.05(4)1.54
ATLANTA, September 2.—Clear rib sides, boxed lik,
de-cured/besiles 113 to Sugar-cured hams 12.05(4)25(4)
coording to brand and average; California 1346 System
14/2@16b. Lard—Leaf 19/4@195; compond
84c.

NEW YORK, September 9—Pork in fair demand and firmer; mees new \$16.25@17.75. Middles nominal; shot clear —. Lard quiet but firm: westers steam t.R. clips steam 8.00@3.25 options, sales none.
CHICAGO, September 5—Cash quoistions were as fellows: Mees pork \$16.10@18.15. Lard \$1.55@3.6. Meet ribs, loose 18.10@10.15. Dry sait shoulders band 7.5 @7.56 short slear sides boxed \$.56.10.00.
CINCINNATI. September 2—Pork steady; mee CINCINNATI. September 9 - Pork steady; see 131.50; family \$15.00. Lard, steam leaf 5.50. Dry since the steady; shoulders \$.50; short rib sides like Bacon steady; shoulders \$.50; short rib sides like short eleaf \$1.57 (4011.50).

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, September 9—Turpentine sleafy at 20; realn firm; strained 10; good strained 50; tar steafy at 50; erude turpentine firm; hard \$1.00; yalga 45; \$1.60; virgin \$1.60.

NEW YORK, September 9—Rosin quiet but firm strained common to good \$1.05@1.10; tarpenuss dal but steady at \$8.

SAVANNAR. September 9—Rosin quiet but firm the strained of \$1.05. SAVANNAH, September 9—Turpentine Simplification form at 90.

CHARLESTON. September 9—Turpentine Sim at 16; resin firm; good strained 80.

16; rosin irm: good strained so.

ATLANTA September 9 - Egys 17,418. Builer - Western creamery 27,6350; choice Tennessee 145,250; distribution of 150,250; distributi Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, September 5—Apples—None on marget. Lemons—Messins \$1,000.3,50; Florids \$1.79,52.0 Oranges—None on market, Coconute 3/9,64. Japies \$1,100.1,50 Hoose on Market, Coconute 3/9,64. Japies \$1,100.1,50 Hoose Jos. Bananas—Selected \$1,200.1,50 Hoose Jos. Currants 6/3/c. Lephora circle \$250. Nue-Almonds 16. pecans 126/16. Brazilli 12/90. Filberts 11/90. Walnuts 12/9/3/fo. Passilli 12/90. Filberts 11/90. Walnuts 12/9/3/fo. Feastly 13/90. Filberts 11/90. Filberts 11/90. Walnuts 12/9/3/fo. Feastly 13/90. Filberts 11/90. Walnuts 12/9/3/fo. Filberts 11/90. Walnuts 12/9/3/fo. Filberts 11/90. Filberts 11/90. Filberts 11/90. Walnuts 12/9/3/fo. Filberts 11/90. Filberts 11/90. Filberts 11/90. Filberts 11/90. Filberts 11

ATLANTA, September 9—Bagging—1% 5 54; 5 5 54; 24 n 54. Ties—50 n \$1.05; 45 n \$1.00.

Oak suits, solid and massive, \$20, \$3, \$30, \$35, up to \$350 per suit. Largest stock and lowest prices. See our stock befor you buy Furniture. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Receptions. We carry the handsomest line of Ladies and Misses' Fine slippers in the south Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Miss Annie Long will reopen her class in elocution Monday, September 11th, as her home, 26 East Cain street. Notice to Ladies

Owing to the impossibility of my husband, Dr. W. A. Monnish, to attend to all outside and office practice I have decided to resume my office practice treating a formerly—all diseases of women. Husi-0 a.m. to 12 m. Mrs. Rosa Freudenthal-Monnish, M. D., corner Peachtree and Chutch attreets composite Grand outra house. streets, opposite Grand opera bossa Dr. Heidt at Merritt's Avenue Church Dr. Heidt, the presiding elder of North Atlanta district, preaches at Merritts avenue church this morning. No more faithful and devoted officer of the conference has ever been in Atlanta. His forceful sermons and clear-headed administration won a high place for him in the estimate our people. The doctor is the Beauty

THE REPAIR S

The Southern H

Forty Men Will Company with

The powers the tric Company has city, abolishing located in Atla work done here The order is e has been known

in position to l movements that the office employ as well, for th places.
The southern management of mer, district man tric Company.

six years and is the business. He tice of law, whi take his present.
The General E
the richest corpora It was formed Mectric Compan corporations and son-Houston firs lanta with Mr.

Last year the the name of the they combined an panies in the union.
The paid up

\$50,000;000 last tained the man Marietta street enue to be Mr. Fred Miles of the repair sho entire state. In Manager P men are employe on the sixth floo

business is transa headquarters. T cated in various been conducted nothing was said a out yesterday and

could be obtained Mr. Dana Bulle Mr. Palmer, was slight change in the Others of the co ed from them.

Mr. Palmer, i sume the practic repair shop here fore and will do Mr. Giles, the

General Electric following card las "An article bay noon paper, sibly occasion so of the numerons 1 company through ing business con representatives of any changes all orders and b every nature ad office, Equitable 1 tofore, will have care and prompti unusual facilities

and perfectly equistock." USEFULNES The Great Work

In Franklin's

the future of elec

that there ever modity by measur the interesting faso rapid that it realize its vario luxury it has grow a terror-spreading trolled servant. It our houses; turns machine, or hoists a motive power it chinery and pror power, especially The existence of ing plants in a conchase and use o satisfactory. Atla tion, of which it Georgia Electric has frequently columns, is doing city. It is equipped obtainable without employs a large. Such a manufactor requires, of cours intelligence in its pany employs not in their special li while to suggest weekly disburses is put in circulation

weekly disburses is put in circulatic supplies—which a as possible—are a industries. Beside constantly accruit this plant that st to mention, to say pays to the city. That in return serves the encours a point that this necessary to disc article is to call a partment of this city a boon to s means of its pow pany is able to sible energy in plants cannot dotomers the power which the supplies to the control of plants cannot do-tomers the power plication. This a sired capacity of gineer, fuel and be turned off at a waste incident to is a saving of som time, while the engines and moto of consideration. the advantages of the devantages of the endorsen tried it, and its of the favorable con-ested, while it he favorable c

The finest stock Chamberlin, Johns

Days

When

Pants

Made

Twelve

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We

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Kahn

Bros.,

The

Leading

Tailors,

Street,

Atlanta,

Ga.

Interest

In

Necessary.

TO BE ABOLISHED.

The Southern Headquarters of the General Electric Company to Go.

THE REPAIR SHOP WILL BE RETAINED

Porty Men Will Leave the Service of the Company with the Discontinuance of the Southern Office.

The powers that be in the General Electric Company have recently promulgated an order from the general offices in New York city, abolishing its southern headquarters, located in Atlanta, and transferring the

work done here to the main office.

The order is effective October 1st, but it has been known for several weeks by those in position to keep up with the company's movements that such a move was to be made. It created much surprise among the office employes, however, and concerns as well, for the men will all lose their

The southern headquarters are under the management of Mr. Howard E. W. Palmer, district manager of the General Electric Company. He has held the place for six years and is thoroughly conversant with the business. He will return to the prac-tice of law, which profession he left to

take his present position.

The General Electric Company is one of the richest corporations in the United States. It was formed of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company and the Edison General Electric Company. Both were powerful corporations and had interest throughout the union prior to the consolidation. The Thomson-Houston first occupied the field in Atlanta with Mr. Palmer at the head.

Last year the amalgamation of the two powerful corporations was effected. Under the name of the General Electric Company they combined and one of the strongest companies in the country was made by the

The paid up capital of the company was \$50,000,000 last June. Mr. Palmer retained the management of the company. A four-story brick building was erected on Marietta street at the corner of Jones avenue to be used as a repair shop. Mr. Fred Miles was made superintendent of the repair shop and a large force engaged. The company does repairing for the

In Manager Palmer's office, about forty men are employed. The offices are located on the sixth floor of the Equitable building and occupy thirteen rooms. An immense business is transacted through the southern headquarters. The company has plants located in various cities of the state and of the southern states, and the business has been conducted entirely through the office

here.

When the order was first received here,

It only leaked nothing was said about it. It only leaked out yesterday and but meager information could be obtained concerning it.

Mr. Dana Bullen, who is in the office of nothing further than that there might be a slight change in the way of doing business. Others of the company's employes were equally reticent and nothing could be obtained from them. Mr. Palmer was out of the city, in Memphis, where he will be several

Mr. Palmer, it is understood, will resume the practice of law, in partnership with Mr. Charles A. Read. The general repair shop here will be continued as be-fore and will do the work for the southern

Mr. Giles, the southern auditor of the General Electric Company, handed in the

following card last night: "An article having appeared in an after-noon paper, which might pos-sibly occasion some hesitancy on the part of the numerous patrons and friends of the company throughout the south about sendaddress, it is especially asked of us by the representatives of the company to assure its patrons that they will be duly advised of any changes affecting these and that all orders and business communications of every nature addressed to the company's office. Equitable building, this city, as here tofore, will have attention with the usual care and promptness made possible by the unusual facilities afforded by its immense and perfectly equipped warehouse and large

USEFULNESS OF ELECTRICITY.

The Great Work a Company Is Doing for Atlanta.

In Franklin's most sanguine dreams of the future of electricity it is very doubtful that there ever entered the idea that it would be manufactured and sold as a com modity by measurement, yet such is today the interesting fact. Its strides have been so rapid that it is extremely difficult to so rapid that it is extremely difficult to realize its various uses. From being a luxury it has grown to be a necessity, from a terror-spreading element to a well controlled servant. It runs our cars, or lights our houses; turns the wheels of a sewing machine, or hoists a fifty ton weight. As a motive power it is applicable to any machinery and promises to displace steam power, especially for small manufactories. The existence of electric power and lighting plants in a community renders the purchase and use of current both easy and satisfactory. Atlanta has such an institution, of which it may well be proud. The Georgia Electric Light Company, which has frequently been spoken of in these columns, is doing a great work for this city. It is equipped with the best apparatus obtainable without regard to cost, and employs a large force of skilled labor. Such a manufactory, more than any other, requires, of course, the highest degree of intelligence in its operatives, and the company employs none who are not experts in their special line. It is scarcely worth while to suggest that such an enterprise weekly disburses a large pay roll, which is put in circulation in this city; or that its supplies—which are obtained here as far as possible—are an encouragement to home ladustries. Besides these there are benefits constantly accruing from the presence of this plant that space does not permit us to mention, to say nothing of the taxes it Days to the city.

That in return for this the company deserves the encouragement of our citizens, is a point that this paper does not consider necessary to discuss. Its purpose in this article is to call attention to the motor department of this company, which is in reality a boon to small manufactories. By means of its powerful facilities, the company is able to develop the greatest possible energy in coal—which small steam plants cannot do—and convey to their customers the power ready for immediate application. This and the motor of the desired capacity offset at once engine, engines a realize its various uses. From being a huxury it has grown to be a necessity, from

MRS. FELTON ON THE SITUATION.

Cutlock.

Editor Constitution—I have read the papers dirigently and watched the progress of events with exceeding care for a year past, because I am deeply interested in everything that pertains to public prosperity, and I include in the term "public prosperity," all that makes the individual citizen wiser, better and more comfortable at home and elevand. makes the individual citizen wiser, better and more comfortable at home and abroad. Since the 4th of March we have been absolutely under democratic rule, and the result was a matter of great importance to us, financially and socially as well as politically. Being only a woman I was no active participant, of course, but as a citizen and small taxpayer, I have been so seriously affected by the present condition of the country, with its stagnation in trade and business that I

its stagnation in trade and business that I concluded to write you an article giving the from my standpoint.

I am simply a lookeron; not wise enough to present a plan for relief, and not bold enough present a plan for relief, and not bold enough to insist upon a revolt against injustice and unfairness. So far as my eyesight serves me, I do not remember to have seen worse symptoms or a more perpiexing case of public suffering in all my life than the present. People are constantly asking themselves: "Why this poverty? Why these tears? Why all this financial distress?" We are bewilderedlike the celebrated Alabamian, we constantly inquire, "Where am I at?"

Having gone into possession of the government—house, senate and the administration—

ment-house, senate and the administration-we are amazed to find ourselves going deeper every day into financial straits and disasters. No chance to shift the biame onto the re-publican party now. We are controlled by our own chosen ruiers—and a blessed fix is it, that we find ourselves plunged into! Six months of democratic rule, since March 4th, should have developed some relief, but we find one of two things to be true.

we find one of two things to be true, namely: National democracy is about dead, or the physic they have given us has left the patient so exhausted that it will as likely ex-pire from the medicine if the severity of the disease should be overcome by the treatment.

Neither you nor I have forgotten the prom-ises of the Cieveland campaign. I kept a ecord of some of them and they tantalize me o give them an airing at this writing, but know they will keep, no matter if other hings spoil at this crucial period of our

Universal disappointment, because of the failure to materialize these promises makes sorely unpleasant to remember, and a c review would only add to the general ess. I measure my words when I affirm that Mr. Cleveland would have been fur-ther from re-election in 1892 than in 1888, if he had not been presented to the country as a friend to the sliver dollar and free coinage for sliver. The democratic platform was made to fit all demands, but the south and west were told thousands of times and by thousands of speakers, that Mr. Cleveland was what I have just written—a friend to

I was glad to see Benator Colquitt stand up t was grau to see Senator Coquitt stand up to his sliver principles, in a late letter published in The Constitution. It was a brave thing to do, with a senatorial race on tapis, with an administration candidate picked out to oppose him. I will not be accused of being a partisan for the senator, but I admire his ninck in that letter. pluck in that letter.

Perhaps he feels as I do-with a sun de-linking to the west and the shadows length-ming behind him, to stand for the truth and defend the heipless in the humbler walks of life as well as in the senate, is the greatest privilege given to a free, untrammeled human soul, no matter whether this fidelity to truth and principle brings success or de-

I never heard of his using the Farmers' Alilance to help himself into the senate again, and I do not think he would sneer in their faces and taunt them with "falling from grace," in the senate after he had betrayed them to the enemy. Not even if he had advertised his alleglance and the solemn cereof his initiation into the order, in al Georgia papers.

I have, therefore, no complaint to make against President Cleveland for being true to the crowd that first secured his pledges and that could hold him to his contract. and that could hold him to be suffered by it. I defend him from the charge of deceiving us. We deceived ourselves, and he is doing exactly what I expected him to do for gold and the national banks that he is ailled with and has always been.

But, I am pained that southern people, linked together by interest and suffering, should have blindly bartered away the prosperity of the country to be able to provide places of pecuniary profit and official position for a few politicians and people who make their politics a business. Would it not have been better to have va-

cated the federal offices in Georgia than to entail bankruptcy on raflroads, merchants and poor, hard pressed farmers? The loss to widows and orphans in Georgia is enough to frighten the stoutest heart. We are suf-fering as we have never suffered since the

war, by reason of unjust legislation.

But, we are told, there is lack of confidence—for there is just the same amount of money there has been for years. That may be true, but it is the business of the democratic party to inspire confidence, not to destroy it. Must we be afraid to trust our money where we showered in our votes? It was no the republican party that withdrew their money from circulation, for the trouble is, Wall street set the example and by so doing crushed out the smaller people in the south and west.

Between the upper millstone of official authority and the nether milistone of greed for gold, the business of the south and west has been ground to powder. The loss, by this costly experiment, has approximated the losses by the civil war. And where will 't stop?

Who can tell? Congress has been in session a month, and has demonstrated but a single fact, namely -the amalgamation of both parties in obedi ence to gold, the foul pustules commingling like a bad case of confluent smallpox.

The republicans are having a joyful time, watching the democrats forswear their pledges to their constituents, and demonetizing silver, which has been the awful charge against the epublican party since the year 1873, made is state and national conventions

for twenty years past by the national demo-eratic party.

And a nice set of bedfellows this affiliation gives us! Fancy the stately John Sherman and the jumping-jack of the Wabash with heads together, plotting "treason, stratagem and spoils," against the taxpayers of this union!

And our alliance (!) senator, jeering brother Alliance Peffer, wigging his thumb on his nose, and saying, "What a fool I made of Georgia farmers."

Was this what the rank and file voted for

last year? Did you deplete your pockets and hurrah yourself hoarse to usher in this re-

Experience is said to be a good teacher, when the schooling comes high, and this school bill will count for more than you and I can estimate in fifty years to come. With respect,

MRS. W. H. FELTON.
Bartow County, September 7th.

DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.

The Infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howell Erwin Passed Away Yesterday. Early yesterday morning the only daughter and infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Howell

Early yesteday and ang the only adapter and infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Howell Erwin died at the residence of her parents on Jackson street, in this city.

Mary Willis, the name of the little girl, was only eighteen months old, and her young life was full of the promise of a sweet and lovely disposition. She was the embodiment of many fond hopes and a harvest of rich 40y, as well as of innocent beauty, was sown in the fair young blossom that has passed away so early.

A beautiful consolation, however, is left behind in the assurance that while the fireside is darker and home has lost a voice from its chorus of melody, that the groves of paradise are sweeter and the hope of heaven is fairer for the rose that is now blooming in the gardens of God.

The funeral will occur from the late residence on Jackson street this morning at 0

REFUSED THREE.

The Governor Diminished the Pile Pardon Applications Before Him.

ONE NEGRO BOY IS MADE HAPPY

A Very Sick Applicant Proves to Be Very ll-Judge Lumpkin Takes the Oath of Office-Capitol Notes.

The governor refused three applications for pardon yesterday, and granted one.

The boy who drew the prize was Wilkes
Callaway, of Baldwin county. Last year
he was sent up for hog stealing under a
three years' sentence. The petition for
his pardon was very generally signed—the
county officials, the religitor general and a county officials, the solicitor general and a large number of prominent white men signing it. They state that facts developed since the trial to show that the boy was innocent and that the principal witness, who was jointly indicted with him for the crime, swore falsely.

These Are Unlucky, Sandy Clark, who was sent up in 1887 for fifteen years, from Jefferson county, on a charge of assault to commit rape, was refused, because no good reasons why parcharles Frederick, of Houston county, asked to be relieved from a five year sentence on the grounds of ill-health. The penitentiary records and reports of the physician show him to be in exceptionally good health.

health.

Au attorney of Richmond county asked for a pardon for James Bird. The application did not state who James was or where he was, and the governor's efforts to find him have been unavailing as there is no such person in the penitentiary. So formal notice of refusal was entered.

A Second Application.

A right unique case is recalled by an application for pardon filed in behalf of Joseph Hopkins, a young man from Rabun In 1888 Hopkins and his father became neensed at one of their acquaintances be-ause the latter refused to drink with them. They waylaid their victim as he came from church and stoned him to death. Last year Joseph asked for a pardon but was refused. His application is based on the claim that he did not throw the rock that produced death.

roduced death.

William Hopkins, the elder brother, is about the penitentiary, but has made no application for release. The petition for the parton of the younger brother is a

The Farmers' National Congress.

The Farmers' National Congress.

The farmers' national congress will meet at Savannah, Ga., December 12, 13, 14, 1893. At the request of Hon. B. F. Clayton, of Indianola, Ind., secretary of the congress, Governor Northen has appointed the following delegates to represent this state in the congress:

From the State at Large—R. B. Baxter, Sparta; R. T. Nesbitt, Atlanta.

First District—G. M. Ryals, Savannah; W. A. Wilkins, Waynesboro.

Second District—J. L. Hand, Pelham; O. A. Barry, Cuthbert.

Third District—Harper Black, Amecicus; Dudley Hughes, Danville.

Fourth District—W. C. Wisdom, Wisdom's Store; J. A. Thrash, Jones's Mills, Fifth District—Joseph Kingsbery, Atlanta; Sam H. Broadnax, Walnut Grove, Sixth District—J. H. Mitchell, Zebulon; R. N. Lamar, Milledgeville.

Seventh District—James H. Harlan, Callonic, Dr. Beasley, Stilesboro.

Eighth District—James H. Harlan, Callonic, Then Belly, Stilesboro.

Eighth District—J. H. Nichols, Naccardee; James R. Brown, Canton.

Tenth District—J. H. Nichols, Naccardee; James R. Brown, Canton.

Tenth District—George Gilmore, Warten; Tom Hardeman, Louisville.

Eleventh District—A. P. Franiey, Bhekshear: R. J. Denmark, Quitman.

Notes of the Capitel.

Shortly after noon yesterday Judge Lunp-

in took the oath of office in the executive

department.

A reward of \$25 has been offered for the capture of John Bryant, who made a desperate assault on the sheriff of Macon county and broke jail.

In the comptroller's office they are still waiting for the Fulton county dg-st. That and the return for the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad, which is in arbitration, will complete the returns for the state.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus. Narrow Widths.

n Ladies' and Children's fine Shoes. Cham-Low Rates.

Low Rates.

There is no trip to be compared with that to New York via Norfolk and the Old Dominion steamers. The Seaboard Air-Line has been fighting for a long time for reduced rates to New York and return and also to Richmond and Washington and return, and have at lasty put the following tickets on sale:

New York and return. \$38.55

Washington and return. 30.75

Hichmond and return. 27.76

Tickets to Richmond and Washington to be on sale every Thursday during September, and to Washington every Monday during September. Through sleepers, fastest schedule to Washington without change. Eighteen hours and ten minutes to Norfolk.

For information call on C. B. Walker, ticket agent, Union depot: P. M. Flemister or G. W. Taylor, No. 6 Kimball house.

H. W. B. GLOVER,

O. V. SMITH, Div. Pas. Agt.

Traffic Manager. sun tu dwe

Carpets and Draperies. New and exquisite line of Carnets, Rugs and Draperies just received at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

TUNING

Pipe Organs, Pianos, Reed Organs, Etc. Music Boxes repaired, tuned, regulated, viced and refinished; eleven years foreman and head tuner for Phillips & Crew. References—All the best musicians in Atlanta.

CHARLES H. SMITH,

Office, 98 Spring Street.

New Dress Goods. Fine line of exquisite Parisian styles, latest importations, just received. Brocades in great favor. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Eugene Jacobs,

Augsburger Liver and Kidney Medicine,

The Best Medicine on Earth, is now located at 52 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

Notice to Contractors.

The board of county commissioners of Elbert county, Georgia, invite sealed bids for construction of courthouse for Elbert county. Bds will be received up to 2 o'clock, fast time, November 7, 1898. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of county commissioner, also at office Hunt & Lamm, architects, Chattanooga, Tenn., and at the principal keeper of the penitentiary's office, Atlanta, Ga.

Successful bidder will be required to give bond as the law directs. Payments to be made as set out in specifications. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

E. B. TATE, Chairman B. R. R. E. C. August 24, 1893.

Of Suitings: Special

38 WHITEHALL ST.

Public look to the

For the Best Glothing.

George Muse

For the Most Fashionable Glothing.

For the Lowest - Priced Glothing

through our line will convince any one that for va-

riety and elegance there is nothing like it in At-

Fall Shapes in Stiff Hats.

These requisites are all abundantly met in the magnificent stock now on exhibition. A glance

Clothing Co.

Attention To Choice

The

Values Styles

We Trouserings. Are All

Offering Our Goods

Moderate Made Price

Suitings Order, And And

Trouserings. We \$20 Guarantee

You Satisfaction.

Suits Choice Turned

Out

100 In Styles Two

> Out of town customers can secure our line of samples by sending 10c for postage. Fashion plate, tape line and rules for self-measurement sent free.

ONLY

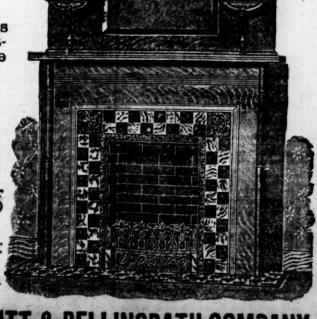
For this Oak Mantelcomplete with

TILE

GRATE.

This offer good for 30 days Regular price \$35

See



HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH COMPANY

came soon—'tis here judging from the weather Sickness is running rampant all over the country Take no chances—this wet damp weather is the worst for health-also hardest on clothes-save both—'tis economy in the long run—

Mackintosnes

are the things--they are dry-warm-comfortable Protect your health-and your Clothes-they look well too-you can't tell them from a handsome Overcoat—they become any figure—In England where damp wet weather prevails-a man would as soon be without his shoes as dispense with his Mackintosh—'tis a necessity—after you have learned its many good points—too numerous to enumerate—DAMP wet WEATHER seems to be more prevalent-no doubt one of the fads England sent us-use their remedy-Our Mackintoshes are in endless variety—at all prices

WEIGHT Overcoats

This is a new thing for the South-most merchants show a few—we think 'tis THE thing—and have an endless variety from \$6.00 to \$35.00 The lower grades look well—and will wear well too

Our Suits

Are all New-Nobby-not a stitch of old goods in our house-Prices-lower than Atlanta has ever known before—choice styles—good wear—at low

39 and 41 WHITEHALL 32 and 34 S. BROAD ST. Diamonds,

Watches, Solid Silver, Bridal Presents,

Engraving Wedding Invitations.

J. P. STEVENS & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

get in

randles, cordials, etc., from every for-

bluthenthal & bickart.

We are the only manufacturers in Georgia making a specialty of Wood Mantels.

We manufacture the Mantels we offer for sale.

We employ (now) thirty men. We might employ 75 if patronize home industries.

MAY MANTEL CO., 115, 117, 119 West Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.



Hoyt's Tolo Tea. Hoyt's Society Tea. Hoyt's American Breakfast Tea Hoyt's Pekoe Tea..... Hoyt's Hong Kong Tea.

Fragrant,

Delicate,

Delicious!

90 Whitehall -AND-

325 to 329 Peachtree St.



75 styles of vehicles produced.

Prices for hard times reduced. Biggest stock always on hand. Best house in the land. Congress is

in session. Make haste, get in the procession. S

While goods are fresh and prices low. Our carriages and harness are sure to go.

Wagon Co., Standard E. D. CRANE, Manager. "Around the Postoffice."

JAS. E. HICKEY,

DEALER IN FINE VEHICLES AND HARNESS. HORSE AND DRAY COVERS. NO. 27 W. ALABAMA ST.

JULL LINE OF HORSE BLANKETS AND FUR AND PLUSH ROBES. UNDR PROFESSIONAL

HUGH C. BANKS, Civil Engineer, 346 Equitable.

Waterworks, severage systems, surveys, bridges and roofs.

-OFFICEOF A. HOLZMAN,

JEWELER and DIAMOND SETTER

47; Whitehall Sireet, (p-stairs).



He Does Not Agree with Bishop Keener in Every Particular.

DEALING IN FUTURES IS GAMBLING,

But He Does Not Think It Affects the Peo ple to the Degree the Bishop Asserts It Does-The Getting of Riches.

Let us tote fair with the figures. Bishop Keener says in The Nashville Christian Advocate that "the mercantile world in the south is now controlled by the wholesale gambling and massive frauds of cotton futures; that the context of New York futures; that the centers of New York, Liverpool and New Orleans have yielded to this colossal scheme of hazzard until the production of the staple has no effect upon its market value.

He says that "during the past three months there have been sold in New York and elsewhere 56,000,000 bales of cotton."
This would be 224,000,000 bales for the year's crop. All of this, he says, "is purely imaginary value except the 8,000,000 bales that were raised and this ideal cotton that was not made would yield \$7,840, 000,000, and this is the figuring against which the planter has to make headway. All the gambling dens in this country and in the Baden-Badens of Europe are child's play compared with this huge monster that envelopes in its coils the fortunes and even the lives of myriads.'

Gambling in futures in a sin. Betting on anything is a sin, for it is a mode of getting something for nothing. It is demoralizing in the extreme and results in ruin to thousands of those who engage in it, but I cannot see how dealing in futures affects the price of cotton, for in its analysis it is betting whether it will go up or down. There were no 56,000,000 bales bought or sold, neither real nor ideal. The speculator says to the bucket shop, "I'll bet you that cotton will go up within thirty days and I will put up a margin on 250 bales." "All right," says the bucket shop, "put up \$500 and I'll take the bet." Cotton drops instead of rising and the \$500 goes up the spout and the speculator is a adder but not a wiser man. Another speculator bet the other way, perhaps, and won, and of course he tries it again. The shop will bet either way, and like the dealer in a fare bank, always comes out ahead in the end. The shop has no interest to but or bear the cotton. The saop knows its consumers and the average of all the bets, and can hedge to suit it.

bets, and can hedge to suit it.

Now that is the way I understane it. It is no getting up a corner on cotton. It is simply backing a man's indegment with his money. That \$500 was the stake; and while it represented 250 bales, it was really the value of only fifteen bales. This poundon wholed reduce the fishop's figures from . 56,000,000 bates to 3,400,000 roles as the amount lost or wan in three months. as the amount lost or won in three months. What it has to do with fixing the price 1 cannot see. Liverpool still fixes the price and has the India crop to help fix it and it seems to be unform, y fixed every war in proportion. It is the farmers really who for the price whom they it me greate to fix the price when they ix the accease to the crop. England-America agents still ex-

in proportion. It is the farmers really who fix the price when they ix me accease to the crop. England-America agents still examine carefully and cautiously into the crop condition of every county in the coult. England knows the condition and extent of the crop in Bartow county better today than any farmer in it, for she accession rely upon one source of information but on several. There is not a buyer or dealer in Georgia who does not rely upon the last reports sent him from some great house in New York that is connected with English to New England mills. I cannot see where the bucket shops come in or how they can influence the price. Millionaires like the Inmans put large moneys in cotton every year and make money, for it is their business, and they understand it, but they run no bucket shops, nor do they make colossal fortunes by speculation. They back their judgment with their money and are able to hold their purchases until there is a profit. I remember a Charleston coffee merchant by the name of Samuel Farrar who made in thirty years a million dollars by dealing in coffee. He had a large map in his private office, and it was checked off in years and months and days, and the price of coffee for every day was marked, and a green line marked the ups and downs, the rise and fall, and it was a very crooked line. Then there was a straight red line that split the difference and showed the average price for the year. Brazil was the market where he bought. If the crop was short he made allowances for it and raised the red line according to his best judgment and his most reliable information. "I buy," said he, "when the price is below that line. I sell when it is above." Just so it is with shrewd men everywhere.

I believe there is too much odium heaped

I believe there is too much odium heaped

the price is below that line. I sell when it is above." Just so it is with shrewd men everywhere.

I believe there is too much odium heaped upon rich men, too much malignant abuse of money kings and millionaires. I reckon we would all get rich if we could—even the preachers. It grieves me to hear some of these politicinus trying to array the pooperagainst the rich and to stir up strife and bitterness among the people. It did not use to be that way. Men who prosperct were respected in my young. days—respected by everybody. Riches were not considered a sin. The scriptures speak approvingly of Abrau and Joba and Solo do the bord blessed them. I believe that there are good men now who are rich and they do good with their money. If they did not I don't know what would become of famine or storms afflict them.

But there seems to be a feeling of unrest and bitterness among certain classes all over the country. Somebody is making the working people believe that they are imposed upon by the rich and by the government. I see in a Rome paper that they have organized in Chulis district, in Floyd county, "a bread brigade," and have 400 members and they have signs and grips and passwords, and have sworn that they will have 10 cents a pound for their cotton, and the mazle of a Windester." Seed it and the schoolhouse and passwords, and have sworn that they will have 10 cents a pound for their cotton, and the mazle of a Windester. "Seed it and the schoolhouse and the church who will have corn and folder and ment to sell. Our farmers are better off today than any other class in the community. They come and go when they please. They have health and strength and good water and are never visited by storms or pestilence, such that they have organized in the schoolhouse and the church who will have corn and folder and ment to sell. Our farmers are better off today than any other class in the community. They come and go when they please they have organized to the proper of the sell of the proper of the proper of the proper of the prop

Below Atlanta there is nothing to load and yet the lease of the Western and Atlantic costs \$120 a day. Railroads and factories have their troubles, and but few make a fair rate of interest on their cost. The wonder is that any sane man will invest in them where strikes and violence prevail.

Now, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have respect for all these organizations where they respect the rights of other people, but when those employed on one road say to their employers you shall not carry any freight that comes over another road where there is a strike, their demand shocks the judgment and the common sense of mankind. When the strikers assault and intimidate others who would gladly work, or when they allow violence to be done and the track torn up and the locomotives disabled, it is simply an outrage upon the law of the land and if persisted in, will surely bring this government into a monarchy like those of Europe, where it takes a standing army of half a million soldiers to protect citizens and their property. The very class who are now importunate for the government ownership of railroads should remember that strikes are not tolerated among government employes, neither in the army or naval or public works or the railway mil service. Strikers do not dare now to stop the locomotive and the car that carries the United States mail.

Well, of course, these brotherhoods have an answer to all this, and I have read it all. Papers and periodicals come to me weekly that breathe out emnity to capital and are tainted with communistic principles and in my opinion these publications are doing a world of harm. They are educting the working people to the idea that there should be a division—a division. In the awful days of the French revolution three communists went into the Bank of Rothschilds and cried "liberty, equality, fraternity—we have come for our money." The Jew said "all right;" I have 60,000,000 people in France; here are yours," and he threw three francs upon the counter. "Now go tell the rest to come on

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic. For billousness, constipation and mala-For indigestion, sick and nervous head-

iche. For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart diseases.
For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

At the Capital. I have just taken the last of two botles of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with discissed liver and kidneys, the Elixir cured m. I found it the greatest medicine I ever usel.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney, 1225 F Street, Washington, D. J.

This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozby's This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozby's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the headand eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would have gladly have paid \$500 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.

H. A. BEALL, Clerk Superior court, Randolph courty.

Clerk Superior coard,

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation (of which I have been a great sufferer) I have never found a medicine that would give such piezsant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

J. P. SAWTELL, Griffin, Ga.

Publisher Morning Cal.

Elegant and Cheap Trip to New York, Essential ton and Baltimore.

Round trip rate including meals and state roon Atlanta, Ga., to New York \$42.30; Boston, \$42.30; Baltimore, \$34.30 via Central railroad, Savannah and steamers. Round trip New York, \$38.55 every Thursday, limited fifteen days. Finest ships carrying the American flag. Tables supplied from best markets in the United supplied from best markets in the United

ang 24-sun tues thur

An Old Atlants in Chleago.

There are but few people in Atlanta and surrounding country who do not know Mr. L. W. Scoville, former manager of the Kimball house of this city. Mr. Scoville in the beginning of the world's fair was manager of the Hotel "Mecca" in Chicago. These people so we are informed treated Mr. Scoville badly, and as he is a gentleman who will not submit to mistreatment he at once accepted the management of the "Rossmore" The "Rossmore" is a magnificent hotel situated on Wabash avenue near Eighteenth street. The proprietors of this house, Messrs. Hauk and Lee, are also proprietors of the "Victoria," which hotel stands without a peer in Chicago. That Mr. Scoville has friends by the score no one will doubt, since he is getting a very large part of the patronage of the Atlanta people, as well as a very large share of the people from all over Georgia. It is needless to say that we recommend the "Rossmore" to every one going to Chicago. who will not submit to mistreatment he

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm 011, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

Miss Alice McGill. Pupil of Lyman Wheeler Boston Conservatory of Music and Signor d'Auria's To-ronto Conservatory of Music.

Open for church and concert engagements; also at homes, receptions, etc. Will receive pupils in voice culture. For terms, etcs., address 61 East Ellis street, city. aug27—13t sun

The Biggest Trip of the Season. The Biggest Trip of the Season.

On next Monday the 11th Mr. Mickelberry will make one of his biggest trips, \$40 pays the entire expenses. He has through sleepers and draing cars. The \$40 pays for all necessary expenses in Chicago for seven days. You can stay as long as you want to on his tickets. Write him by next Saturday and engage room for this trip. His address is the Markham house or 84 East Adams, Chicago. sep6—5t

Dr. E. H. Richardson has removed his office to 31 1-2 Wall street, directly fronting the main entrance to the Union depot. Office telephone 212. Residence telephone, 941. sun tues thur sat wed fri

Harvest Excursions.

On September 12th, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway will sell tickets to all Texas and Arkansas points at reduced rates, account of the harvest excursion. The East Tennessee has the latest improved equipment, and all persons taking their route will have an elegant ride. Close connections for all points in the west. For information call on or write to E. E. Kirby, C. T. A., corner Kimball house, or R. A. Williams, Passenger and Ticket Agent, 42 Wall Street, Atlanta, sep6-tf

Bowden Lithia Water
from Lithia Springs, Ga., cures all bladder
and kidney troubles, insomnia, rheumatism
and gout. Endorsed by hundreds of physicians. Free city delivery. Shipped everywhere. Ask for prices and pamphlet. 174
Peachtree. Telephone 1086. wed-fri-sun-1mo

wed-fri-sun-1mo

Returned to the City.

Dr. W. H. Whitehead has reopened his office in Atlanta. Practice limited to skin diseases and diseases of the genito urinary organs. Office in Equitable building, room \$43. Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12 a. m. sep8—Im fri su tues

Dawsonville. Ga.. November 3, 1890.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 25 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation. To ray worm medical for any worm.

Every Month Bradfield's

Female Regulator a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION. to "WOMAN" mailed free ADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga



Buy None but the Genuine

spectacies, showing their great popularity over all others.

HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headuarters for the United States, 12 Wbitshall street. Established twenty-three years

RAILROAD SCHEDULES Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE. DEPART. SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.) CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD From Mariette. 8 45 am To Nashville.
From Rome. 11 05 am To Chicago.
From Chattanooga 1 00 pm To Rome.
From Chattanooga 1 00 pm To Rome.
From Chattanooga 1 00 pm To Marietta.
From Chicago. 5 00 pm To Marietta.
From Chicago. 5 25 pm To Nashville. ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILBOAD.
From Palmetto ..., 73 am To Selma ..., "7 45 am
From Montg'm'y *7 54 am To Manchester ..., 9 00 am
From Man'h'ster *10 20 am To Palmetto ..., 11 55 am
From Montg'm'y *11 30 am To Manchester ..., 1 00 pm
From Montg'm'y *11 30 am To Manchester ..., 1 00 pm
From Manuetto ..., 2 10 pm To Montgomery *4 10 pm
From Selma ..., *4 50 pm To Palmetto ..., *4 0 pm
From Man'h'ster *5 00 pm To Montgomery ..., 4 6 pm
From Man'h'ster *1 2 10 pm To Manchester ..., 12 55 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.) THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Birmingham 6 20 am To Birmingham 6 30 am
From Greenville...11 40 am
From Taliapoosa... 6 00 pm
From Lithia Spgs
Sunday only... 850 pm
Sunday only... 850 pm EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y. ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILBOAD.

From Ft. Valley...10 to am | To Fort Valley....3 45 pm

Taily except Sunday. Sunday only, Sature, an Sunday. All other daily. Central time. S'ABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE S'IN EFFECT AUG. 27, 1893.

NORTHBOUND. No 3b. No. 1:4 Eastern Time, No. 127. No 41. Daly. Daly. Daly 6 0 am 5 05 pm Lv... Atlanta ...Ar 7 30 am 6 45 pm U. Depos,CityT''s. 10 6 am 5 13 pm Lv... Atlanta ...Ar 6 16 am 5 08 pm 11 3 am 5 11 pm Ar Atlanta ...Ar 6 16 am 4 08 pm 12 6 pm 10 02 pm Ar Abbeville Lv 4 2 am 3 09 pm 2 6 pm 10 25 pm Ar Greenwood Lv 4 02 am 14 1 pm 16 vm 11 12 pm Ar... Clinton ...Lv 3 17 am 45 pm 16 0 mm 11 12 pm Ar... Clinton ...Lv 3 17 am 45 pm 15 0 pm 12 23 am Ar. Chester Lv 2 07 am 4 42 am 8 5 pm 1 50 am Ar. Monroe Lv 12 50 am 4 45 am 6 15 am Ar. Raieign ...Lv 8 15 pm ...
7 39 am Ar. Mendera'n.Lv 6 55 pm ...
11 07 am Ar. Wedon ...Lv 6 35 pm ...
11 07 am Ar. Petersburg Lv 3 45 pm ...
13 45 pm ...
13 45 pm ...
13 46 pm Ar. Wash'goo Lv 10 57 am ...
6 24 pm Ar. Wash'goo Lv 10 57 am ...
6 24 pm Ar. Baltimore Lv 9 42 am ...
7 49 pm Ar. Palt'usep'ia Lv 7 50 am ...
10 35 pm ...
17 36 pm ...
18 36 pm ...
19 35 pm ...
18 36 pm ...
19 36 pm ...
19 36 pm ...
19 36 pm ...
19 37 pm ...
19 38 pm ...
1 5 00am Ar. Charlotte Lv 10 00 pm 9 00am Ar Wilmingt'n Lv 5 00 pm

Ar Darlington Ly 117 00 am . 9 05 am Lv Weldon Ar 6 71 pm.
11 15 am Ar Portsm'th Lv 3 11 pm.
11 35 am Ar Noriolk Lv 3 10 pm.
11 35 am Ar Noriolk Lv 5 00 pm.
17 00 am Ar Battimore Lv 6 36 pm.
10 47 am Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv 4 44 pm.
11 20 pm Ar New York Lv 12 10 pm. 5 55 pm Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar 9 10 am 6 10 am Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv 11 16 pm 8 00 am Ar New York Lv 8 60 pm 6 00 pm Lv Pm'tn (w) Ar | 8 00 am | 6 30 am Ar Wash'gton Lv | 7 00 pm Lv Atlanta Ar
Ar Lawr'nc'v'e Lv
Ar Jug Tavern Lv
Ar Athens Lv
Ar Elberton Lv

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE, ATLANTA AND WEST POINT BAILROAD OO the most direct line and best route to Montgemery New Orleans. Trans and the Southwest.

The soliowing schedule is effect August 13th, 1893,

SOUTH No 50. No 52. Lv Atlanta.... 4 10 p m 9 25 p m Ar Newman..... 6 47 p m 10 59 p m Ar La Grange... 6 25 p m 12 07 a m Ar W Point... 6 22 p m 12 36 a m Ar Opelika.... 7 33 p m 1 23 a m 7 45 am 9 02 am 10 02 am Ar Columbus . 9 55 pm 12 15 p m 9 25 pm 9 25 pm 7 45 am 11 00 am 10 10 am 9 30 pm No. 53. Dally.

Things that we want

FALL AND WINTER, 1893. Our tailoring epartment presents unusual attractions for season; our selection of cassi-

Just received, an immense stock of Boys' and childrens' suit, and extra pants. En erything from the rough-and-tumble school

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall St.

SPLINT COAL

The Best Coal on the Market for the Price

A. H. BENNING, Wholesale and Retail Dealer. Cor. Simpson St. and Georgia Pacific R. R. Tele phone 356.

COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL

SCIPLE SONS, No.8 Loyd St.

COVE COVE COVE COVE COVE COVE COVE

ATLANTA, GA: Wholesale and Retail Shipper and Dealer in

Anthracite. Montevallo, Jellico, Splint, VRITE FOR PRICES.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO., OFFICE AND WORKS, Means Street W. and A. ATLANTA, GA.,

FOR SALE.

We offer the following Metal-Working and Wood-Working Machinery at very

1 new 16"x6" Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 10"x4" Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 10"x4" Bed (F. E. Reed) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 13"x6" Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 12"x5" Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
20 Power Drill Presses, assorted size s, from 20" to 34" with hand feed and back geared and power feed.
A full line of (Barnes) Foot-Power, Wood-Working Machine ery, such as Lathes, Scroll Saws, Mortising and Tennoning Machines, Formers, Circular, Rip and Cross-Cut Machines, Ets.
1 8" Hand Jointer (Herbert Baker's).
1 2 Spindle Wood-Working Shaper (Rowley and Hermanos).
1 36" Re-Saw, Iron Table.
1 36" Re-Saw, second hand.
A lot of second-hand Wood Split Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes.
Belting, Etc.
1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Willard's).

12 H. P. Vertical Engine (Willard's), 12 H. P. Vertical Engine (Barnes). 14 H. P. Vertical Engine and 6 H. P. Boiler combined (Dutton's).

We have also a large stock of Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods, BellPacking, Hose and general supplies, which we offer at low prices.

Write for full description and we will quote best prices.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.,

47 and 49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

Blewett Lee, Vice Pres. and Atty. Warren Boyd, Gen. Mangr.

Stock Certificates, Bonds, Fine Office and Bank Stationery.

'Phon 164

10, 12 and 14 W. Wall Street, Atlanta, Georgia

CLEARING HOUSE CEETIFICATES made on short notice

W. D. BEATIE

Can furnish you anything in the line of Nursery stock grown right here at the

ATLANTA NURSERIES Fruit and Shade Trees plants, Roses, Bulbs, etc., cheaper and be than anybody else. Call on him at No. Equitable building.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GA.

PETER LYNCH

ce. (Cannot be counterfelted.)

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts. And Branch Store 201 Peters Street

Is now receiving his summer supply of jelly Fumbiers, Miliville, Woodbury, Masons, Metal-Top and Mason's Improved and Glassbers Fruit Jars, plants, quarts and half-galions, all of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turnip seed of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, tobacco, cigars and snuff, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filed.

TERMS CASH.

FOR RENT

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VOL. XXV

Will to

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with the

Dress Goods.

79 pieces of Illu different sha

20 pieces Navy S

23 pieces Navy S 10 pieces Navy I

\$1.25 value...

65 pieces Novelty new coloring

49 pieces Illumin

18 pieces 27-inch shades .. 16 pieces French

34 pieces 42-inch Velours, ever

30 pieces fine Silk just the thing

29 pieces French line of colors Black Dress G

One of the n

Special Barg 39c. 11 pieces 40-inch

ent time.

50c value.... 3 pieces rich qua etta, 90c valt

lar wearing Armures, W various other

Silks. 25 pieces Satin D the new shad Goblins .

12 pieces 22-inch Black Duch Florentine S price....

50 pieces latest N

ceivable shad value \$1.75, Wash Dress G

3 cases new Fall 2,000 yards new 2,500 yards extra 5 cases new Fall

Ladies and Ch The most qualities.

> La Dr Children's 1

Blanket Spec 300 pairs fit will sell this

need of any Hosiery.

Ladies' tast Ladies' fast Ladies fast 3 pair for Misses' fast Misses's tan Misses' fast Misses' Lish

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WEIGHT.

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VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 10, 1893,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE OPENING

somest collec.

tion of Fall Goods

ever shown in a Southern State.

of the hand-

Will tomorrow open the Fall Season with the latest designs in all departments.

A complete assortment of desirable goods at popular prices.

Dress Goods.	
79 pieces of Illuminated Hop Sacking, fifteen different shades	25c
20 pieces Navy Storm Serge, all wool	39c
23 pieces Navy Storm Serge, 42 inches wide	69c
10 pieces Navy Blue Hop Sacking, 54 inches wide, \$1.25 value	89c
65 pieces Novelty Mixtures, 40 inches wide, all the new colorings	25c
49 pieces Illuminated Cheviots, all wool	49c
18 pieces 27-inch English Novelties, all the newest shades	121c
16 pieces French Henrietta, all wool, regular 65c value	49c
34 pieces 42-inch all wool Poplins, Bangalines, Velours, every imaginable shade, \$1.25 value	85c
30 pieces fine Silk and Wool Plaid, neat designs, just the thing for Waists, worth \$1.25	98c
29 pieces French Basketine, 48 iuches wide, full line of colors, value \$1.50	\$1.19
Black Dress Goods.	
One of the most attractive stocks in the house a ent time.	t the pres-

69c. 98c. 11 pieces 40-inch all wool Black Henrietta, regular 39c A YARD. 13 pieces rich quality, double warp French Henri-69c etta, 90c value A YARD.

Special Bargains for Monday.

8 pieces an astonishing collection of new and popular wearings, comprising Sicilians, Poplins, Armures, Whip Cords, Sublime Surahs, and various other weaves, all go at.....

and Hermance).

Hangers, Boxes,

Boiler combine

tlanta, Ga.

Mitchell Sts.

Y CO.,

25 pieces Satin Duchess, very soft and pliable, all the new shades, Navy, Tans, Brown, Myrtle, \$1.00

12 pieces 22-inch Black Gros Grain, Black Faille, Black Duchess, double warp Surah, Black Florentine Silk, all guaranteed for wear, our

A YARD. 50 pieces latest Novelty Dress Silks, every conceivable shade in all the new combinations, \$1.25 value \$1.75, our price.....

Wash Dress Goods.

cases new Fall Ginghams ... 2,000 yards new Fall English Satines 121c vd 2,500 yards extra quality Figured Satines, worth 25c......... 15c vd 5 cases new Fall Prints, best quality......5c vd Ladies and Children's Underwear.

The most complete stock in the city. All sizes. All

Ladies ribbed Vests, fall weights. Ladies' half wool Vests, fall weights. Ladies' all wool Vests, fall weights. Drawers to match.

Children's Merino Vests, all sizes.

blanket Special.

300 pairs fine all wool 11-4 Blankets slightly soiled. We will sell this lot at a tremendous sacrifice. If you are in need of any, now is your opportunity.

Hosiery.

Ladies' fast black seamless Hose, worth 25c°..... Ladies' fast black, double heel and toe ... Ladies fast black, high splices heel and double soles, Misses' fast black seamless Hose... Misses's tan Hose, double heel and toe, fast colors Misses' fast black Hose, Maco fine guage Misses' Lisle, extra fine Cotton

GREAT BARGAIN SALE.

EELY CO.



We allow you 25 per cent off (means one-fourth less) on all worsted Dress Goods, so that all our black 75c Henrietta is 56c yard. Dry Goods must go to give place to other enlarged department.

Our Millinery Department now occupies all of one room (south room). This gives us the largest Millinery (exclusively so) floor space in Atlanta. We are furnishing a new Millinery Parlor. Have you seen our new Sailors, The Puritan (high crown), and The Viking? Miss Muller is now in New York, at Millinery Universities, We shall have the swell modes in Millinery, but not the swell prices.

Specials at The Fair:

Dress Goods.

Dress Goods.

All worsted dress at 1.4 off.
Canton flannel at 5c.
New stamped linens at wholesale prices.
Breakfast napkins at 25c. per doz.
Turkey red table linen at 25c. a yard.
Best skirt lining at 5c a yard.
Best skirt lining at 5c a yard.
Best check apron ginghams at 8c
Broadcloth—50 inches—at 75c. a yard.
Boys percale waists at 39c.
Ladies 75c. waists at 50c.
P. D. (Prench corsets at \$1.50 were \$2.50.
Black slik hose at 75c. were \$1.24.
New torchon laces at 5c. up.

New Kid Gloves.

P and P gloves at \$1 a pair.
P and P gloves (white with large buttons) P and P gloves (white with large button \$1.25.
P and P gloves, mousquetane, at \$1.25.
New Vellings (white and black) at 48c.
New gauntlet lisle gloves at 50c.
Slik handkerchiefs at 15c. up.
Black silk mitts (to close out) at 10c a pair.

Notions at The Fair.

Silver picture frames at 25c.
Silver trays at 25c. up.
New silver novelties.
Hand mirrows at 25c. up.
Hand mirrows at 25c. up.
Hand mirrows at 25c. up.
Scissors (steel—good ones— at 25c.
Pins at 1c.
Alarm clocks at 75c.
Zephyr at 5c. per oz.
Good tooth brushes at 10c.
Best rubber combs from 5c. to 50c.
Hair brushes from 25c. to \$1.
Whisk brooms from 10c. to 25c.
Shoe brushes from 18 to 48c.
New purses and pocket books at 25, 48, up t
\$3.00. Shoe dressing, best, at 10c.
New stationery in boxes.
New writing tablets 4c. to 24c

New Shades and Curtains

Lace curtains 80c. to \$20. Large chenille table covers \$1. Window shades (complete) at 33c. best for Portiers at \$3.98 per pair.
Also portiers at \$5, were \$7.
Curtain poles, complete at 24c

Baby Goods at The Fair. Baby caps at 12c.
Baby silk caps at 50c. up.
Woolen caps for babes at 39c. to \$1.63.
Baby knit jackets at 31c.
Baby vests, lambs wool, at 50c.
Baby cashmere cloaks at \$1.18 to \$10.

We have all kinds of baby garments at The Fair prices. Fascinators at 44c. up.

Japanese Ware.

Japanese cups and saucers at 19c.
Japanese tete-a-tete sets (5 pieces) at \$1.98.
Japanese match boxes and novelties. See
our Japanese cracker jars, chocolate pots, tea
urns and table decorations.

China at The Fair.

Decorated sugar dishes at 25c.

New plain white china in
Haviland's, also
Carlsbad.
Decorated cups and saucers at \$1 a set.
Decorated cake plates at 30c.

New dinner sets, complete, with tasteful decorations and gold edges at \$9.87.

Fruit jars at 75 cents a dozen.
Decorated real china quart pitchers at 50c.
Toilet sets in new shapes and colors, best ware, at \$3.48 a set
Lotus ware—choicest art china for hand decoration just received.
Glass goblets at 5c.

New tumblers at 4c.
Cake stands at 24c.
Vinegar cruets at 15c.

Cake stands at 24c.
Vinegar cruets at 15c.
Butter dishes 10c.
Cream pitchers 5c.
Preserve dishes with cover at 19c.
Egg cups at 74 c. a dozen.
Soap stands at 9c.
Fruit jars at 75c. per dozen.

New Lamps.

Baskets. Baskets.

\$2,000 in willowware at The Fair, embracing every kind and design in baskets—
Infants' baskets,
Flower baskets.
Lunch baskets.
Clothes hampers.
Work baskets
Candy baskets.
We are indeed The Fair, because we have made a study of smallware, and our prices are right, because we deal in large quantities.

Housekeepners 1 A Word 1

We have kitchen supplies from tea boxes down to tacks, from cooking pans, and frying pans up to French coffee pots.

Blue ware.
Tin ware.
If you are going house. Housekeepers! A Word!

If you are going housekeeping, bring your list to The Fair. We can make the dollars count in your favor.

Largest Department Store in the South.

SINGER EXHIBITS

WORLD'S FAIR THE

Contain 9,064 Square Feet of Floor Space.

Family Machines and Art Needlework Machines for Leather Work

75c

Machines for Boot and Shoe Work

Manufacturing Machines of all Kinds

Manufacturers and Liberal Arts B'ld'g. East Gallery Section C, Block 2.

Leather and Shoe Trade Building. West Gallery.

Model Shoe Shop. Leather Building.

Machinery Hall Annex Sec. tion 32, Col. P 45, 46, 47. North Main Aisle.

Visitors at any of our Exhibits will receive careful attention as well as beautiful Souvenirs of the Occasion.

Company Offices in Every City in the Civilized World.

DRUNKARDS



M. Rich & Bros'

FALL EXHIBIT

-OPENS

Agreeable surprises await you not alone in low prices, but in the most attractive assortment of SILKS, VELVETS, NOVELTY SUIT PATTERNS, DRESS GOODS by the yard, DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, everything to match perfectly, both in imported and domestic productions.

Dress Goods.

THE OPENING

Fashionable Dress

novelties, omitting

nothing new.

of a world of

Our prices are from 25c a yard up to \$50 per suit.

The most careful attention being given to get the very latest in all grades. Here are a few of the leading lines of French, German and English makes:

"Cabanon,"
"Abrupt," "Basketine," "Hop Sack,"

"Shadow Camelshair," "Fancy Granites,"
"Knickerbocker Cheviots, "Matelassie."

Silks and Velvets.

Among the many new things to be seen in this department noticeable for their beauty are the Colored Satin Duchess, Fancy Tufted Bengalines,

Colored Crystalettes. Beautiful line of Combination

Suits in all colors, both plain and changeable.

Illuminated cut Velvets from \$2.75 to \$10 per yard.

The largest line of Evening Silks ever brought to Atlanta.

Dress Trimmings.

Everything new in this line can be found here to match the New Dress Goods, Silks, etc. Among them are some very pretty Plush Folds, Black and White, Braids, Fancy Weaves, New Passamentries, Etc., Mohair Shaded Braid, Braids, Plain, Striped and Figured, in Waives and Straight.

Gloves.

A CHANCE.—Our buyer came across a chance to buy 1,000 pairs of newly imported 4-button Suede Gloves in all colors and blacks for cash, so that we can sell you them at the low price of 75c a pair. Ask to see them when you are in. 8-Button Suede, all shades, \$1 per pair.

8-Button Suede, all shades, \$1.50 per pair. 8-Button Suede, all shades, \$2 per pair. 4-Button Fancy Suede or Glace at \$1.75 and \$2 per pair. Ladies' Gauntlets in all colors,

Suede or Glace, at \$1.50 per pair. EVENING GLOVES-A full assortment from \$2.50 to \$4 per

Childrens' Gloves.

Misses and Children's Bearritz Glove at \$1 per pair. 5-Hook Gloves \$1.25 per pair.

Each Department

in our house will present new and attractive Fall lines.

New Hosiery, New Underwear,

New Laces,

New Embroideries.

New Linens,

New Imported Ginghams, Fancy Emb'd Flannels,

New Draperies.

A very large stock of Drapery Materials, Portiers and Lace Cur-

We do the finest Drapery work in the south. Estimates on work and new de-

signs furnished.

Carpet Mills Closed.

Before some of the milis shut down we purchased the largest stock of Carpets ever brought to Atlanta. Its needless to say that the prices were away down low. We won't advertise our selling price; come in and see for yourself what we are doing.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 & 56 Whitehall Street,

12, 14, 16, 18 AND 20 EAST HUNTER STREET.

HIGHER TAXES.

Advanced This Year.

VALUES LESS AND EXPENSES GREATER

Rhodes Dan'orth Thanks the Drummer for the Aid They Gave to Get Him Pardoned-Central City Gossip.

Macon, Ga., September 9.—(Special.)—
The Bibb county commissioners will meet
a a few days, perhaps on next Tuesday,
fix the county rate of taxation for the
year 1893. There will be no reduction in the
the last year was 48 1-2 cents, and county there will be an increase. The state and county combined rate last year was \$1.10 on every \$100. The state and county rate this year will, perhaps, be \$1.30 on the \$100, but at least \$1.25. The state rate last year was 48 12 cents, and county rate 61 1-2 cents, or a total of \$1.10. The state rate this year has been reduced to 46.1 cents, and it is probable that the county rate will be increased from 611-2 vents to 83.9 cents, making a total state and county tax of \$1.30, or an increase over

last year of 20 cents on \$100.

This increase in the county rate becomes necessary, in part, because of the large decrease this year in the taxable value of the property of the county. The tax returns for 1893 are \$18,712,640 as compared to \$19,385,615 for 1892, a decrease for this year of \$672,975. While the taxble values have decreased, the expenses have increased. The amount of expenses that have to be met for the current fiscal year from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894, is \$157,484.19. At the rate of \$1.30 on the returns of \$18,712,640 for 1892 1893 there will be realized \$156,999.05, or

\$485.14 less than the total amount of expenses for the current fiscal year.

The commissioners will have to pay a Penses for the current fiscal year.

The commissioners will have to pay a loan of \$25,000 which they borrowed to meet a deficit brought over from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. This deficit originated, in part, as follows: Nearly \$6,000 was expender in building a new addition to the jail, \$5,000 expended on the roads of the county by the road commissioners in excets of the appropriation made by the county commissioners. commissioners in excess of the appropria-tion made by the county commissioners, and \$3,300 in excess by the board of equalizer. When the commissioners made the levy last year they knew it would fall short at least \$9,000 of meeting the ex-penses of the county for the year. These various amounts just mentioned foot up \$22,200.

\$23,300.

The expenses for the year from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894, as have been estimated, will be as follows: General expenses, Including \$5,000 of jail bonds maturing January 1, 1894, \$18,657.31; Roff home, \$9,467.49; roads, \$16,500; bridges, \$811.18; paupers, \$3,543.79; courthouse, \$2,164.90; jail, \$6,687.27; city court, \$11,808.56; superior court, \$18,769.69; coroner's juries, \$435; ordinary's juries, \$439; public schools, \$43,000; borrowed money, \$25,000; total, \$157,484.19.

\$157,484.19.

To sum up the whole matter the commissioners will have to meet \$157,484.19 of expenses for the current fiscal year and to do so will have to levy a tax of \$1.30 on every \$100 of the total taxable values of the county for the year 1893, amounting to \$18,712,640.

The Tax Collector's Report

The Tax Collector's Report.

Tax Collector Jones will probably, on Monday, render his report to the county commissioners of all taxes collected for the year 1892. He has been very zealous and faithful in collecting the taxes, and he will have an insolvent list of only about \$1.200 to report, and much of this he will collect before the year is out. This insolvent list does not include about \$2,200 due by railroads in the hands of receivers. This \$2,200 will all be paid in time, but as the roads are in the courts they have to be waited on. About \$2,800 in poll taxes has been paid for the year 1892, but there remains unpaid about \$4,000 of poll taxes. Much of this will be paid, however, if there is a red hot municipal campaign this year. The poll taxes go to the public schools.

Letter from Rhodes Danforth.

It will be remembered that a few weeks since Governor Northen pardoned Mr. Rhodes Danforth, of Macon, out of the penitentiary, to which he was sentenced about nine years ago for life for killing Mr. Landsberg. The drummers of Convictions largely instrumental in obtaining the parlargely instrumental in obtaining the pardon. They circulated petitions throughout the state and secured several thousand presented to Governor Northen asking Danforth's release. Mr. Danforth is deeply grateful to the drummers of Georgia for what they did for him, and he has written a letter of thauks which has been received by Mr. J. P. Lowe, of Macon, secretary of the Southern Travelers' Association. The letter was written from Atlanta where he went soon after his pardon, lanta where he went soon after his pardon, and it is now published for the information

of the drummers:

To the Secretary Southern Trayelers' Association, Macon, Ga,—My Dear Sir: Please accept for your noble association my profound gratitude and inexpressible thanks for the exceeding generosity and kindness of your noble efforts in my behalf.

It shall be my highest motive to show in my future life a deeper appreciation than I can now express. Believe me, sincerely yours.

J. R. B. DANFORTH.

It is understood that Mr. Danforth is now bookkeeper for the Gress Lumber Company at a good salary.

Business Very Good.

Business Very Good.

The streets and stores of Macon were very lively today, showing that business is improving very much. The warehouses have been doing a fine business and the farmers have been trading considerably. Cotton sold today here at 734 cents per pound. Merchants are talking more hopefully, and all the signs indicate better times. Newsy Notes.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ed

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Schofield will regret to hear of the death of their handsome and bright young son, Louis, who died this morning after several weeks illness. He was a joyous sunbeam in their home and hearts. Louis was an exceedingly attractive child and his demise is deeply mourned.

Mrs. Nancy Tidwell, the oldest inhabitant of Warrior district is dead.

"Uncle Ira" Jennings, the well known mail carrier, is now the oldest living resident of the Warrior. He is in his eightieth year.

Major N. M. Hodgkins and Professor W. P. Calos have formed a copartnership as magistrates and justices of the peace, and make a splendid combination. Thy are intelligent and honorable gentlemen and deserve the patronage of all who have court business in their circuit.

Mr. Henry Hodgkins left today for the Oklahoma territory to be present at the opening of the Cherokee strip. He expects to live at Enid. Hon. R. W. Patterson leaves for Enid tomorrow.

Mrs. Ashton Starke, of Richmond, Va., is here visiting relatives.

Mr. C. T. King has returned from the

is here visiting relatives.

Mr. C. T. King has returned from the Mr. C. T. King has returned from the world's fair.

This morning a young alligator was found in the cellar of the Mun Johnson Cracker Company. How did the "nigger killer" get

Company. How due the higger kiner get there?

Colonel C. M. Wiley received a telegram today from Eatonton announcing the death of his wife's niece. Miss Juliet Talbot, who died this morning of typhoid fever. She was also a niece of Mrs. Willie Grant, of Atlanta. The deceased was a lovely young lady in face and character, and her death brings great grief to all who knew her.

Richmond County's Tax.

Augusta, Ga., September 9.—(Special.)—Judge Eve today made the levy of state and county taxes for the year. The rate is \$1.10 and one-hundredth of a mill on \$100, and the assessment is made up as follows: For the state, 461; county, 430, and schools, 210. The rate last year was \$1.12 1-8 on \$100, and so the levy this year makes a reduction of 2 1-2 cents on \$100. The reduction is made in the state's proportion of the tax.

NEW WATER SUPPLY. IN THE BREAKERS.

Clear and Sparkling.

THE COLLEGE STUDENTS SOON RETURN

The Cotton Crop in Clarke Has Been Damaged by the Rains and Will Be Short. Classic City Gossip.

Athens, Ga., September 9 .- (Special.)-The new system of waterworks water into the mains for the first time to day. The water is as clear and sparkling as any spring water and a delight to the eye as well as the palate. The water is taken from the Oconee river

and then filtered after the most improved methods so that the supply is unlimited and the water is absolutely pure and wholesome Opening of the Colleges.

Athens is taking on new life at the pros pect of the opening of the various institu tions of learning in this city. The Lucy Cobb institute and Home School for young ladies will open their doors on next Wednesday. Everything gives promise for the largest attendance that these famous institutions have ever had. The institute has been enlarged during the summer so as to accommodate an even larger number than

session. ne University of Georgia opens on the The University of Georgia opens on the Wednesday following, September 20th, and from the demand for catalogues, which has been the most active ever known, it is evident that the opening will be one of the largest in its history. Last session, 212 students took the regular collegiate courses in the university and it is believed that the attendance his session will be even larger than that of last year.

Ead Weather for Cotton Bad Weather for Cotton.

Beginning with Thursday night and continuing until noon today, a drizzly, wintry rain has been falling here. The result will not be helpful to the cotton crop. It will delay the great bulk of it for many days, and cotton that is already opened, will probably be considerably darkened in color. The money for moving all the crop, however, is coming in as fast as needed. One of the leading cotton men here who has just returned from a visit to his northern correspondent, says that he found money in the pondent, says that he found money in the north much easier than he expected and that he was promised all the money that he could possibly use for cotton as fast as it

could possibly use for cotton as last as it is needed.

Much of the cotton which has been held Much of the cotton which has been hear in the warehouses here since last season is now being sold. Confidence seems complete-ly restored here as far as money is con-cerned, but the crop outlook is rather dis-couraging at present.

Newsy Notes. Rev. R. M. W. Black, of Atlanta, who was recently chosen rector of the Episcopal church, this city, reached here tonight and will fill the pupit tomorrow morning. Mr. Black is a young divine of rare talents and the people of Athens gladly welcome him to this city.

Mr. T. R. R. Cobb, of Atlanta, was in Athens vesterlay.

Athens yesterday.

"Blue Mountain" Joe, the great Indian medicine man, who left Athens Tuesday for Gainesville after a successful run of seven weeks here, will have a worthy successor next week in East Athens in the person of "Bald Mountain" George.

DEATH OF SAMUEL WEISIGER.

Augusta Loses One of Her Most Popular and Useful Citizens.

Useful Citizens.

Augusta, Ga., September 9.—(Special.)—
Mr. Samuel P. Weisiger died at half past 12 o'clock this afternoon, after a short and sudden illness, from congestion of the brain. He died at his home on the corner of Ellis and Elbert streets. Mr. Weisiger was out yesterday and up to a late hour last night, as he attended a meeting of Masons, of which he was a zealous member. He was not complaining when he retired. This morning, at i o'clock, Mrs. Weisiger awoke and was alarmed upon discovering her husing, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Weisiger awoke and was alarmed upon discovering her husband breathing heavily. She tried to arouse him, but without avail. He was unconscious and then in the throes of dissolution. Drs. Eugene and Harrison Foster were quickly summoned. Upon their arrival they discerned that Mr. Weisiger had congestion of the brain and that recovery was investible. was impossible, as a blood vessel in his brain was ruptured.

Mr. Weisiger was a Virginian. He was born at Manchester, near Richmond, forty-eight years ago. At the age of sixteen he entered the confederate service as a member of Parker's battery and went to war and fought through the four years' struggle. He was a valiant soldier, true to his country, and his brave service will be an everlasting tribute to his memory. Mr. Weisiger first came to Augusta in 1870, and went to work for Branch & Scott. Later he was engaged by Colonel M. P. Stovall in the cotton business. In 1872 he went with William H. Howard & Sons, which firm he has been with ever since, and in which he was admitted as a partner in 1886. Mr. Weisiger was twice married, and he leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters, all nearly grown.

Mr. Weisiger was a member of nearly every benevolent and social society in the city. He was a Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor and various other organizations. He was a past master of Social lodge of Masons. He belonged to the Confederate Survivors' Association, of which he was an active member. He was twice president of the Travelers' Protective Association of Georgia.

Mr. Weisiger was one of Augusta's most Mr. Weisiger was a Virginian. He was

Mr. Weisiger was one of Augusta's mos Mr. Weisiger was one of Augusta's most popular and prominent citizens. He was always identified with every movement gotten up for the benefit of the city. He was well known and respected by all. He was a devoted father, a loving husband and an affectionate brother. He leaves about \$7,000 insurance in beneficiary orders of this city. The funeral will occur at 4 check tomorrow afternoon.

THE COTTON CROP.

Report of the Department of Agriculture

Low September Condition. Washington, September 9.—The September cotton report of the department of agriculture shows a decline from the August condition of the crop of full 7 points, the average being 73.4 this month, as against 80.4 last month.
This is the lowest September condition since 1881, which stood at 70.

The condition in September, 1802, was 76.8. For the same month in the years 1891 and 1892 it was 82.7 and 85.8, respectively.

It was \$2.7 and \$5.8, respectively.

The state averages are: Virginia, 93;
North Carolina, 76; South Carolina, 63; Georgia, 77; Fiorida, 85, Alabama, 78; Mississippi, 78; Louisiana, 81; Texas, 63; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 67.

In addition to the unfavorable conditions, among which the drought has been prominent, the correspondents of the department ascribe the falling off in the condition of the crop to the ravages of insects, enemies of the plant, such as caterpliars and box, army and leaf worms. Dust, as a cause of damage, is also extensively noted.

The hurricane of August 28th caused much damage to the crop in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and in a less degree in the state of Florida.

Reports from the state of Florida.

Reports from the state of Alabama show an excess of moisture in some parts of the state.

In some places the plant is taking on a

state.

In some places the plant is taking on a second growth, which is not considered beneficial, and in others there is sprouting and rotting in the boils. Seven counties of the state report too rapid opening, eighteen that the plant is shedding badiy, and forty-eight report risk. report rust.

The correspondents' reports from Mississippi are to the effect that the crop is doing finely and the weather is favorable for present con-

dition.

In Louisana excessive rains early in August caused the old cotton to shed badiy, while the young cotton was not benefited, as the growth was in weed instead of fruit. With the exception of the counties of Sebastian and Scott, the reports from Arkansas about the crop to be below the average.

In Texas the plant is small everywhere, both early and late planting.

Bibb County's Rate Will Probably Be Athens Has Plenty of It, and It is The Steamship City of Savannah Is Brunswick Dealt Most Successfully with But It Was Not Altogether to the Liking South Carolina's Phosphate Miner La Standing Almost Bolt Upright.

HER HULL SEEMS TO BE SOUND DR. DUNWOODY HAS

No Signs of Life on Board the Wreck, but Watchmen Were Bent to Keep Pirates Off.

Savannah, Ga., September 9.—(Special.)— The Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer Coley was expected at the scene of the wreck of the City of Savannah yesterday. It takes a day to get any information from the scene of the wreck, as it is something over sixty miles from Savannah, and reports from there last night stated that nothing had yet been seen of the wrecking steamer which it was reported had been sent out.

Capatin Frank Avery of the tug H. M. Capatin Frank Avery of the tug H. M. C. Smith, made a trip over to the scene of the wreck a day or two ago. He went nearer to it than any other tug has yet dared to go. He went up as close as 400 yards, the water shoaling from seven to two and one-half fathoms as the approached. From that distance, as he approached. From that distance, good view of the entire wreck could be obtained. Her correct position is on Fripp's inlet shoal, off Hunting island, out two miles off the beach, and about three miles from the Hunting island light, southeast by south. With the glass, every part of Savannah could be made out from the Smith. Up forward, the water is up to the pliot house door on the lee side. The sal-loon joiner work is gutted out on her main deck from the smokestack to the afterthwart ship passageway. Part of the spar deck and the social hall on the awning deck remain. Aft, her main deck shows

plainly at high water. The Savannah, it appears, is listed only 20 degrees to the starboard, instead of 45 degrees as reported. She is comparatively flat-bottomed and she stands almost straight up on the shoal. The wreck appears de-First Officer Crowell seamen were left there to protect her from the sea pirates, but yesterday there were no signs of life whatever on board. If they are around, they are probably on the island where they are in reach should any pirates attempt to pilfer the vessel. This distance, the Savannah appears in comparatively good condition and there is no evidence that it would not pay to raise her and put her in repairs. It will require a diver, however, to ascertain whether she has any holes in her huil which may prove has any holes in her huil which may prove fatal to all efforts to get her out at a reasonable cost. It seems to be the verdict of every one, who has seen her, that she can easily be repaired if she can be gotten out all right. What the underwriting companies will do about her has not yet been decided, and it seems that the visit of the Merrit company's steamer Coley in only for the purpose of giving her a good inspection and deciding definitely what can be done. The trip between here and Beaufort, on the inhand route, discloses losses, many of which seem beyond repair. For that entire distance of sixty miles or more, the sight of some stranded bark, schooner, tug or steamer is not once lost. It is rure that they stand alone. The sight of three or four wrecks together is a common one, and very few efforts are being made as yet to get them. Few repairs are being made as yet to get them. Few repairs are being made at the storm-swept town of Beaufort from the fact that all the labor there is being employed in digging out the wrecked seamers and tugs which went ashore. There is little or no business at all at Beaufort now. The labor is employed in trying to get some of the shipping interests in shape. There is no wharf as yet for any vessel to tie to that might want to go there.

A large hore. fatal to all efforts to get her out at a

that might want to go there.

A large be see, loaded with provisions, clothing and supplies of all kinds, left this city yesterday for Beaufort, where they are city yesterday for Beaufort, where they are to be distributed among the sufferers on the sea islands. There were barrels of flour, grits, meal, potatoes, cabbage, syrup, crackers, meat, clothing and some little furniture, in all, about \$1,500 or \$2,000 worth of supplies which will help out considerably in satisfying the wants of the sufferers on the

isfying the wants of the sufferers on the wrecked islands off the coast.

The fund raised in Savannah, alone, amounts now to \$1,092.51 and it is still in-

MAYOR FOR A MINUTE.

Almost Directly After Taking the Oath Mr.

Barnesville, Ga., September 9. - (Special.) The town was in a fever of excitement and indignation today on account of the resignations of Mayor T. W. Cochran and Alderman J. C. ollier, which went into effect immediately after they were installed. For years there has been two factions here. At a meeting of one of the factions which was called to nominate a municipal here. At a meeting of ohe of the factions which was called to nominate a municipal ticket, a message was read in the meeting requesting the body not to nominate, but to appoint a committee to confer with a joint committee from the other faction. This was reluctantly done. The committee was appointed from both sides and, after long hours of balloting and filibustering, T. W. Cochran was agreed upon for mayor and J. C. Collier for alderman by one side, and M. B. Smith and Edward Elder aldermen by the other. Mr. Cochran tried to get out of it, but friends on both sides induced him to accept, promising him their full support. Cochran and Collier then consented to run with the understanding that the new council would divide the offices equally between the two factions, which they readily agreed to do, at the same time allowing them to select the officers they desired to fill. Last night they met, and in the face of all the facts, which not only the members of the new council were fully aware of, but every citizen in the town was familiar with, they ran in a ticket which was entirely different from the agreement. At the first hitch both Mayor Cochran and Alderman Collier protested and spoke of the agreement, but the election was carried through. After the Mayor Cochran and Alderman Collier protested and spoke of the agreement, but the election was carried through. After the election of the officers and the fixing of salaries, Mayor Cochran handed in his resignation anconditionally, and stated that it had to be accepted at once. He would not commence with an unharmonious administration. Alderman Collier at once offered his resignation with the request that it be accepted.

Many of the most prominent citizens on both sides endorse the action of Mayor Cochran and Alderman Collier.

LAND TARS AT SEA.

North Carolina's Reserve Navy Ships with the National Marines. Wilmington, N. C., September 9.—At 3 o'clock p. m., the third and fourth division of the North Carolina reserves of this city and the first division of the Charlotte left on the steamer Willmington for Southport, where the Corvette, Kearsarge and the monitor Nantucket are now at anchor, awaiting their arrival. The reserves will be quartered on the Nantucket until the cruise and drill are over. Monday and Tuesday, drill will take place on the Kearsarge in the harbor. while Wednesday and Thursday will be spent at sea. All the divisions of the reserves will have full ranks, but after the first day's cruise at sea, it is predicted there will be numerous absentees from roll call.

MRS. BELCHER AT HOME. She Was Annoyed by the Unpleasant Experi-

Brunswick, Ga., September 9.—(Special.)
Mrs. Janie Belcher, whose troubles with
Emma Martin, in Atlanta, attracted so
much attention, returned to Brunswick today. Mrs. Belcher is well known here,
having formerly been assistant telephone
manager. She was greatly annoyed by her
unpleasant experience in Atlanta.

STAMPED IT OUT.

the Yellow Fever.

RESIGNED

No Quarantine Exists Now, and the Two Cities Are at Peace Once More. Trains Resume Schedules.

Brunswick, Ga., September 9 .- (Special.) Savannah wired Brunswick today that she had raised the quarantine. Brunswick-ians are grateful that a sensible sanitary board refused to heed Dr. Brunner's advice to keep the quarantine on. This ended the quarantine against Brunswick.
Surgeon Magruder is working faithfully

to wind up the government's affairs here. When he concludes here he will begin at the Waycross end and will settle all bills against the government. Surgeon Hutton is better and will leave

for home when able to travel.
Dr. J. A. Dunwoody today filed his report on his action as health officer in the Branham fever case and also his resignation as health officer. Dr. Dunwoody ex-onerates City Physician Branham from blame in bringing Surgeon Branham to

Brunswick. The East Tennessee railroad-resumed regular schedules tonight. The Brunswick and Western will resume in a few days and the Mallory steamer will arrive on regular schedule Monday week.

OVER THE DOCTOR'S PROTEST. Savannah's Health Board Lifts the Yellow

Fever Quarantine. Savannah, Ga., September 9.—(Special.)— The people of Brunswick, Tampa, Port

Tampa, Ybor City and other points recently infected with yellow fever, can come to Savannah now if they desire. The sani-tary board at its session today raised the quarantine on these places and all restric-

tion is to be removed immediately.

Mayor McDonough has notified Mayor
Lamb, of Brunswick, and Mayor Knight, of Waycross, by telegraph as to the action of the sanitary officials and Health Officer Brunner was instruced to wire Surgeon General Wyman and notify the railroads. The action of the sanitary board was prac tically a foregone conclusion before the meeting convened, as a majority of the members of the board expressed themselves when Dr. Brunner went into the meeting, he realized that he was leading a hopeless fight for a retention of quarantine. Those who favored the abandonment of restrictions were guided by the fact that no cases of fever have been discovered in Brunswick in sixteen days, and also by the opinion of Surgeon General Wyman and the doctors on the scene. Dr. Brunner, however, declined to accept these things as any proof that all danger had passed, and earnestly protested against the raising of quarantine for the present at least. He counseled,

but his words fell on barren soil. COLONEL ELLIOT'S MISSION.

He Secures Government Aid for the Poor or

the Sea Islands. Washington, September 9.—Colonel Elliot, ex-member of congress from Beaufort, S. C., reached Washington yesterday and was soon in conference with the supervis-ing surgeon general of the marine hospital service and told a story of the condition of affairs in that country that promptly se-cured the aid of that department and the co-operation of the president of the United States. Colonel Elliot brought with him a letter from Dr. Peters, one of the resident physicians, who had examined the country in the neighborhood of Beaufort, and said that unless the hospital service took prompt action there was imminent danger of an outbreak that might spread disease and pestilence throughout

tion was particularly deplorable, the bodies of human beings being washed up or unearthed almost daily. Since the great storm of two weeks ago. Dr. Peters has been called to attend to over 700 cases of malarial and other fevers, while bowel trouble, with a preponderance

the land. The whole coast was spread with

debris and the dead bodies of animals,

About the island of St. Helena the

while bowel trouble, with a preponderance of diarrhoea is almost epidemic. He said that it was impossible for the local force to take care of the sick, provide the disinfectants necessary and the medicine that the sick required.

Colonel Elliot had a conference with the president, who, this morning issued an order detailing Past Assistant Surgeon Magazuden with a force of officers to go to gruder, with a force of officers to go to Beaufort and take charge of the work and placing a revenue cutter at their disposal. This cutter, as soon as it can be equipped, will be started south loaded with disinfectants, medicine and sustenance for those who are down sick. Those who are well will be provided with food from other sources, as the law does not permit the issuance of rations save in cases of sickne where the federal government is in charge of the hospital.

of the hospital.

The condition about the island mentioned is frightful and the air is full of putrid smells caused by decaying bodies, making the people extremely liable to disease, and especially yellow fever should that pest break out in that vicinity.

The city of Beaufort itself does not need the assistance of the graymous and does

The city of Beaufort itself does not need the assistance of the government and does not ask it. The distress is found in the the state of the state

in demand, and good wages are being paid them. Colonel Effici also made arrangements today with the secretary of agriculture for the shipment of a large amount of turnip seed to the people of the islands and the seed to the people of the islands and the coast. This is the only thing that can be planted now from which a crop can be gathred before the winter season.

CYCLONE IN BULLOCH.

Buildings and Trees Were Blown Down.

No Lives Were Lost.

Savannah, Ga., September 9.—A small cyclone passed through Bulloch county this morning, cutting a swath through the forest, scattering fences and destroying a number of outhouses. It originated one mile from Ashe's branch and took a northeast course. As far as heard from there are no lives lost. The roaring could be heard a long distance. It blew down the cotton houses and harns of J. M. Bowers, doing damage to the property of Lamar Hughes, near the same place.

Heavy Rains Around Memphis.

Heavy Rains Around Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn.. September 9.—The rain which began failling yesterday continued all through the night and there is still a stendy downpour. Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that the cotton, which was forced to open prematurely by the long drought, is being badly damaged by the rain. Especially is this true where the stalk is short. The bolls nearest the ground are being either driven into the mud or damaged by the spattering of the soil. Killed by a Train.

Savannah, Ga., September 9.—An unknown negro was killed by a Frain half a mile above Halcyondale last night. The body was discovered soon after the "Shoo-Fly" train had passed. Carpeta.

New stock Carpets and Draperies just received. Prices in reach of all. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

of the Authorities,

AND A BIG HAUL WAS MADE

Twenty-Three Men Said to Have Been Arrested - How They Managed to Make the Money and Dispose of It.

Athens, Ga., September 9 .- (Special.)-Clarkesboro, a little town in Jackson counby, about nine miles from Athens, has dereloped one of the biggest sensations of the A hand of men in that town have established there a branch of the United States mint for making silver dollars out of melted britannia metal dippers, which they have been buying in large quantities from the merchants of this city.

The counterfeit was so good that it could easily be passed. The counterfeiters have been hugely successful in their enterprise for many days, distributing their money in great quantities through this section of the state. But they are bagged now and it will be quite a good while before they resume business.

It is reported that twenty-three have

been arrested-twelve in Danielsville, nine in Elberton and two in Jefferson, and that nost of these were taken to Atlanta today to be tried before the United States court. Depuy Marshal A. G. Elder, of this city, was telegraphed for yesterday afternoon to come to Elberton, and this morning he passed through Athens on his way to Atlanta with several of the prisoners under his

It seems that one of the counterfeiters while at work among the different merchants of Danielsville, buying 5 cents worth of shoe blacking or some other trivial thing and handing over a counterfeit dollar, ev-ery time raking in 95 cents in change of good money, became hilarious with success and whisky. He got so careless as to call special attention to his money as the famous "free silver" which is now consuming so much of the public's attention. In this way the counterfeit was discovered, and the news spread so rapidly that in less than twenty-four hours the arrests above recorded were made.

The counterfeit coins were not confined to dollars, but nickels and quarters as well were made. The molds were made from Clarkesboro mud, which is almost as fine as flour when dry.

THE DATE AGAIN CHANGED.

The Confederate Veterans' Reunion to Be Held Next Month.

New Orleans, September 9.—The general commanding announces the fellowship of the following named camps in the organization of the United Confederate Veterans. and their respective numbers, to-wit: J. B. Johnson camp, No. 377, Grand View, Tex.; Camp Stewart, No. 378, Piedmont, Ala.; Confederate Veterans' Association camp, No. 379, Farmersville, La.; Ozark camp, No. 380, Newton, Ala.; Colonel Garrett camp, No. 381, Summerfield, Ala.; Mecklenburg camp, No. 382, Charlotte, N. C.; Friendship camp, No. 383, Hartzell, Ala.; Prairie Grove camp, No. 384, Prairie Grove, Ark. J. C. Miller camp, No. 385, Albertville Ala.; Jeff Davis camp, No. 386, San Augustine, Tex.; Leonidas J. Merritt camp, No. 387, Pittsboro, N. C.

Date of Renuion Postponed. General Order No. 3 has been issued, the first paragraph of which is as follows: "The general commanding regrets the ne cessity which compels another change of date for holding the United Confederate Veterans' reunion, which was to have been held at Birmingham, Ala., on September 15th and 16th next; but finding it to be imperative that a slight change should be made so as to perfect all arrangements and accommodate all interests, he has, after full consideration, and all concurring, fixed the date for holding the reunion at Birmingham, Ala., on Monday and Tues-day, October 2d and 3d, and the unveiling of the confederate monument at on Saturday, October 7th. This is final, and no other change or postponement will be made." At Chicago Hon. W. P. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, will be the ora-tor of the day, and General John B. Gordon of Georgia, will preside on the occasion as commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

THE TROUBLE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Danger of Bombardment of the City by the Fleet.

Washington, September 9.-Thomas I. Thompson, United States minister to Brazil, cabled to the state department today that there is danger of the bombardment of Rio by the revolutionary fleet, and in view of that fact martial law has been declared. Prior to the receipt of Minister Thompson's message by Secretary Gresham, the navy de partment had determined to take tin the forelock, and proceeding on the presump-tion that the revolution was of such serious proportions as to demand some positive ac-tion by this government, orders were sent to Captain Terry, commanding the United States cruiser Newark, now wilding out at Nortolk, Va., for service as the flagship of the Atlantic station, to hurry up his preparations ifor departure and to set sail without delay for Rio. The Newark was expected to sail for the south Atlantic about September 15th, but under the new orders she will probably leave Norfojk about Monday or Tuesday. Large supplies of ammunition are to placed on

Large supplies of ammunition are to placed on the Newark in the expectation that she may be called upon to assist the vessels of other powers to prevent the destruction of property in Rio and other Brazilian ports.

It is believed at the navy department that the cruiser Charleston, the vessel made prominent by her long chase of the Chliean transport Itata, arrived at Rio today. She is due in Brazilian waters from Barbadoes, and while it is not unlikely that she may have continued on to Montevideo, the chances and probabilities are that her commander decided to touch first at the Brazilian capital.

Latest from the Noone.

Latest from the Scene. Buenos Ayres, September 9.—The governor of the privince of Tucuman is resisting the revolution with 1,000 well drilled men. The revolution, however, is spreading through the country and a few men have already been engagements which have taken place between the revolutionists and the authorities. It is asserted from official sources that a decisive engagement between the regular troops and the revolutionists may be expected today.

THREW POISON IN A WELL

An Alabama Negro Lynched for a Series of Horrible Crimes

Birmingham, Ala., September 9.—Near Quincy, late last night, Benjamin Jackson, colored, was lynched. His body was riddled with bullets. About a year ago Jackson stole a wagon from Thomas Woodmeyer, a prominent citizen. An indictment followed. Afterward Woodmeyer and Jackson had a fight, which so frightened Mrs. Woodmeyer, who was in a delicate condition, that she died. Jackson swore vengence. A few days ago he threw poison into Woodmeyer's well, causing the death of three of Woodmeyer's children. Woodmeyer himself cannot live. Of thirty neighbors who visited the family and drank of the poisoned water, many may die.

Cotton Damaged by Rain.

Albany, Ga., September 9.—(Special.)—This section of the state has been experiencing a perfect deluge of rain for the past five days. The cotton crop has been damaged greatly. There are hundreds of bales of cotton open in the field and this is rotting and being stained so badly that as value will be reduced one-third.

THEY MADE MONEY, IN A VERY BAD WAY

Heavily by the Storm. THEY WANT A LOWER ROYALD

Governor Ben Tillman Says He Will Is Take Fifty Cents a Ton, and Will Let the Beds Lie Idle Piret.

Columbia, S. C., September 9, (Special The phosphate outlook in this state is to consequent upon the damage done by a recent tornado. Governor Tilman an today that the phosphate men proposed the state that they be allowed to go h to work at the rate of a royalty of 50 m per ton instead of \$1, for a term of a year without limit to the amount of an mined. He stated to them that he man not willing to accede to such an agreement of it would be unfair to the state, on the state, or when make such as agreement of the state, or when such as wight to make such as su if he had a right to make such a

or agreement. Governor Tillman said: "I am at they imagine that we are so poor that are compelled to let them mine on the own terms, but we have not got to t yet." A clause in the act converses, new issue of state bonds requires that 000 per year of the phosphate royalty go in the sinking fund for the redempts of the bonds. The governor says that is willing to make some equitab ment upon which the minig company a resume their operations, but rather an agreement that probably reduce the royalty low the \$75,000, he will allow phosphate beds to lie idle. It is mid to the companies will refuse to go to re unless the royalty is reduced to 50 on The state commissioners will confer a the phosphate men at Beaufort next

THE VIGILANT WON.

Result of the Great Race Yesterday da Yachts.

Yachta.

New York, September 9.—It was Yidal day. The Morgan-Islin sloop didadi the many admirers expected of her, and the was to be the winner, the Vigiant en-with over four minutes to spare. All for the boats built to contest for the standing as America's represe international race started, and they make merry race of it, and one that the spetus enjoyed more than they did not trial race. The air was clear as crystal, so that en move of the races could be observed, and ocean was less turbulent. In consequent the didtilia of pleasure craft accompanion that racers was larger and this addented little to the picturesqueness of the analysis of the wind kas not strong enough on keeping up with the racers diment and spectators were in it from start to finish each turn and at the end of the race the was a screenade of whistles from stamban guns from the stam yachts and cheers in sailing crafts. international race started, and they me

was a serenade of whisties from steamen guns from the steam yachts and cheers in sailing crafts.

The contest was to be a triangular one, in first leg of which was to be east souther all winward work. The second was one, southwest by west course, a broad read the port deck. The third, north onsights west, run home with the wind a little six the starboard beam.

The starting gun boomed at 11:30 vice. The first left of the course, instead of her abeat to windward, as the regetta commits intended, turned out to be a closs read the starboard tack, owing to this shifting the wind. Neither the Vigilant now the holden made a single tack and both the grim and the Colonia lost by their to a westward. Had not these tactic bee his lowed the Pilgrim would undeabedly far been the first vessel to round the sait. A it was, with her allowance of 12th te? grim was ahead when the first ten us made.

On the first leg the Vigilant beat the grim 2:2; the Judilee, 2:4, and the Colonia 4:40 and the Pilgrim 524.

From the second mark to the finite to be allowed a marked improvement in habit the light convas, the Vigilant and Judice in goodly twenty and forty seconds, respective, to set theirs. In the home run the light convas, the Vigilant and Judice in goodly twenty and forty seconds, respective, to set theirs. In the home run the light convas, the Vigilant and Judice in goodly twenty and forty seconds, respective, to set theirs. In the home run the light convas, the Vigilant set the Judilee.

Corrected time gives the Vigilant is the Pilgrim 1:19, the Judilee 2:55 and the first the first the following 2:22. The following is the official and 3:22. The following is the official and a 2:22. The following is the constant and a 2:22. The following is the constant and a 2:22. The following is

by 4:32. On the third leg the Vigilant as by 4:32. On the third leg the Vigilant the Pilgrim 1:19, the Jubilee 2:35 and Colonia 3:22. The following is the dissummary: Triangular course, thirty miles; miles to a leg: Vigilant—Start, 11:30:54; shi, 3:36:31; elapsed time, 4:04:31; corrected time, 4:04:31; corrected time, 4:09:40; corrected time, 4:14:16; corrected time, 4:12:40.

4:12:40.

Vigilant, handicap 13 seconds. The of mittee announced after the race that third of the trial races will take place Monday at 11 o'clock, over the same come as last Thursday's race.

ON THE TURF. Sale of Strans's Horses at Sheep

Sale of Strans's Horses at Sheepshead Bay Yesterday's Races.

Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., September 9.— Breaking up sale of the stable of New Straus was held here today before the not began. The attendance was fully as large that on Thursday, when the Rancoca we were sold, and while the prices realized wo of course, far below those obtained of occasion, they were good, considering class of horses sold. Joe Rinley, by Rick 33,00: Integrity, by Sir Modred, \$3,00: Decess, by Modred, \$7,000: Doollittle Caiel, Ventilator-Bijou, \$1,700; Red Star, by De Roller Dance, \$1,000.

First race, seven furlongs, May we Shadow 2. Acclaim third. Time 1:23.

Second race, inturity course, Padestrians Aloha second, Tulla Blackburg third. Third race, five furlongs, Santa Anas.

Aloha second, Tulia Blackburn third. 12:11.
Third race, five furlongs, Santa Anas we Tom Hardin second, Merry Monarch in Time 1:01 2-5.
Fourth race, the Flat Bush stakes, ser furlongs, Senator Grady won, Allies and Peter the Great third. Time 1:20 1-5.
Fifth race, five furlongs, Springting and Atropine second, Cunarder third. In 1:03 3-5.
Sixth race, rule and a quarter on the tark.

Sixth race, mile and a quarter on the tu-Raceland won, Kildeer second, Victors third. Time 2:09.

Latonia Results. Cincinnati. September 9.—First race, if furlongs, Emma Mack won Caress second Particle of the Control of the Co

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES,

At New York.—First game, New York I hits 10, errors 1. Cheinnari 2 hits 8, error 2. Patterles—Baldwin and Wilson; Days and Vanghn.
Second game—seven innings—New York I hits 11, errors 3. Cheinnari 1. hits 6, errors 4. Batterles—Rusie and Milligan; Parrott, Chamberlain, Yaughn and Murphy.
At Chleago.—Chiqago 4, hits 6, error 1. Philadelphia 6, hits 7, errors 3. Batterles—Thiladelphia 6, hits 7, errors 3. Batterles—Clements.
At Boston—Boston 13, hits 14, error 3. Louisville 0, hits 9, errors 6. Batterles—Clements.
At Pittsburg.—Pittsburg 11, hits 11 error 11; Baltimore 5, hits 9, errors 1. Batterles—Cumbert and Earle, Mullane and Robinson. At Pittsburg.—Pittsburg 11, hits 14. error 38t. Louis 3, hits 6, error 4. Ratterles—Renedy and Dality, Hawley and McCauler.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 6, hits 6, error 4. Washington 2, hits 5, errors 6. Batterles Williams and O'Connor; Maul, Stephans McGuire.

Single and

SILVER'S

They Will Bearing

MR. CARLISLE President Cle

Washington, When the seus Sherman law. during the wee the speeches o reference to the To quote a m "was in the air lican silver ser better than not will accept, rat issue at this tir them a truce time they hope time they hope is their great On the other senators are of measure. They first. Then, the to consider oth character. But

the free-coinng

seriously.

Mr. Ci It is not bel in favor of a known that he these dispatche him embodying Secretary Car which will protect the silver bullio all which may peal of the pure \$400,000,000 in 000,000 of bu of seigniorage. try upwards of try is prepared will not listen

W. P. Caldwe position as a chi ment. He gives ville, Ga., but h his appointment congressional dist ter Tate insists district must be Caldwell is endor gation, and may not a resident while Mr. Tate securing a positi charged to the n Another consu Georgia today. nah. has been a at Tamatave. Ma been waiting for to move for six most belligerent from Georgia. here when Grov up his mind no secured what he terested himself

ceive his instru will also secure iks he has Underwood, of Georgia got Emory Lasseter nt Decatur toda Forsyth, Mrs. for Conyers on ston called at the morning and en wife of Colonel I for the office, s

was shown to

puted post, th to Mr. Livingsto Major Black day. He first to secure the Whitehead, a that branch of t after the claims sas City, but no major has about pavements and putting in some ents in the way Colonel Living postoffice case lips was appoin lican postmistre

one of the man nung up for son MR. He Resents Bei

Washington, Shours of today's consumed in the offered yesterday into the refusal New York, Boste the checks of the The discussion morning hour cland, under the to the calendar, except by a you except by a vothat particular rano more during
The remainder by Mr. Teller in was devoted to a was devoted to a paper press of metropolitan pai and its mendac Cleveland's tele West Virgins, his associates or bill by the house paper falsehood, tended indignation the United State of such a gross had not concluse and the United State of such a gross had not concluse and the day's Mr. Teller took began his speech tion to the absec was called, and actly a quorum

Mr. Tel Mr. Teller conferring to the "I was receiving fof the country. ordered, as if the without deliberations of the semples laid down the hot haste the lift not a maj

YERY BAD WAY

lina's Phosphate Miners Lan vily by the Storm.

NT A LOWER ROYALTY

Tillman Says He Will Rot ity Cents a Ton, and Will the Beds Lie Idle First.

S. C., September 9.—(Special) ate outlook in this state is blue upon the damage done by the ado. Governor Tillman state the rate of a royalty of 50 cent tead of \$1, for a ferm of one at limit to the amount of rock e stated to them that he was accede to such an agre ld be unfair to the state, ever

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agreement that the royalty \$75,000, he will ds to lie idle. It is said the oyalty is reduced to 50 cent mmissioners will confer te men at Beaufort next we

THE VIGILANT WON. Great Race Yesterday of D

September 9.—It was Viginn, organ-islin sloop dideall that he ers expected of her, and thous one time as though the Junior he winner, the Vigilant eame ur minutes to spare. All four tilt to contest for the honor America's representative i

ore than they did the race. The air was as crystal, so that ever races could be observed, and the less turbulent. In consequer of pleasure craft accompany as larger and this added no steam yachts and cheers fr

was to be a triangular one, the which was to be eust southers, work. The second was over, west course, a broad reach or k. The third, north one-half me with the wind a little absolute

arked improvement in handle as, the Vigilant and Jubilee the ty and forty seconds, respective irs. In the home run the Vid d her lead, finishing 5:8 about

1:19, the Jubilee 2:35 and The following is the office angular course, thirty miles; is 5: Vigilant—Start, 11:32:00; blapsed time, 4:04:31; corrected Coionia—Start, 11:30:54; final of time, 4:17:09; corrected time, 4:09:40; corrected time, 4:09:40; corrected time, 4:14:16; corrected time, 4:14:1

ON THE TURF.

Horses at Sheepshead Bay ay, N. Y., September 9.—
sale of the stable of Nad
d here today before the rac
tendance was fully as large
lay, when the Rancocas hor
while the prices realized we
below those obtained on the
were good, considering the
sold. Joe Ripley, by Hydr,
by Sir Modred, \$6,300; Se
ed, \$7,000; Doolittle Chief, by
\$1,700; Red Star, by Duta
,000.

the Flat Bush stakes, sever Grady won, Allies second thied. Time 1:20 1-5. we furlongs, Springtime id, Cunarder third. Time le and a quarter on the tur Kildeer second, Victorio

Mack won. Caresa second.
Ime 1:15 1-2.
Ime mile and fifty yards, sellon, The Governor second
Time 1:45.
Totalongs, purse, Captain Rosa second. The Sculpter

Avondale stakes, \$1.250 Sabine won, Semper Base third. Time 1:42 34.
e furlours, purse, Probase second: Dead heat for place, lsh. Time 1:02 1-4.
furlours, Laurel won, Grale Anna Victor third. Time

LEAGUE GAMES,

-First game, New York S. Cincinnati 2, hits S. erron ildwin and Wilson; Dwyel even innings—New York 7.
Cincinnati 1, hits 6, et s—Rusic and Milligan: Pas-1, Vaughn and Murphy.
119ago 4, hits 6, errors 3, errors 3.
Ratterles15 7, errors 3. Batterles15 8, errors 3. Batterles15 7, err

AT CROSS PURPOSES.

Single and Double Standard Congressmen Still Warring.

SILVER'S FRIENDS REMAIN FIRM

They Will Beware of the Greeks Bearing Compromise Gifts.

reference to the compromise.

To quote a much-used phrase, compromise "was in the air" today. One of the repub-lican silver senators said to me: "It is better than nothing." The silver senators will accept, rather than force, a straight peal bill, and that this stand of the presi issue at this time. It will, besides, give them a truce of six years, and in that time they hope to be able to secure what their great object-free coinage.

On the other hand, the straight-out repeal senators are opposed to any compre They want unconditional repeal first. Then, they say, they will be ready to consider other measures of a financial character. But their speeches carry with them no assurances, and it is evident that the free-coinage men do not take them

Mr. Cleveland Is Opposed.

It is not believed that the president is in favor of a compromise. In fact, it is known that he is not, but there is good reason to adhere to the statement made in these dispatches last night, that the president will not veto a bill which comes to him embodying the plan of Mr. Faulkner.

Secretary Carlisle favors a compromise which will provide for the coinage of all the silver bullion now in the treasury, and all which may be bought prior to the re-peal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. There is now something over \$400,000,000 in silver coin, about \$170, 000,000 of bullion and about \$52,000,000 of seigniorage. This will give to the country upwards of \$600,000,000 in silver coin, as much. Mr. Cleveland says, as the country is prepared to carry. This compromise is considered too weak, and the silver men will not listen to it-

Georgians Get There.

W. P. Caldwell is an applicant for a position as a chief in the treasury department. He gives his residence as Gainesville, Ga., but he cannot be appointed if his appointment is charged to the ninth congressional district. Representative Carter Tate insists that applicants from his district must be actual residents. Caldwell is endorsed by the Georgia delegation, and may get something, but he is not a resident of Gainesville now. and. while Mr. Tate does not object to his securing a position, he does not want it charged to the ninth district.

Another consular appointment fell to Georgia today. E. T. Wetter, of Savannah, has been appointed to the consulate at Tamatave. Madagascar. Mr. Wetter has been waiting for the waters of Tamatave to move for six months. He has been the most belligerent and active office seeker from Georgia. He took up his residence here when Grover Cleveland did, and made up his mind not to leave until he had secured what he wanted. Colonel Lester interested himself in his behalf, as the result was shown today. Mr. Wetter will receive his instructions and sail as soon as

It mored that "Judge" Thomas Gibson, editor of The Augusta Evening News. will also secure a good place. Ben Russell thinks he has about landed the Rev. Mr. Underwood, of his district.

Georgia got several postmasters today. Emory Lasseter was appointed postmaster at Decatur today, and W. S. Davenport at Forsyth. Mrs. Melton will be appointed for Convers on Monday. Colonel Livingston called at the postoffice department this morning and endorsed her. She is wife of Colonel Livingston's first candidate for the office, so this settles the long-dis-puted post, thoroughly and satisfactorily to Mr. Livingston.

Major Black Goes Calling.

Major Black paid two official visits to day. He first called at the Indian bureau cure the promotion of Mrs. Kate Whitehead, a well known Georgia lady in that branch of the government. Next he called at the pension department to look after the claims of Charles Miller, of Augusta, and Miss Rettbis, formerly of Kansas City, but now of Richmond county. The major has about grown used to the asphalt pavements and the long distances and is

putting in some good work for his constituents in the way of offices.

Colonel Livingston had the East Point postoffice case settled today. R. S. Philling was the settled today. lips was appointed and the present repub-lican postmistress was removed. This is one of the many cases which have been

MR. TELLER WAS SPICY.

He Resents Being Lectured by the Single

Standard Newspapers and Retorts.

He Resents Being Lectured by the Single Standard Newspapers and Retorts.

Washington, September 9.—The first two hours of today's session in the senate were consumed in the discussion of a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Peffer to inquire into the refusal of the national banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia to pay the checks of their depositors in currency. The discussion was unfinished when the morning hour closed (at 2 o'clock p. m.), and, under the rules, the resolution went to the calendar, whence it cannot be taken except by a vote of the senate. And so that particular resolution will be heard of no more during the present session.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Teller in a speech, most of which was devoted to a denunciation of the newspaper press of the country—especially the metropolitan part of it—for its impudence and its mendacity. He treated President Cleveland's telegram to Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, congratulating him and his associates on the passage of the repeal bill by the house, as an instance of newspaper false/hood, and exclaimed—with pretended indignation—that the president of the United States could never be guilty of such a gross breach of propriety. He had not concluded his speech when the senate, at 4:50 o'clock p. m., adjourned.

Very few members were in their seats when the day's business began, and when Mr. Teller took the floor, but before he began his speech Mr. Stewart called attention to the absence of a quorum. The roll was called, and forty-three senators (exact) a commenced his speech by activation of the commenced his speech by activati

Bir. Teller Resents Lectures.

Mr. Teller Resents Lectures.

Mr. Teller commenced his speech by referring to the "lecturing" which the senate was receiving from the newspaper press of the country. Senators, he said, were ordered, as if they had masters, to proceed, without deliberation, contrary to the principles laid down in the constitution, to do with not haste that which in the judgment of, if not a majority, at least a very re-

spectable minority of senators, would be a very disastrous thing to do. Not only had senators been told that they must vote at once, but it had been asserted over and over again that senators who represented states fortunate enough to be filled with mineral wealth were representing their individual interests, and had not even the right to vote on the question. In the many years he had served in the senate, he recollected no instance where a senator representing a manufacturing state had declined to vote on the tariff question because his people were directly interested in manufactures. He (Mr. Teller) had no more interest, individually, in silver mining than any member of the body. He had no properties in silver, and had never mined an ounce of silver in his life. But he had come to represent a people which had produced to the present a people which had produced the senator in t MR. CARLISLE MAY TAKE A MILD ONE

President Cleveland Wants the Wilson
Bill to Go Through, but Would
Scarcely Veto a Compromise.

Washington, September 9.—(Special.)—
When the senate adjourned this afternoon it was a week nearer the repeal of the Sherman law. But nothing has happened during the week to indicate when a vote will be taken. The chief talk outside of the speeches on the floor has been with reference to the compromise.

He should not be deterred from doing his duty, as lie saw by any newspaper attachee or by any chamber of commerce appeal; and if there would seriously embarrass the people, not of his state alone, but of the portion of the country which was in area at least one-fhird of the United States. He should not be deterred from doing his duty, as lie saw by any newspaper attachee or by any chamber of commerce appeal; and if there would—on the 25th of this month three or four or five or six hundred representatives of chambers of commerce or boards of trade, they would be power-less to affect his vote, nor to change his course, on the pending measure.

Decidedly Ironical.

Mr. Teller went on to read from an article in the proposition of the country which was in a rea at least one-fhird of the United States. He should not be deterred from doing his duty, as lie saw by any newspaper attachee or by any chamber of commerce appeals and it the portion of the country which was in a rea at least one-fhird of the United States. He should not be deterred from doing his duty, as lie saw by any newspaper attachee or by any chamber of commerce appeals and it there would—on the 25th of this month three or four or five or six hundred representatives of chambers of commerce appeals and it the portion of the country which was in a rea at least one-fhird of the United States. He should not be deterred from doing his duty, as lie saw by any newspaper attachee or by any chamber of commerce appeals and it there should appear—as it was published there would—on the 25th of the portion of the country which was in any

Mr. Teller went on to read from an article in today's Wasnington Fost to the ef-fect that Fresident Cleveland had come to the conclusion to grant no concession, and would not agree to any proposition for sil-ver legislation after the passage of the redent renewed the confidence of the friends of unconditional repeal and gave them un-wavering faith in the final passage of the measure "I do not," Mr. Teller continued, "mean

"I do not," Mr. Teller continued, "mean to say that these newspaper statements correctly represent the president's mind on this subject. I leave that out of consideration, except to say that they profess to speak for the people. They say that the people, without regard to party, are demanding from us certain action. Then they tell us—what the senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) says is untrue—that the president of the United States is interfering in this matter. The senator from Mispresident of the United States is interfering in this matter. The senator from Missouri cannot chauge my opinion as to the
mendacity of the public press of the country. I know that the day of great newspapers, edited by great editors, is past;
and that the publication of a newspaper is
like the running of a manufactory. It is
for money. I do not mean to say that
they are always false, or even sometimes
false, but I mean to say that they no longer
represent the public. It is a question of raise, but I mean to say that they no be represent the public. It is a question of influence upon them. It may depend entirely on who owns the stock of the paper, or it may depend entirely upon the private views of somebody who writes the editorials. They are no longer headed by men

ials. They are no longer headed by men like Horace Greely and Henry J. Raymond. whom we all remember. There is no such a paper in the country.

"But I saw the other day an equally unreliable statement, which shows how mendacious the newspapers are. It purported to be a telegram from the president of the United States to a member of congress congratulating him and his associates on the passage of the repeal bill by the house of representatives.

"Will anybody tell me," Mr. Teller exclaimed in well-feigned astonishment and indignation, "that the president of the United States was guilty of that gross breach of public decency? Why of course it was a newspaper yarn and a newspaper felseked. The president of the United States.

breach of public decency? Why of comse it was a newspaper yarn and a newspaper falsehood. The president of the United States attempting to procure legislation, having carried it from his summer home at Buzzard's Bay, sent his thanks, we are told, to Mr. Wilson and his associates. Incomprehensible! Impossible! What further need do you require of the mendacity of the proces?

press? of the press?

"If any member thinks that he ought to defend the press on that particular point. I will give way for him to make the defense." (Lughter on both sides of the

A Friend in Need.

Mr. Teller then addressed himself to the Sherman act to show that under it for over two years the country had been prosperous and that its only influence had been beneficial. If that ficial. If that were so, he said, it was pusilanimous in the American congress— knowing that the outery against the Sher-man act was a false cry and that the indietment against it was untrue-to vield to public clamor, got up by interested parties, and repeal that act.

After further remarks on that point, Mr.

After further remarks on the peak of the Pagh, although a quorum of senators was present and was listening to Mr. Teller with great attention, made a question as to there being a quorum present. He remarked in an undertone that he did so to give

senator a rest. The presence of a quorum having been ascertained, through a call of the senate. Mr. Teller resumed the floor and continued bits senate.

Mr. Teller resumed the floor and continued his remarks on silver.

At 3:50 o'clock Mr. Teller was still on the floor, but his voice was getting husky, and when Mr. Voorhees interrupted him, he gladly yielded.

Mr. Voorhees said that the senator from a colorade he knew was suffering from a

Mr. Voorhees said that the senator from Colorado, he knew, was suffering from a throat cold. He had now been speaking for nearly two hours, and if the senator would yield to him, he, Mr. Voorhees, would move that the senate go into executive session.

The vice president announced the following appointments to committees: Mr. Perkins, republican, of Alabama, civil service and retrenchments, education and labor, naval affairs, Indian dopredations, select committee to investigate condition of the Potomac river. Mr. Quay, republican, of Pennsylvania, pensions Mr. Carey, republican, of Wyonming, public buildings and grounds.

After an executive session, the senato at

After an executive session, the senate at 4:50 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

A SLIM ATTENDANCE

In the House Yesterday-Not Much Business

Transacted.

Washington, September 9.—The speaker called a very slim house to order today, and it was a very languid one, with no marked desire to transact business. The only action worth mentioning was a report from the committee on elections, by Mr. Paynter, of a resolution granting the right to Mr. Belknap—claiming a seat from the fifth Michigan district—to file a notice of contest against Mr. Richardson, the sitting member. Mr. Paynter said that this was the unanimous report of the committee, and the resolution was adopted without objection. Transacted.

The speaker then called the committees for reports, but the call was unproductive, and, on motion of Mr. Catchings, at half past 12 o'clock, the Jouse adjourned until Monday.

FENTON CAUSED AN UPROAR

When He Introduced Politics in the Catho-Chicago, September 9.—Politics made its appearance in the Catholic congress today, and in five minutes the half was in an upand in five minutes the hall was in an uproar. Irish politics occasioned the trouble, but all ended satisfactority. Cardinal Gibbons had made the closing address of the congress, but before Chairman O'Brien could declare it adjourned Mr. Fenton, of Kansas, began to speak on the Irish question. There were hisses in various parts of the hall and cries of "Out of order!" but he persisted and resented the resolution sympathizing with the Irish and referring to Giadstone's home rule bit.

Finally Judge Moran suggested to the chairman that the matter had been put aside by the committee on resolutions because it was political, and if brought up now, should include all nationalities.

Mr. Fenton said that he would accept an amendment to thak effect.

The resolution was amended by including among those to whom sympathy be extended, the Poles, the Jews in Russia and "all the peoples whom any tyrannicas government persecutes," and was adopted.

Chairman O'Brien announced that the business of the congress was concluded and Cardinal Gibbons delivered the closing address. He paid a bigh tribute to the educational advantages of this country, and spoke of the work done by Roman Catholic schools and colleges. If was a matter that the church was deeply interested in, he said, and he hoped to see many Roman Catholic colleges built up in this country. roar. Irish politics occasioned the trouble

Has Had in Many a Day.

ALL THE COUNTRY CONGRATULATES HE SEES DELUSIONS AND SNARES She's a Bright-Eyed Beauty and Her Papa's in Fine Humor.

MOTHER AND BABY DOING WELL

Iwo Little Girls in White to Play and Prattle Through the White House. Great Interest in the Capital,

Washington, September 9 .- Another girl baby was born to President and Mrs. Cleveland today. The birth of a baby in the white house, was, of course, an event which more than usual interest was felt. In an incredibly short space of time the news was known in congress and was spread through all the departments. The imminence of the important event was made known early in the day by the issue of an order countermanding the usual Saturday concert by the marine band in the white house grounds. Dr. Bryant, who accompanied the president and Mrs. Cleveland back from Gray Gables and took up his quarters in the white house, was the attending physician. The latest information obtainable is that Mrs. Cleveland and her latest daughter were both doing well.

The closest reticence was maintained at the white house as to the event. The first statement given out was that the event took place at 2 o'clock p. m. Later it was permitted to be known that the event occurred exactly at noon. The president was informed of the event by Dr. Bryant, but, it is said, did not mention it to Private Secretary Thurber until 2 o'clock. In the meantime the news had become known outside; the first public mention being made of it in the war department.

Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, is on her way to the city, but has not yet

arrived. Baby Bright Eyes. The president during the morning attended to his official duties as usual. He signed two bills passed by congress in connec tion with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the capitol, on the 18th instant, and gave an informal reception to Prince Yorihito Komatsu, a grandnephew of the mikada of Japan,

who is traveling in this country. The president absented himself from his office shortly before 12 o'clock and remained anxiously awaiting a message. When in formed by Dr. Bryant and the professional nurse of Mrs. Cleveland's safety, he at once went to his wife's chamber and two hours afterwards quietly re-entered his office and authorized Mr. Thurber to confirm a rumor, which by this time, was running all over the city.

The baby is a bright-eyed, healthy looking young lady. She has not yet been weighed but is said to be of good size.

This is the first child born to a president in the white house, though there have been other births in the executive mansion. The first was Captain Hall Walker, now of Montgomery, Ala., whose father was prirate secretary to President Polk. The second was Miss Letitia Tyler, also of Montgomery, but who isnow in the government service at Washington. Her mother was on a visit to her grandfather, President Tyler at the time of her birth.

A Deluge of Congratulations

Just before the occurrence of the part of the executive park, were closed to insure absolute quiet about the mansion. Earlier in the day orders had been issued suspending the regular Saturday afternoon concert of the marine band for today and

Immediately after the news had been confirmed members of the cabinet and their wives called to congratulate the president and to leave their cards for Mrs. Cleveland. Attorney General Olney happened to be at the white house when the president came back to his office from the sick room shortly after 2 o'clock, and was the first memper of the official family to tender his good wishes. Bunches of roses from intimate friends, are pouring into the white house tonight, and there is a general air of suppressed excitement about the employes of the mansion. Telegrams of congratulation have been received from all parts of the country.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE The First Steamship of the Chesapeake and Ohio Salls This Week.

Newport News, Va., September 9 .- A special train from Cincinnati, conveying several hundred guests of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company from the Ohio valley, Chicago, St. Louis and Om-aha, reached Newport News this morning for the purpose of witnessing the inaugura-tion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company. The first steamship of this line, the Rappahannock, Captain Perwill, now lies at the wharf at Newport News, and will make its first sailing the early part of next week. This is to followed regularly by weekly sailings to and from Liverpool and London.

This steamship line will comprise a fleet This steamship line will comprise a neet of six steamers, three of which were built by Furness Withey & Co., of West Hartlepool, England, and three by A. Stephens & Son. Lenthouse, Glasgow. The steamers are 370 feet in length and forty-four in breadth, with a cargo capacity of 6,780 tons and contains fittings for 770 head of cattle. Additional tracks piers etc. have recently. and contains fittings for 110 head of catar.
Additional tracks, piers, etc., have recently
been added to the Chesapeake and Ohio
plant at this point. The visitors were taken out to the cape and back to Hygiea
hotel, to a banquet presided over by Mr.
M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake

and Ohio railroad.
Governor McKinney, Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, and Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, were present and made speeches. The city of Cincinnati was responded to by Mr. Brent Arnold president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and Virginia by Mayor Ellison, of Richmond.

President Ingalls in his remarks, said:
"We believe that the opening of this line is an event in the commerce of this country which fully justifies the trouble and time that is given to celebrate it. It is the completion of one of the links in the chain of

that is given to celebrate it. It is the completion of one of the links in the chain of commerce that has been more than 100 years in forging. The meats and grain and cotton and tobacco of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys can now be carried out through this port and by this steamship line of ours to all parts of Europe cheaper and quicker than through any other port on the continent. The opening of this line of steamships makes a new era in the commerce of this country. The merchant of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago can today have his through hill of hading for goods for Loudon or Liverpool 'given to him direct by this line, and he can make his own importations through this port."

Doc Taylor Recentenced to Hang.

Bristol, Tenn., September 9.—(Special.)—A special from Norton, Va., states that the judge decided to hold court this evening instead of Wednesday, and resentenced Doc Taylor to hang October 27th.

RUTHIE'S SISTER. THEY HOLD TRUMPS

The Most Important Visitor Washington | Mr. Joel Chandler Harris Looks Into the Hands of the Bankers.

> This Fight Has Put "Trouble Blubbers" Under Mr. Voorhees' Eyes,

HAS THE GOLD TROLLY SLIPPED P

"Uncle Remus" Swaps an Autograph with a New Yorker for an Interview-The Contest Is Not Hopeless.

Washington, September 9 .- (Correspond ence from the Gallery.)-Colonel William Sterrett, who is aGeorgian by birth and a Texan by adoption, has a theory that all the newspaper correspondents here are goldbugs at heart, although they affect to be quite otherwise in print. There may be something in this, for the financial question presents features that can only be mastered by study and investigation, and the correspondents here are run to death by the most trivial matters. If there is a wire down between Washington and Chicago, some of the cleverest and boldest correspondents will sit in the press club here and gradually turn gray. The financial situation is nothing to it. Nevertheless, the probability is that if there were a double standard wire to Chicago, one strand of it would be safe in the air while the other was pouring its precious current into the bosom of the earth.

It thus happens that while these bright men are trying to hold themselves responsible for the ravages of the elements, they neglect to take note of the ravages which the eastern buncd steerers are trying to play with the money standards. Every man to his business. We cannot expect correspondents to compass everything in the brief span that marks the days of their years upon earth. It is enough for them to indulge in discovery, and they have dis-covered now that the time is ripe for something like a compromise. They have found out in some mysterious way that the coinage of the seigniorage in the treasury is a sop to the silver men, and that the repeal of the 10 per cent tax is a part of the

same gravy.

I have tried in vain to figure it out. If the Sherman law is unconditionally repealed where will silver bullion drop to? The experts do not tell us. Nobody seems to know. Will it be 50, or 40, or 30, or 20 cents an ounce? This is an important question, for if a 57-cent dollar is a bad thing, a 10-cent dollar will be worse. When the goldbugs say they are in favor of the coinage of theseigniorage in the treasury, they surrender their whole scheme, and give themselves the benefit of a trip through the wilderness. Either silver coinage is right or it is wrong. If it is wrong to open the mints to silver, it is worse to go on coining silver dollars that are not worth

more than four or five nickels. And I have no hesitation in saying, after inquiring into the matter, that the state bank business is a delusion and a snare. The proposition to repeal the 10 per cent tax does not mean the rehabilitation of state banks with a local currency that will be flexible and elastic, responsive to supply and demand, nor does it mean the utilization of the credit of communities that are debarred under the present system. Nothing of the sort. It means the establishment of the national bank system on a new basis, and the perpetuation of the features that are objectionable to the pub-

I need not take up your space in giving

the details of this new federal state banking system. The idea has captivated the minds of a good many here who are anxious to impress the people that the democratic majority here, although it is stoutly republican on the silver question, is democratic on other questions. This is a laudable ambition, and I should like to see the purpose materialize. But you may rest assured that there is about as much chance for state banks as there is for the free coinage of silver. The undercurrents of legislation and the opinions that are molded in the machinery of the administration are all against it. That is to say, between the conflicting views of those who favor state banks of issue and those who think the national banks should have a new and undivided lease of power the scheme will fall to the ground. In other words, the banks are now playing to establish their suit, if I may borrow a whist term. Plausible plans will be put forward on which the various elements of legislation will refuse to agree, and then bonds will be as good as trumps. That will be the upshot of the whole business unless the administration discovers that the democrats will not dance up and endorse a bond issue. And that will be a discovery hard to make. When democrats can be induced to jeopardize the harmony of their party by votng against the free coinage of silver in order to satisfy the administration, the issue of \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 of gold bonds, more or less, would seem to be a mere matter of moonshine. Having swallowed the goldbug camel, trappings and all, why should they make faces over the little bond issue gnat? One thing is certain-at the end of every compromise in which the goldbugs may interest themselves, there lies the hope and expectation of a bond issue.

And yet there are signs of compromise in the air—whispers, rumors, suggestions—all possessing more or less significance with those who circulate them. Yet I am told by those who certainly ought to know that there has been a good deal of uneasiness in administration circles during the past few days over developments in the senate that have not yet become visible the naked eye of the casual observer. There a hitch somewhere in the programme Whether the trolley is off, or a fuse burnt out, it is impossible to say, but the car has stopped on a curve, and the current is off. It is said now that Mr. Carlisle is extreme lt is said now that serve the solidity of the democratic party and the suggestion is made that his views are to be found in the suggestion of compromise offered in the speech of Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, yesterday,

But the puzzling thing is, why should Mr. Carlisle have any more interest in the unity of the democratic party than any other part of the democratic administration Cleveland, for instance? A western senator said in my hearing yesterday, that it was preposterous to suppose that Mr. Car-lisle was running down to the capitol on his own errands. The gentleman to whom he was talking acquiesced in this, and said that there was but one member of the cabinet above obsequiousness. He named Graham as the exception. The idea is strong here that Mr. Cleveland is his own party, his own cabinet and his own congress. The fact that the senate is about to go to sleep on the bosom of a commonist shows

left open.

The compromise that has been cutting a figure in newspaper hints and private conversation was briefly outlined in the speech delivered by Senator Faulkner yesterday. The fact that he read the speech showed that it had been carefully prepared, but it did not attract much attention. A few senators listened, but the majority of them seemed to be in a comatose condition. John Sherman's long, bony fingers thrummed on his desk what seemed to be an accompanment to "Johnny Get Your Gun." Mr Hoar, who has the aspect of a presiding elder, east his eyes heavenward and seem ed to be in a state of ecstatic stupefac tion, Mr. Voorhees strolled out into the cloakroom, but got back to his seat in time to congratulate Senator Faulkner as heartily as if he had heard every word of the speech.

I presume your special correspondents here have outlined the suggestions of compromise contained in the concluding para-graphs of Senator Faulkner's speech. The senator wants silver dollars coined at the rate of \$3,000,000 a month, until our stock of that coin reaches the amount of \$800,-000,000, which is \$100,000,000 more than France has. The opinion here is that the compromise suggested by Senator Faulkner finds favor with Secretary Carlisle, as well as with the free coinage leaders who see other way to carry out their views. By the time our stock of standard silver dollars has reached \$800,000,000, or even before, the people may have it in their power to resume control of their governmental af-fairs, legislative and financial. III.

The banks are still cutting up their capers. Great surprise is expressed in New York because Senator Voohees has not answered a letter asking him to visit New York and consult with Wall street bankers. The letter, asking him to consult with the representative financial men of the east was sent on Friday of last week. A telegram says that the indignation of the bankers is somewhat modified by the reflection that the senator feels that he is not in a position to contend with these mighty men. The same dispatch says that the senator is also aware of the fact that the bankers "have it in for him" because he has not urged the repeal bill with sufficient vehemence. He is criticised on account on his indicision. The dispatch concludes by saying that the bankers will take easures to urge Mr. Voorhees forward.

All this must be exceedingly humiliafing to the Indiana senator, who is a nervous and high-strung man. I have watched him closely everyday, and I have never seen a person whose position I envied less. He is restless and uneasy. His face is haggard, and he has under his eyes what old-time Georgians used to call"trouble blubbers." I pity him from the bottom of my heart. He may not deserve it; he may not need it; but he seems to be tortured by the

dragging hours. I had a talk, unsought by me, with a bank official of New York. He wanted an autograph, and he readily confirmed the editorial statements of The Constitution to the effect that the banks of that civ. while refusing either to loan money to business men or to cash the checks of depositors, had made a pretty little sum by selling currency at a premium through their brokers. My informant thought it was a pretty neat stroke of business, and he was so jolly and communicative that I was glad to give him the autograph he asked for, and to add an extra flourish by way of good measure.

The trouble with the banks at this moment is that they are crazy to get the repeal bill through the senate before the re cton, which is setting in, takes poss of the public mind to the exclusion of the Sherman law bugaboo. The argument now is that prices are going up and business getting on a boom in expectation of the repeal of the Sherman law; but it would e as reasonable to say that gold imports were the result of the expectation that the Sherman law would be repealed. It ought to be an easy matter for a person with some imagination to put himself in the place of the eastern bankers. Should business egin to boom and prices to go up, with the Sherman law hanging fire between the silver men and the goldbugs, the "eminent bankers" would be in a very bad fix indeed. They would never forgive Mr. Voorhees, and Mr. Carlisle himself would come in for a share of their scorn

And the test will be made unless the scheme of compromise, outlined by Mr. Faulkner, intervenes. The talk about a closure rule is nonsense. If such a proposition came up it would displace the repeal bill, and it could be debated for weeks, perhaps months. The silver men are fully prepared for it. They are also prepared to resist unconditional repeal. They are as

full of resources as their opponents. I think it would be safe to say that the reaction in business circles and in prices is the result of a feeling that the democrats in the senate who are standing squarely on the democratic platform, would be able to preserve the integrity of the party by insisting on a compromise in which silver will cut a definite figure. The great question now is (as The Washington Post puts it) will Mr. Cleveland permit such a compro mise? It is not likely that Mr. Carlisle would act on his own motion in endorsing the compromise outlined by Senator Faulkner, and it is not likely that the newspapers would have its ears buzzing with the matter if something of the kind were not afoot. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

AN AUTUMN SHOOT.

Marksmen Will Hold a Meeting at Castallian

Marksmen Will Hold a Meeting at Castallian Springs. Miss.

Durant, Miss., September 9.—(Special.)—The first autumn shoot, which commences at Castillian Springs, on September 18th, is now an assured success. The requisite number of entries have been made. The shoot bids fair to surpass anything ever held in the south. The springs are now making necessary arrangements to entertain royally their numerous guests, who have expressed a desire to attend. The following are the entries to date. Page, of have expressed a desire to attend. The following are the entries to date. Page, of Starkville, Miss.; Saunders, of Starkville, Miss.; Ledbetter, of Starkville, Miss.; Hall, of Kosciusco, Miss.; Guy, of Durant, Miss.; Latimer, of Canton, Miss.; Hemingway, of Jackson, Miss.; Banks, Jr., of Jackson, Miss.; Lay, of Webb, Miss.; Caraway, of Terry, Miss.; Thomas, of Greenville, Miss.; McHe. of Greenville, Miss.; Williams, of Greenville, Miss.; Porterfield, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Ferguson, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Ferguson, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Lloyd, of Pine Alss.; Fortenend, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Lloyd, of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Well, of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Sharkey, of Lamont, Miss.; Sontheimer, of Lamont, Miss.; Forman, of Natchez, Miss.; Sims, of Columbus, Miss.; Blount, of Rudolph, Ala.; Grider, of Winona, Miss.

THE EMPEROR AT STRASBURG.

THE EMPEROR AT STRASBURG.

An Immense Throng Greeted Him but His Stay Was Short.

Rerlin. September 9.—Although Emperor William's stay in Strasburg was limited to a few hours, an immense throug of visitors gathered there from all parts of the country to greet him. Great numbers of persons arrived of special trains and the streets of the city were filled to overflowing. Every station between Metz and Strasburg was elaborately decorated with flowers and draped with flags of German states. The citizens of Strasburg, however, made but a meager display of decorations. The emperor had declined to be present at a dinner tendered him by the municipal authorities and would not condescend to do more than to take slight refreshments before returning to Metz.

The Halliday Murders. Middletown, N. Y., September 9.—The coroner's jury here this afternoon rendered a verdict holding Mrs. Halliday guilty of the myder of Margeret T. McQuillan and Sarah J. McQuillan. The inquest in the case of Paul Halliday was adjourned until today.

HOW THEY YOTED,

Scenes in the House of Lords During the Division on Friday Night

ON THE IRISH HOME RULE BILL

Some of "My Lords" Were Sprawled Full Length on Benches,

EVERYTHING WAS ELEGANT LEISURE

The Message from Gladstone to the Queen, Will There Be a Dissolution of the Ministry?-A Dilemma.

London, September 9.-Sir Henry Pon onby, the queen's private secretary, passed last night at Black Craig castle, where Gladstone is taking a holiday with Mrs. Gladstone and a party of friends. This morning he and the prime minister had a long interview, and before noon Sir Henry left with a special despatch from Mr. Gladstone to the queen concerning the government's attitude towards the defeat of the home-rule bill in the house of lords last evening. Sir Henry was can-veyed in all haste from Black Craig castle veyed in all haste from Black Craig castle to the railway station at Coupar Angus, where the express train was stopped to take him on board and carry him to Balmoral. It is significant that Sir Henry's mission was not undertaken at the queen's instance, but at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone two days ago. The queen is known to have awaited with unwonted anxiety Mr. Gladstone's decision as to the course after the rejection of the bill by the lords. The royal idea is that Mr. Gladstone should appeal at once to the country, and the determination which is understood to have been expressed by Mr. Gladstone's despatch, to hold on definitely will not suit her majesty at all.

The Queen's Prerogative.

The Queen's Prerogative.

According to constitutional precedents, the queen certainly had some reason to expect that after the overwhelming majority of lords, spiritual and temporal, had condemned him, the aged premier would resign or ask the electors again to justify his policy. It is surmised that Mr. Gladstone intimated in the dispatch carried to Balmoral today the readiness of the cabinet to submit to the queen's preparity. paimoral today the readiness of the cabinet to submit to the queen's prerogative to dismiss her present ministers. This intimation would mean little, however, as he knows he can rely on the queen's discretion to take no step involving the crown in the popular outery against the house of lords.

A large and influential part of the ultra-tory party expect such direct intervention from the queen, but their expectation will hardly be realized. On the other hand, the queen's opinion as to the proper course for Mr. Gladstone will weigh with him, undenbedly in betterin indoubtedly, in hastening his appeal to the

ountry.

Before last night's sitting of the lords, he highest vote recorded in the upper house was 375. This was given on the question was 375. This was given on the question of repealing the corn laws of 1846, and included the proxies of absent members. The attendance and vote last evening, therefore, were quite beyond precedent. No such gathering of hereditary legislators had been seen were larger in Landau and the control of the contr been seen previously in London. Many of the peers who came to the town to vote against the bill had never seen the interior of the house before, and fifty of them were obliged to sign the roll for the first time before voting. before voting.

Brought Their Own Cooks

Brought Their Own Cooks.

To render the duty of attendance less, some fifty or sixty persons loafed in the refreshment and smoking rooms during the debate. Several finding the cuisine in the restaurant of the house unsuitable to their taste had their own cooks, wines and meats brought in for the occasion. One peer, for instance, gave a dinner prepared by his own chef, served on his own plate by his own servants. In neither its public nor its private aspects did the house reveal any characteristics likely to strengthen its chances of a long existence.

chances of a long existence.

The radicals will raise again the question of the duke of Connaught's appointment to the Aldershot command. The debate will follow a motion, to be made probably by Labouchere for the reduction of the army estimates by outling down the salery draws. estimates by cutting down the salary drawn by the duke of Cambridge as commander-inby the duke of Cambridge as commander-inchief. Several conservatives and some
liberal unionists will support the motion
with the purpose of defeating the government. If they rally a majority, the consequences for the government will by
serious. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of
state for war, would resign, and a general
reorganization of the cabinet would be
necessary, as such a vote might also result
in the duke of Cambride's retirement. The
radicals' leaders privately talk of withdrawing the motion in case they obtain a
public assurance that the government does
not design the duke of Connaught's Aldershot appointment as a prelude to his succession to the commandership-in-chief. This
offer from the radicals, however, would not
help the ministry much.

offer from the radicals, however, would not help the ministry much.

The queen and the prince of Wales hold that the chief command belongs to a member of the royal family, and any effort by the ministry to shut out the duke of Connaught would result in an open rupture between the court and cabinet. The proposed motion and the suggested bargain are, therefore, the two horns of a serious dilemma.

The Parnellites and the Funda

The dispute among the anti-Parnellites over the disposition of the Paris funds was to be nearing a settlement. Michael Davitt to be nearing a settlement. Michael Davitt and John Dillon, who were appointed to confer with Joseph Kenney, representing the Parnellites, as to the release of the fund, recognized the claim of the Parnellites to 16,000 pounds as due to them when the fund was lodged. The Healy faction disapproved of conceding such a large sum. Justin McCarty, leader of the anti-Parnellites, finding it impossible to reconcile the disputants, has decided to take the management of the negotiations into his own hands as one of the original trustees of the fund. The party has endorsed his action by passing a special vote of confidence in him. John Barry, anti-Parnellite, member of parliament for South Wexford county, threatens to withdraw from parliament on account of the party has endorsed the fund. He is opposed to granting the Parnellites the sum conceded by Davitt and Dillon, and wishes to have the bulk of the money allotted among the evicted tenants. The Cholera Scare.

The cholera scare, started on Thursday in The cholera scare, started on Thursday in the house of commons, has abated. The charwoman, who then was supposed to have died of Asiatic cholera, is believed now to have had merely severe English cholera. Careful examination with a microscope failed to reveal the presence of Koch's bacilli, and the physicians who conducted the investigation of the case agreed that the alrm was a false one.

the case agreed that the alrm was a false one.

It is reported, also, that the cases of so-called cholers in Islington, Marylebone and elsewhere during the week were only cholorine. One good result of the scare in the house of commons will be the reconstruction of the drainage in the neighborhood of the parliament buildings. Westminster palace was built over a marsh, and the sewers are lower than the Thames. The sewerage, therefore, has to be pumped up the main drain. During this process a horrible stench prevails in the house. Although the pumping is done in the absence of members, it is believed that the foul air caused the spread in influenza. The charwoman who died on Thursday is only one of the many servants who have been made sick by the odors from the sewers.

Sum Jones's Meeting Closed.

Cartersville, Ga., Soptember 9.—(Special.)—
The Sam Jones tabernacie meeting has closed. Rev. Sam Jones preached the closing sermon. His dacourse was fitted to the occasion and couched the hearts of his hearers. At the close sighty-six came forward and declared their intention of joining the church at the first experiment, while about forty evidenced their intention of joining the church at an early date in the

ERY BAD WAY

ina's Phosphate Miners La vily by the Storm.

NT A LOWER ROYALTY

Ben Tillman Says He Will Res lity Cents a Ton, and Will the Beds Lie Idle Piret.

S. C., September 9.—(Special ate outlook in this state is blue upon the damage done by the ado. Governor Tillman states the rate of a royalty of 50 centrate of \$1, for a term of on ut limit to the amount of net e stated to them that he was to accede to such an agreement id be unfair to the state, eve right to make such a

Tilman said: "I am he that we are so poor that led to let them mine on the but we have not got to the state bonds requires that of the phosphate royalty on the redemption The governor says that make some equitable which the minig company r operations, but rather

agreement reduce the r \$75,000, he will royalty is to lie idle. es will refuse to go to war oyalty is reduced to 50 commissioners will confer vite men at Beaufort next THE VIGILANT WON

Great Race Yesterday of the Yachts.

September 9.-It was Vir September 9.—It was Viginal organ-Islin sloop dideall that hers expected of her, and those one time as though the Judghe winner, the Vigilant came our minutes to spare. All four mit to contest for the honor of the bonor of the it, and one that the

than they did to race. The air vas crystal, so that ever es could be observed, and to s turbulent. In consequence, pleasure craft accompaning arger and this added not about the requester of the affair. larger and this added not pictures queness of the affai not strong enough to make it the racers dimedit and the in it from start to finish. A at the end of the race them of whistles from steamboan team yachts and cheers from

m.

In boomed at 11:30 o'cloc

the course, instead of being

to as the regetta commits

out to be a close reach

k, owing to this shifting

r the Vigilant nor the J

gle tack and both the P

londa lost by theirs to the

m would undended have

see to round the mark.

allowance of 1:29, the P

when the first turn we

the third leg the Vigilant 1:19, the Jubilee 2:35 and a The foilowing is the office angular course, thirty miles; the course of the course of

ndicap 13 seconds. The connecd after the race that it trial races will take place o'clock, over the same cour

ON THE TURF.

Horses at Sheepshead Bay esterday's Races.

esterday's Races.
Bay, N. Y., September 9.—The
sale of the stable of Nathal
dhere today before the rathal
tendance was fully as large a
lay, when the Rancocas horse
while the prices realized wen
below those obtained on the
were good, considering the
sold. Joe Ripley, by Hyde,
y, by Sir Modred, \$3,300; Si
red. \$7,000; Doolittle Chief, by
1, \$1,700; Red Star, by Dutch
1,000.
seven furlongs, May won.

the Flat Bush stakes, sever or Grady won, Allies second third. Time 1:20 1-5. we furlongs. Springtime wond, Cunarder third.

Mack won. Caress second ime 1:15 1-2. ne mile and fifty yards, sell on, The Governo on, The 1.45.

rd. Time 1.45.

x furlongs, purse, Captain arosa second. The Sculpter 14 1-2.

the Avondale stakes. \$1,20.

Sablue won, Semper Barne third. Time 1:42 34.

c furlongs, purse. Probase second: Dead heat for place, lish. Time 1:02 14.

turlongs, Laurel won, Grale Anna Victor third, Time

LEAGUE GAMES,

Mitredge; Weyning in 13, hits 14, errors 9, errors 6. Batteries 1, stratton and Orimits 17. errors 15. Mullane and Robinson poklyn 4. hits 4. errors 1. Eatteries 1. errors 4. Batteries 1. errors 4. Batteries 1. fawley and McCauler evenand 6. hits 6. errors 15. errors 6. Batteries 15. errors 15. er

AT CROSS PURPOSES.

Single and Double Standard Congress-

men Still Warring. SILVER'S FRIENDS REMAIN FIRM

They Will Beware of the Greeks Bearing Compromise Gifts.

MR. CARLISLE MAY TAKE A MILD ONE

President Cleveland Wants the Wilson Bill to Go Through, but Would Scarcely Veto a Compromise.

Washington, September 9 .- (Special.)-When the senate adjourned this afternoon it was a week nearer the repeal of the Sherman law. But nothing has happened during the week to indicate when a vote will be taken. The chief talk outside of the speeches on the floor has been with reference to the compromise.

To quote a much-used phrase, compromise "was in the air" today. One of the republican silver senators said to me; "It is better than nothing." The silver senators accept, rather than force, a straight issue at this time. It will, besides, give them a truce of six years, and in that time they hope to be able to secure what their great object-free coinage.

On the other hand, the straight-out reneal senators are opposed to any compromise measure. They want unconditional repeal first. Then, they say, they will be ready to consider other measures of a financial character. But their speeches carry with them no assurances, and it is evident that the free-coinage men do not take them

Mr. Cleveland Is Opposed.

is not believed that the president is in favor of a compromise. In fact, it is known that he is not, but there is good reason to adhere to the statement made in these dispatches last night, that the president will not veto a bill which him embodying the plan of Mr. Faulkner. Secretary Carlisle favors a compromise which will provide for the coinage of all the silver bullion now in the treasury, and all which may be bought prior to the re-peal of the purchasing clause of the Sher-man act. There is now something over \$400,000,000 in silver coin, about \$170,-000,000 of bullion and about \$52,000,000 of seigniorage. This will give to the country upwards of \$600,000,000 in silver coin. as much. Mr. Cleveland says, as the country is prepared to carry. This compromise considered too weak, and the silver men will not listen to it.

Georgians Get There.

W. P. Caldwell is an applicant for a position as a chief in the treasury department. He gives his residence as Gaines ville, Ga., but he cannot be appointed it his appointment is charged to the ninth essional district. Representative Carter Tate insists that applicants from his district must be actual residents. Mr. Caldwell is endorsed by the Georgia delegation, and may get something, but he is not a resident of Gainesville now, and, while Mr. Tate does not object to his securing a position, he does not want it charged to the ninth district.

Another consular appointment fell to Georgia today. E. T. Wetter, of Savannah, has been appointed to the consulate at Tamatave, Madagascar. Mr. Wetter has en waiting for the waters of Tamatav to move for six months. He has been the most belligerent and active office seeker from Georgia. He took up his residence here when Grover Cleveland did, and made up his mind not to leave until he had secured what he wanted. Colonel Lester interested himself in his behalf, as the result was shown today. Mr. Wetter will re-ceive his instructions and sail as soon as

possible.

It amnored that "Judge" Thomas Gibson, editor of The Augusta Evening News. will also secure a good place. Ben Russell thinks he has about landed the Rev. Mr. Underwood, of his district.

Georgia got several postmasters today. Emory Lasseter was appointed postmaster at Decatur today, and W. S. Davenport at Forsyth. Mrs. Melton will be appointed for Conyers on Monday. Colonel Living ston called at the postoffice department this morning and endorsed her. She is the wife of Colonel Livingston's first candidate for the office, so this settles the long-dis puted post, thoroughly and satisfactorily

to Mr. Livingston. Major Black Goes Calling.

Major Black paid two official visits today. He first called at the Indian bureau to secure the promotion of Mrs. Kate Whitehead, a well known Georgia lady in that branch of the government. Next he called at the pension department to look after the claims of Charles Miller, of Augusta, and Miss Rettbis, formerly of Kansas City, but now of Richmond county. The major has about grown used to the asphalt parements and the long distances and is putting in some good work for his constitu-

ents in the way of offices.

Colonel Livingston had the East Point postoffice case settled today. R. S. Phillips was appointed and the present republican postmistress was removed. one of the many cases which have been sung up for some time

MR. TELLER WAS SPICY.

He Resents Being Lectured by the Single

He Resents Being Lectured by the Single Standard Newspapers and Retorts.

Washington, September 9.—The first two hours of today's session in the senate were consumed in the discussion of a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Peffer to inquire into the refusal of the national banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia to pay the checks of their depositors in currency. The discussion was unfinished when the morning hour closed (at 2 o'clock p. m.), and, under the rules, the resolution went to the calendar, whence it cannot be taken except by a vote of the senate. And so that particular resolution will be heard of no more during the present session.

cacept by a voite of the senate. And so that particular resolution will be heard of no more during the present session.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Teller in a speech, most of which was devoted to a denunciation of the newspaper press of the country—especially the metropolitan part of it—for its impudence and its mendacity. He treated President Cleveland's telegram to Mr. Wilson, of West Virghis, congulatulating him and his associates on the passage of the repeal bill by the house, as an instance of newspaper falsehood, and exclaimed—with pretended indignation—that the president of the United States could never be guilty of such a gross breach of propriety. He had not concluded his speech when the senate, at 4:50 o'clock p. m., adjourned.

Very few members were in their seats when the day's business*began, and when Mr. Teller took the floor, but before he began his speech Mr. Stewart called attention to the absence of a quorum. The roll was called, and forty-three senators (exactly a quorum) answered.

Mr. Teller Resents Lectures.

Mr. Teller Resents Lectures.

Mr. Teller commenced his speech by referring to the "lecturing" which the senate was receiving from the newspaper press of the country. Senators, he said, were ordered, as if they had masters, to proceed, without deliberation, contrary to the trantions of the senate, contrary to the principles laid down in the constitution, to do with hot haste that which in the judgment of, if not a majority, at least a very re-

spectable minority of senators, would be a very disastrous thing to do. Not only had senators been told that they must vote at once, but it had been asserted over and over again that senators who represented states fortunate enough to be filled with mineral wealth were representing their individual interests, and had not even the right to vote on the question. In the many years he had served in the senate, he recollected no instance where a senator representing a manufacturing state had declined to vote on the tariff question because his people were directly interested in manufactures. He (Mr. Teller) had no more interest, individually, in silver mining more interest, individually, in silver mining than any member of the body. He had no properties in silver, and had never mined an ounce of silver in his life. But he had come to represent a people which had produced a large amount of metallic money, and he had come to represent appears to represent a people which had produced a large amount of metallic money. and he had come to protest against any legislation that would seriously embarrass the people, not of his state alone, but of the portion of the country which was in area at least one-fhird of the United States. He should not be deterred from doing his duty, as he saw by any newspaper attachee or by any chamber of commerce appeal; and if there should appear—as it was published there would—on the 25th of this month three or four or five or six hundred. iished there would—on the 25th of this month three or four or five or six hundred representatives of chambers of commerce or boards of trade, they would be powerless to affect his vote, nor to change his course, on the pending measure, Decidedly Ironical.

Mr. Teller went on to read from an article in today's Washington Post to the effect that President Cleveland had come to the conclusion to grant no concession, and would not agree to any proposition for silver legislation after the passage of the repeal bill, and that this stand of the president renewed the confidence of the friends of unconditional repeal and gave them unwavering taith in the final passage of the I do not," Mr. Teller continued, "mean

to say that these newspaper stateme correctly represent the president's mind to say that these newspaper statements correctly represent the president's mind on this subject. I leave that out of consideration, except to say that they profess to speak for the people. They say that the people, without regard to party, are demanding from us certain action. Then they tell us—what the senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) says is untrue—that the president of the United States is interfering in this matter. The senator from Missouri cannot change my opinion as to the mendacity of the public press of the country. I know that the day of great newspapers, edited by great editors, is past; and that the publication of a newspaper is like the running of a manufactory. It is for money. I do not mean to say that they are always false, or even sometimes false, but I mean to say that they no longer represent the public. It is a question of influence upon them. It may depend entirely on who owns the stock of the paper, or it may depend entirely upon the private or it may depend entirely upon the private views of somebody who writes the editor ials. They are no longer headed by men like Horace Greely and Henry J. Raymond, whom we all remember. There is no such

whom we all remember. There is no such a paper in the country.

"But I saw the other day an equally unreliable statement, which shows how mendacious the newspapers are. It purported to be a telegram from the president of the United States to a member of congress congratulating him and his associates on the passage of the repeal bill by the house of representatives.

"Will anybody tell me," Mr. Teller exclaimed in well-feigned astonishment and indignation, "that the president of the United States was guilty of that gross breach of public decency? Why of course it was a newspaper yarn and a newspaper falsehood. The president of the United States attempting to procure legislation, having carried it from his summer home at Buzzard's Bay, sent his thanks, we are told, to Mr. Wilson and his associates. Incomprehensible! Impossible! What further need do you require of the mendacity of the press?

"If any member thinks that he ought to

of the press? "If any member thinks that he ought to lefend the press on that particular point, will give way for him to make the de-ense." (Lughter on both sides of the

A Friend in Need.

Mr. Teller then addressed himself to the Sherman act to show that under it for over two years the country had been prosperous and that its only influence had been bene-ficial. If that were so, he said, it was pusilanimous in the American congress knowing that the outery against the Sher-man act was a false cry and that the in-dictment against it was untrue—to yield to public clamor, got up by interested parties, and repeal that act.

and repeal that act.

After further remarks on that point, Mr.
Pugh, although a quorum of senators was
present and was listening to Mr. Teller
with great attention, made a question as to
there being a quorum present. He remarked in an undertone that he did so to give

there being a quorum present. He remarked in an undertone that he did so to give the senator a rest.

The presence of a quorum having been ascertained, through a call of the senate. Mr. Teller resumed the floor and continued his remarks on silver.

At 3:50 o'clock Mr. Teller was still on the floor, but his voice was getting husky, and when Mr. Voorhees interrupted him, he gladly yielded.

Mr. Voorhees said that the senator from Colorado, he knew, was suffering from a throat cold. He had now been speaking for nearly two hours, and if the senator would yield to him, he, Mr. Voorhees, would move that the senate go into executive session.

The vice president announced the following appointments to committees: Mr. Perkins, republican, of Alabama, civil service and retrenchments, education and labor, naval affairs, Indian dopredations, select committee to investigate condition of the Potomac river. Mr. Quay, republican, of Pennsylvania, pensions Mr. Carey, republican, of Wyonming, public buildings and grounds.

After an executive session, the senate at 4:50 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

A SLIM ATTENDANCE

In the House Yesterday—Not Much Business

Transacted.

Washington, September 9.—The speaker called a very slim house to order today, and it was a very languid one, with no marked desire to transact business. The only action worth mentioning was a report from the committee on elections, by Mr. Paynter, of a resolution granting the right to Mr. Belknap—claiming a seat from the fifth Michigan district—to file a notice of contest against Mr. Richardson, the sitting member. Mr. Paynter said that this was the unanimous report of the committee, and the resolution was adopted without objection. Transacted.

The speaker then called the committees for reports, but the call was unproductive, and, on motion of Mr. Catchings, at half past 12 o'clock, the ouse adjourned until Monday.

FENTON CAUSED AN UPROAR

When He Introduced Politics in the Catho-

The Congress.

Chicago, September 9.—Politics made its appearance in the Catholic congress today, and in five minutes the half was in an uproar. Irish positics occasioned the trouble, and in five minutes the hall was in an uproar. Irish politics occasioned the trouble, but all ended satisfactority. Cardinal Gibbons had made the closing address of the congress, but before Chairman O'Brien could deciare it adjourned Mr. Fenton, of Kansas, began to speak on the Irish question. There were hisses in various parts of the hall and cries of "Out of order!" but he persisted and resented the resolution sympathizing with the Irish and referring to Giadstone's home rule bit.

Finally Judge Moran suggested to the chairman that the matter had been put aside by the committee on resolutions because it was political, and if brought up now, should include all nationalities.

Mr. Fenton said that he would accept an amendment to thak effect.

The resolution was amended by including among those to whom sympathy be extended, the Poles, the Jews in Russia and "all the peoples whom any tyrannical government persecutes," and was adopted.

Chairman O'Brien announced that the business of the congress was concluded and Cardinal Gibbons delivered the closing address. He paid a high tribute to the educational advantages of this country, and spoke of the work done by Roman Catholic schools and colleges. If was a matter that the church was deeply interested in, he said, and he hoped to see many Roman Catholic colleges built up in this country,

RUTHIE'S SISTER. THEY HOLD TRUMPS.

Has Had in Many a Day.

ALL THE COUNTRY CONGRATULATES HE SEES DELUSIONS AND SNARES She's a Bright-Eyed Beauty and Her

Papa's in Fine Humor.

MOTHER AND BABY DOING WELL

Two Little Girls in White to Play and Prattle Through the White House. Great Interest in the Capital,

Washington, September 9 .- Another girl baby was born to President and Mrs. Cleveland today. The birth of a baby in the white house, was, of course, an event in which more than usual interest was felt. In an incredibly short space of time the news was known in congress and was spread through all the departments. The aminence of the important event was made known early in the day by the issue of an order countermanding the usual Saturday concert by the marine band in the white house grounds. Dr. Bryant, who accompanied the president and Mrs. Cleveland back from Gray Gables and took up his quarters in the white house, was the attending physician. The latest information obtainable is that Mrs. Cleveland and her latest daughter were both doing well.

The closest reticence was maintained at the white house as to the event. The first statement given out was that the event took place at 2 o'clock p. m. Later it was permitted to be known that the event occurred exactly at noon. The president was informed of the event by Dr. Bryant, but, it is said, did not mention it to Private Secretary Thurber until 2 o'clock. In the meantime the news had become known outside; the first public mention be ing made of it in the war department.

Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, is on her way to the city, but has not yet

Baby Bright Eyes. The president during the morning attended to his official duties as usual. He signed two bills passed by congress in connec with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the capitol, on the 18th instant, and gave an informa reception to Prince Yoribito Komatsu, a grandnephew of the mikada of Japan

who is traveling in this country. The president absented himself from his office shortly before 12 o'clock and remained anxiously awaiting a message. When informed by Dr. Bryant and the professional nurse of Mrs. Cleveland's safety, he at once went to his wife's chamber and two hours afterwards quietly re-entered his office and authorized Mr. Thurber to confirm a rumor, which by this time, was running all over the city.

The baby is a bright-eyed, healthy looking young lady. She has not yet been weighed but is said to be of good size.

This is the first child born to a president in the white house, though there have been other births in the executive mansion. The first was Captain Hall Walker, now of Montgomery, Ala., whose father was private secretary to President Polk. The second was Miss Letitia Tyler, also of Montgomery, but who isnow in the government service at Washington. Her mother was on a visit to her grandfather, President Tyler at the time of her birth.

A Deluge of Congratulations. Just before the occurrence of the day, the gates leading through the rear of the executive park, were closed to insure absolute quiet about the mansion. Earlier in the day orders had been issued suspending the regular Saturday afternoon concert of the marine band for today and

the rest of the season. Immediately after the news had been conwives called to congratulate the president and to leave their cards for Mrs. Cleveland, Attorney General Olney happened to be at the white house when the president came back to his office from the sick room short-ly after 2 o'clock, and was the first member of the official family to tender his good wishes. Bunches of roses from intimate friends, are pouring into the white house tonight, and there is a general air of suppressed excitement about the employes of the mansion. Telegrams of congratulation have been received from all parts of the

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE. The First Steamship of the Chesapeake and Ohio Sails This Week.

Newport News, Va., September 9 .- A special train from Cincinnati, conveying several hundred guests of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company from the Ohio valley, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha, reached Newport News this morning for the purpose of witnessing the inaugura-tion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company. The first steamship of this line, the Rappahannock, Captain Perwill, now lies at the wharf at Newport News, and will make its first sailing the early part of next week. This is to followed regularly by weekly sailings to and from Liverpool

and London.

This steamship line will comprise a fleet of six steamers, three of which were built by Furness Withey & Co., of West Hartlepool, England, and three by A. Stephens & Son. Lenthouse, Glasgow. The steamers are 370 feet in length and forty-four in three diff. with a cargo cancily of 6.780 tons. are 370 feet in length and forty-four in breadth, with a cargo capacity of 6,780 tons and contains fittings for 770 head of cattle. Additional tracks, piers, etc., have recently been added to the Chesapeake and Ohio plant at this point. The visitors were taken out to the cape and back to Hygiea hotel, to a banquet presided over by Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railrad.

hotel. to a banquet presided over by Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

Governor McKinney, Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, were present and made speeches. The city of Cincinnati was responded to by Mr. Brent Arnold president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and Virginia by Mayor Ellison, of Richmond.

President Ingalls in his remarks, said:

"We believe that the opening of this line is an event in the commerce of this country which fully justifies the trouble and time that is given to celebrate it. It is the completion of one of the links in the chain of commerce that has been more than 100 years in forging. The meats and grain and cotton and tobacco of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys can now be carried out through this port and by this steamship line of ours to all parts of Europe cheaper and quicker than through any other port on the continent. The opening of this line of steamships makes a new era in the commerce of this country. The merchant of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago can today have his through bill of lading for goods for London or Liverpool "given to him direct by this line, and he can make his own importations through this port."

Doc Taylor Recentenced to Hang.

Bristol, Tenn., September 9.—(Special.)—A special from Norton, Va., states that the judge decided to hold court this evening instead of Wednesday, and resentenced Doc Taylor to hang October 27th.

The Most Important Visitor Washington | Mr. Joel Chandler Harris Looks Into the Hands of the Bankers.

This Fight Has Put "Trouble Blub-

bers" Under Mr. Voorhees' Eyes. HAS THE GOLD TROLLY SLIPPED P

Uncle Remus" Swaps an Autograph with a New Yorker for an Interview—The Contest Is Not Hopeless.

Washington, September 9 .- (Correspondnce from the Gallery.)-Colonel William Sterrett, who is aGeorgian by birth and a Texan by adoption, has a theory that all the newspaper correspondents here are goldbugs at heart, although they affect to be quite otherwise in print. There may he something in this, for the financial question presents features that can only be mastered by study and investigation, and the correspondents here are run to death by the most trivial matters. If there is a wire down between Washington and Chicago, some of the cleverest and boldest correspondents will sit in the press club here and gradually turn gray. The financial situation is nothing to it. Nevertheless, the probability is that if there were a double standard wire to Chicago, one strand of it would be safe in the air while the other was pouring its precious current into the bosom of the earth.

It thus happens that while these bright men are trying to hold themselves responsible for the rayages of the elements, they neglect to take note of the ravages which the eastern buncd steerers are trying to play with the money standards. Every man to his business. We cannot expect correspondents to compass everything in the brief span that marks the days of their years upon earth. It is enough for them to indulge in discovery, and they have discovered now that the time is ripe for something like a compromise. They have found out in some mysterious way that the coinage of the seigniorage in the treasury is a sop to the silver men, and that the repeal of the 10 per cent tax is a part of the

same gravy.

I have tried in vain to figure it out. If the Sherman law is unconditionally repealed where will silver bullion drop to? The experts do not tell us. Nobody seems to know. Will it be 50, or 40, or 30, or 20 cents an ounce? This is an important question, for if a 57-cent dollar is a bad thing, a 10-cent dollar will be worse. When the goldbugs say they are in favor of the coinage of theseigniorage in the treasury, they surrender their whole scheme, and give themselves the benefit of a trip through the wilderness. Either silver coinage is right or it is wrong. If it is wrong to open the mints to silver, it is worse to go on coining silver dollars that are not worth more than four or five nickels.

And I have no hesitation in saving, after inquiring into the matter, that the state bank business is a delusion and a snare. The proposition to repeal the 10 per cent tax does not mean the rehabilitation of state banks with a local currency that will be flexible and elastic, responsive to supply and demand, nor does it mean the tilization of the credit of communities that are debarred under the present system Nothing of the sort. It means the establishment of the national bank system on a new basis, and the perpetuation of the features that are objectionable to the pub-

I need not take up your space in giving the details of this new federal state bank-ing system. The idea has captivated the minds of a good many here who are anxious to impress the people that the democratic majority here, although it is stoutly republican on the silver question, is demo-cratic on other questions. This is a laudable ambition, and I should like to see the purose materialize. But you may rest assured that there is about as much chance for state banks as there is for the free coinage of silver. The undercurrents of legislation and the opinions that are molded in the machinery of the administration are all against it. That is to say, between the conflicting views of those who favor state banks of issue and those who think the national banks should have a new and undivided lease of power the scheme will foll to the ground. In other words, the banks are now playing to establish their suit, if I may borrow a whist term. Plausible plans will be put forward on which the various elements of legislation will refuse to agree, and then bonds will be as good to agree, and then bonds will be as good as trumps. That will be the upshot of the whole business unless the administration discovers that the democrats will not dance up and endorse a bond issue. And that will be a discovery hard to issue. And that will be a discovery hard to make. When democrats can be induced to jeopardize the harmony of their party by voting against the free coinage of silver in order to satisfy the administration, the issue of \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 of gold bonds, more or less would prove the satisfy the sa gold bonds, more or less, would seem to be a mere matter of moonshine. Having swallowed the goldbug camel, trappings and all, why should they make faces over the little bond issue gnat? One thing is cer-

tain—at the end of every compromise in which the goldbugs may interest themselves, there lies the hope and expectation of a bond issue. And yet there are signs of compromise in the air—whispers, rumors, suggestions—all possessing more or less significance with those who circulate them. Yet I am told by those who circulate them. by those who certainly ought to know that there has been a good deal of uneasi-ness in administration circles during the past few days over developments in the senate that have not yet become visible to senate that have not yet become visible to the naked eye of the casual observer. There is a hitch somewhere in the programme. Whether the trolley is off, or a fuse burnt out, it is impossible to say, but the car has stopped on a curve, and the current is off. It is said now that Mr. Carlisle is extremely anxious to preserve the solidity of the democratic party and the suggestion is made that his views are to be found in the suggestion of compromise offered in the speech of Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, yesterday. But the puzzling thing is, why should Mr.

Carlisle have any more interest in the unity of the democratic party than any other part of the democratic administration—than Mr. Cleveland, for instance? A western senator said in my hearing yesterday, that it was preposterous to suppose that Mr. Car-lisle was running down to the capitol on his own errands. The gentleman to whom he was talking acquiesced in this, and said that there was but one member of the cabinet above obsequiousness. He named Graham as the exception. The idea is strong here that Mr. Cleveland is his own party, his own cabinet and his own congress. The fact that the senate is about to go to sleep on the bosom of a compromise shows

that the back gate has been inadvertently

left open.

The compromise that has been cutting a figure in newspaper hints and private con-versation was briefly outlined in the speech delivered by Senator Faulkner yesterday. The fact that he read the speech showed that it had been carefully prepared, but it did not attract much attention. A few senators listened, but the majority of them seemed to be in a comatose condition. John Sherman's long, bony fingers thrummed on his desk what seemed to be an accompani-ment to "Johnny Get Your Gun." Mr. Hoar, who has the aspect of a presiding elder, cast his eyes heavenward and seem ed to be in a state of ecstatic stupefac tion. Mr. Voorhees strolled out into the cloakroom, but got back to his seat in time to congratulate Senator Faulkner as heart-

ily as if he had heard every word of the

I presume your special correspondents here have outlined the suggestions of compromise contained in the concluding paragraphs of Senator Faulkner's speech senator wants silver dollars coined at the rate of \$3,000,000 a month, until our stock of that coin reaches the amount of \$800, 000,000, which is \$100,000,000 more than France has. The opinion here is that the ompromise suggested by Senator Faulkner finds favor with Secretary Carlisle, as well as with the free coinage leaders who see no other way to carry out their views. By the time our stock of standard silver dollars has reached \$800,000,000, or even before, the people may have it in their power to resume control of their governmental affairs, legislative and financial.

III. The banks are still cutting up their capers. Great surprise is expressed in New York because Senator Voohees has not answered a letter asking him to visit New York and consult with Wall street bankers The letter, asking him to consult with the representative financial men of the east was sent on Friday of last week. A telegram says that the indignation of the bankers is somewhat modified by the reflection that the senator feels that he is not in a position to contend with these mighty men. The same dispatch says that the senator is also aware of the fact that the bankers "have it in for him" because he has not urged the repeal bill with sufficient vehemence. He is criticised on account on his indicision. The dispatch con-cludes by saying that the bankers will take measures to urge Mr. Voorhees forward.

All this must be exceedingly humiliafing to the Indiana senator, who is a nervous and high-strung man. I have watched him closely everyday, and I have never seen person whose position I envied less. He is restless and uneasy. His face is hag-gard, and he has under his eyes what oldtime Georgians used to call"trouble blubbers. I pity him from the bottom of my heart. He may not deserve it; he may n need it; but he seems to be tortured by the

dragging hours.

I had a talk, unsought by me, with a bank official of New York. He wanted an autograph, and he readily confirmed the editorial statements of The Constitution to the effect that the banks of that ciy, while refusing either to loan money to business men or to cash the checks of depositors, had made a pretty little sum by selling cur rency at a premium through their brokers. My informant thought it was a pretty neat stroke of business, and he was so jolly and communicative that I was glad to give him the autograph he asked for, and to add an

extra flourish by way of good measure.

The trouble with the banks at this moment is that they are crazy to get the re-peal bill through the senate before the reicton, which is setting in, takes po of the public mind to the exclusion of the Sherman law bugaboo. The argument now is that prices are going up and business getting on a boom in expectation of the repeal of the Sherman law; but it would be as reasonable to say that gold imports were the result of the expectation that the Sherman law would be repealed. It ought to be an easy matter for a person with some imagination to put himself in the place of the eastern bankers. Should business begin to boom and prices to go up, with the Sherman law hanging fire between the silver men and the goldbugs, the "eminent bankers" would be in a very bad fix indeed. They would never forgive Mr. Voorhees, and Mr. Carlisle himself would come in

for a share of their scorn. And the test will be made unless scheme of compromise, outlined by Mr. Faulkner, intervenes. The talk about a closure rule is nonsense. If such a proposition came up it would displace the repeal bill, and it could be debated for weeks, perhaps months. The silver men are fully prepared for it. They are also prepared to resist unconditional repeal. They are as

full of resources as their opponents. I think it would be safe to say that the reaction in business circles and in prices is the result of a feeling that the dem in the senate who are standing squarely on the democratic platform, would be able to preserve the integrity of the party by insisting on a compromise in which silver will cut a definite figure. The great question now is (as The Washington Post puts it)
"will Mr. Cleveland permit such a compromise? It is not likely that Mr. Carlisle would act on his own motion in endorsing the compromise outlined by Senator Faulk-ner, and it is not likely that the newspapers would have its ears buzzing with the mat-ter if something of the kind were not afoot. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

AN AUTUMN SHOOT.

Marksmen Will Hold a Meeting at Castallian Springs, Miss.

Marksmen Will Hold a Meeting at Castallian Springs, Miss.

Durant, Miss., September 9.—(Special.)—
The first autumn shoot, which commences at Castillian Springs, on September 18th, is now an assured success. The requisite number of entries have been made. The shoot bids fair to surpass anything ever held in the south. The springs are now making necessary arrangements to entertain royally their numerous guests, who have expressed a desire to attend. The following are the entries to date. Page, of Starkville, Miss.; Saunders. of Starkville, Miss.; Ledbetter, of Starkville, Miss.; Hall, of Kosciusco, Miss.; Guy, of Durant, Miss.; Latimer, of Canton, Miss.; Heningway, of Jackson, Miss.; Banks. Jr., of Jackson, Miss.; Lay, of Webb, Miss.; Caraway, of Terry, Miss.; Thomas, of Greenville, Miss.; McHle. of Greenville, Miss.; Welliams, of Greenville, Miss.; Porterfield, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Ferguson, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Lloyd, of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Well, of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Well, of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Sims, of Columbus, Miss.; Blount, of Rudolph, Ala.; Grider, of Winona, Miss.

THE EMPEROR AT STRASBURG.

THE EMPEROR AT STRASBURG.

An Immense Throng Greeted Him but His Stay Was Short.

Berlin. September 9.—Although Emperor William's stay in Strasburg was limited to a few hours, an immense throug of visitors gathered there from all parts of the country to greet him. Great numbers of persons arrived on special trains and the streets of the city were filled to overflowing. Every station between Metz and Strasburg was elaborately decorated with flowers and drapped with flags of German states. The citizens of Strasburg, however, made but a meager display of decorations. The emperor had declined to be present at a dinner tendered him by the municipal authorities and would not condescend to do more than to take alight refreshments before returning to Metz.

The Halliday Murde Middletown, N. Y. September 9.—The coroner's jury here this afternoon rendered a verdict holding Mrs. Halliday guilty of the mugder of Margeret T. McQuillan and Sarah J. McQuillan. The inquest in the case of Paul Halliday was afterned mith case of Paul

HOW THEY YOTED,

Scenes in the House of Lords During the Division on Friday Night

ON THE IRISH HOME RULE BILL

Some of "My Lords" Were Sprawl-

ed Full Length on Benches,

EVERYTHING WAS ELEGANT LEISURE

The Message from Gladstone to the Queen, Will There Be a Dissolution of the Ministry?-A Dilemma.

London, September 9 .- Sir Henry Ponsonby, the queen's private secretary, passed last night at Black Craig castle, where Mr. Gladstone is taking a holiday with Mrs. Gladstone and a party of friends. This morning he and the prime minister had a long interview, and before noon sir Henry left with a special despatch from Mr. Gladstone to the queen concerning the government's attitude towards the defeat of the home-rule bill in the house of lords last evening. Sir Henry was conveyed in all haste from Black Craig castle to the railway station at Coupar Angus, where the express train was stopped to take him on board and carry him to Balmoral. It is significant that Sir Henry's mission was not undertaken at the queen's instance, but at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone two days ago. The queen is known to have awaited with unwonted anxiety Mr. Gladstone's decision as to the course after the rejection of the bill by, the lords. The royal idea is that Mr. Gladstone should appeal at once to the country, and the determination which is understood to have been expressed by Mr. Gladstone's despatch, to hold on definitely will not suit her majesty at all. Sir Henry left with a special despatch

The Queen's Prerogative. According to constitutional precedents, the queen certainly had some reason to expect that after the overwhelming majority of lords, spiritual and temporal, had condemned him, the aged premier would resign or ask the electors again to justify his policy. It is surmised that Mr. Gladstone intimated in the dispatch carried to Balmoral today the readiness of the cabinet to submit to the queen's prerogative to dismiss her present ministers. This intimation would mean little however, as he mation would mean little, however, as he knows he can rely on the queen's discretion to take no step involving the crown in the popular outcry against the house of

A large and influential part of the ultratory party expect such direct intervention from the queen, but their expectation will hardly be realized. On the other finad, the queen's opinion as to the proper course for Mr. Gladstone will weigh with him, undoubtedly, in hastening his appeal to the country.

undoubtedly, in hastening his appeal to the country.

Before last night's sitting of the lords, the highest vote recorded in the upper house was 375. This was given on the question of repealing the corn laws of 1846, and included the proxies of absent members. The attendance and vote last evening, therefore, were quite beyond precedent. No such gathering of hereditary legislators had been seen previously in London. Many of the peers who came to the town to vote against the bill had never seen the interior of the house before, and fifty of them were obliged to sign the roll for the first time before voting.

Brought Their Own Cooks.

Brought Their Own Cooks.

Brought Their Own Cooks.

To render the duty of attendance less, some fifty or sixty persons loafed in the refreshment and smoking rooms during the debate. Several finding the cuisine in the restaurant of the house unsuitable to their taste had their own cooks, wines and meats brought in for the occasion. One speer, for instance, gave a dinner prepared by his own cheft, served on his own plate by his own servants. In neither its public nor its private aspects did the house reveal any characteristics likely to strengthen its chances of a long existence.

The radicals will raise again the question of the duke of Connaught's appointment to the Aldershot command. The debate will follow a motion, to be made probably by Labouchere for the reduction of the army estimates by cutting down the salary drawn by the duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief. Several conservatives and some liberal unionists will support the motion

by the duke of Cambridge as commander-inchief. Several conservatives and some
liberal unionists will support the motion
with the purpose of defeating the government. If they rally a majority, the consequences for the government will be
serious. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of
state for war, would resign, and a general
reorganization of the cabinet would be
necessary, as such a vote might also result
in the duke of Cambride's retirement. The
radicals' leaders privately talk of withdrawing the motion in case they obtain a
public assurance that the government does
not design the duke of Connaught's Aldershot appointment as a prelude to his succession to the commandership-in-chief. This
offer from the radicals, however, would not
help the ministry much.

offer from the radicals, however, would not help the ministry much.

The queen and the prince of Wales hold that the chief command belongs to a mem-ber of the royal family, and any effort by the ministry to shut out the duke of Con-naught would result in an open rupture between the court and cabinet. The pro-posed motion and the suggested bargain are, therefore, the two horns of a serious dilemma.

The Parnellites and the Funds.

The dispute among the anti-Parnellites The dispute among the anti-Parnellites over the disposition of the Paris funds was to be nearing a settlement. Michael Davitt and John Dillon, who were appointed to confer with Joseph Kenney, representing the Parnellites, as to the release of the fund, recognized the claim of the Parnellites to 16,000 pounds as due to them when the fund was lodged. The Healy faction disapproved of conceding such a large sum, Justin McCarty, leader of the anti-Parnellites, finding it impossible to reconcile the disputants, has decided to take the management of the negotiations into his own hands as one of the original trustees of the fund. The party has endorsed his action by passing a special vote of confidence in him. John Barry, anti-Parnellite, member of parliament for South Wexford county, threatens to withdraw from parliament on account of the purity of the partial of the partial of the proposed to granting the Parnellites the sum conceded by Davitt and Dillon, and wishes to have the bulk of the money allotted among the evicted tenants.

The Cholera Scare. The cholera scare, started on Thursday in the house of commons, has abated. The charwoman, who then was supposed to have died of Asiatic cholera, is believed now to have had merely severe English cholera. Careful examination with a microscope failed to reveal the presence of Koch's bacilli, and the physicians who conducted the investigation of the case agreed that the always a false the case agreed that the alrm was a false

the case agreed that the airm was a false one.

It is reported, also, that the cases of so-called cholera in Islington, Marylebone and elsewhere during the week were only cholorine. One good result of the scare in the house of commons will be the reconstruction of the drainage in the neighborhood of the parliament buildings. Westminster palace was built over a marsh, and the sewers are lower than the Thames. The sewerage, therefore, has to be pumped up the main drain. During this process a horrible stenda prevails in the house. Although the pumping is done in the absence of members, it is believed that the foul air caused the spread in influenza. The charwoman who died on Thursday is only one of the many servants who have been made sick by the odors from the sewers.

Sam Jones's Meeting Cl Sam Jones's Meeting Closed.

Cartersville, Ga., September 9.—(Special.)—
The Sam Jones tabernacie meeting has closed.
Rev. Sam Jones preached the closing sermon.
His discourse was fitted to the occasion and touched the hearts of his hearers. At the close eighty-six came forward and declared their intentian of folding the church at the first opportunity, while about forty evidenced their intention of joining the church at an early date in the same manner.

THE GONSTITUTION.

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must be paid in advance.

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The Daily Constitution Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., September 10, 1893.

The Lords Versus the Commons. Our prediction that the lords would defeat home rule by 400 to 40 was more than sustained, the vote against the bill

being 419 to 41 for it. As a rule, the attendance in the upper house rarely exceeds twenty-five. But there are 559 lords, and the home rule excitement brought out the almost unprecedented number of 460. Members who were hunting or traveling in distant lands came home to vote, and the sick left their beds, risking death itself in order to defeat the will of the people.

Those who are familiar with the record of these noble hereditary statesmen knew in advance how they would vote. During the present century the lords have opposed the commons many times. They rejected the bills appointing a committee on education; abolishing the death penalty for stealing goods of the value of 5 shillings; establishing religious liberty and giving political liberty to the Jews. They opposed the poltical reform bills in the thirties, causing bloody riots and a run on the Bank of England. They fought sanitary measures sixteen years, and seven times voted down the bill enfranchising the Jews. In 1844 they opposed the repeal of the act making it a crime for a Roman Catholic to teach a child to read. They resisted the bill disestablishing the Irish church, and the bill extending the franchise to 2,000,000 house holders.

Despite their opposition to all these measures they finally had to support them. It will be the same in the case of Irish home rule. Mr. Gladstone will go to the country on the issue; the commons will again pass the bill, and the lords will have to vote on it a second time. Unfortunately, Mr. Gladstone does not expect to live to see the complete triumph of the cause which he has served so ably and faithfully. It is to be hoped that he is mistaken. Although he is now in his eighty-fourth year his intellectual and physical vigor are such as to make it not at all improbable that his life will be spared a few years longer. But, whether he lives or dies, his record already made up is so splendid and stainless that the grand old man's place in history and in the hearts of the people is assured for all time to come.

Then and Now.

We present elsewhere today from the pen of our Washington correspondent, Mr. E. W. Barrett, an interesting article contrasting the present condition of our financial system with that at the time Andrew Jackson made his famous fight for the supremacy of the people against the United States bank.

Mr. Barrett finds much in the present situation to justify an interesting parallel with the remarkable developments which characterized the proceedings against the arrogant domination of one of the most dangerous monopolies this country has ever seen.

It will be interesting to read the extracts from some of the speeches delivered in congress in defense of the United States bank, whose strength had become so powerful in the exercise of the exclusive privileges it possessed, that it enapped its fingers at the president and the law-making power when confronted with the president's determination to refuse the renewal of its charter. Even Mr. Webster went so far as to intimate that the very existence of the government, then but rounding its half century, depended upon the defeat of the president's effort to put a stop to the United States bank monopoly. Gloomy predictions and pictures of distress and panic warned the supporters of the president's policy against interfering with the existence of the bank. It reminds one very much of some of the speeches now being made in congress, in which the country is solemnly informed that unless Wall street and the money power are allowed to have their way, our financial system will inevitably be precipitated into a state of panic

The United States bank was not rechartered, and the next decade marked beginning of one of the most successful and prosperous periods ever known to this country. Instead of having the basis of its operations in the exclusive privileges vested in it as a government concern, the bank fell back upon the state of Pennsylvania, where it soon red and died. None of the gloomy predictions of its supporters were veri-led. On the other hand the course of se who opposed its recharter, against

We are now on the eve of a struggle scarcely less vital to the best interests of the country. The debate now going on in Washington over the repeal of the Sherman law is a mere bagatelle to the main issue—the supremacy of the people or the supremacy of the money power. The people demand that no class shall be favored with special privileges, the operation of which works an injury to others. They demand that in the payment of all debts the creditor shall re ceive from the debtor a sum not greater than the amount of the consideration involved, nor would they have it less. The issue involves the depreciation of the value of farm products, and of all manner of property, if the currency of the country becomes adjusted to an appreciating gold standard. It involves the regulation of our system of finance in such a manner as will prevent the currency of the country from becoming periodically congested in the money centers, and withdrawn from the people, thus paralyzing its function of performing the work on which the prosperity of the country depends.

From the story of the rise and fall of the United States bank a fitting moral can be drawn by those who read it, and every man, woman and child is as much interested in the final outcome of the financial questions which must shortly be settled by our people, as were the people of this country in the settlement of the grave issues involved when Andrew Jackson, with the courage of St. George and the determination of a hero conquered, in the name of the people in the first great conflict against a similar evil to that from which the country is now suffering.

Above and Beyond Politics.

There is another little girl in the

Baby Ruth's sister arrived yesterday, and the glad tidings as they flashed over the wires were received with general rejoicing.

The American people of every section, party and class will invoke the choicest blessings of heaven upon this sweet little stranger whose presence will bring with it a radiant charm, known and understood by all who have felt the soft and tender influences of motherhood and babyhood.

Mr. Cleveland and his charming wife must feel gratified to know that their joy is shared by millions of Americans, whose congratulations are heartfelt as well as enthusiastic.

But the people will not be entirely satisfied until the announcement is made that Baby Ruth's sister will be named Frances Folsom Cleveland. That should be her name!

It sounds well, and nothing would look better in print. Let it be Frances Folsom Cleveland. This is the spontaneous expression of the popular wish. Nothing else will satisfy the people!

A Warning Against Usury.

Now that the money pressure has somewhat lifted, and the financial status is resuming its normal condition, it is well to warn the people against the efforts of those who, taking advantage of the condition brought about by the hard period through which the country has just passed, will seek to extort unreasonable and unjust interest on money advanced.

We clip from the columns of The Exchange, a daily financial journal, devoted to investors, of New York, the following statement:

The clearing house committee met and iss \$235,000 luan certificates and cancelled \$500, This gave the market additional strength and led to some covering. Banks and trust companies were both lenders of money at 6 per cent for sixty and ninety days, creating a ommercial circles. The close ures of the day.

This shows a very healthy state of affairs, and no doubt the outlook will

grow brighter day after day It demonstrates unmistakably that the usury operators who generally flourish after a period of unusual hard times, have but little ground on which to stand now. Of course there is not a city in America where there are not men who are ready to take advantage of the people's necessity, and who will pinch the public to the extent of their ability; but those who become borrowers should understand the true condition in order to avoid being fleeced.

This is not a time for 10 per cent money, and the people should keep an eve on those who are taking advantage of their needs to ask more for money oans than they are entitled to receive.

With money at 6 per cent in New York, there is no reason why the interest rate should be more than 7 or 8 per cent in Atlanta.

The Chicago Herald comments on a statement from Mr. Philip D. Armour that instead of money being scarce now the banks are not only ready to place funds, but they are urgent about it. Mr. Armour says that his firm has had offers of money from eight different sources, and \$250,000 from New York.

Of the situation as it appears to Mr. Armour The Nashville American says: This splended Chicago view will be encouraging to the whole country. For the situation to be as depicted by Mr. Armour in such a great center as Chicago signifies a great deal, as that city necessarily feels the pulsations of the other great cities of the country, and must in a great degree pulsate in unison therewith. Taking the information received from aimost everywhere together, we cannot but be convinced that "good times" are upon

Mrs. Felton's Card.

While Mrs. Felton's card, published dsewhere, may not be approved by all who read it, there will at least be unanimity in the recognition extended the interesting manner in whch she proceeds to the subject to which she addresses herself.

The Constitution, in publishing Mrs Felton's card, is inclined to take a more hopeful view of the outlook. While it s true that but little has been done, so far, to encourage popular confidence, we should remember that the new adminstration has consumed, as yet, but oneeighth of the time allotted to it by the people last November.

The Constitution publishes Mrs. Felton's letter because we believe, however much we may disagree, that we have no right to exclude from our columns such views as are not in accord with our The Constitution is first and own.

no ax to grind, and our motives are innenced by no other purpose than our ledge to give the news, to give everyody a fair showing, and to defend the lemocratic party when it is assailed by those who are untrue to its principles

and disloyal to its traditions. When the administration redeems the pledges of the party's platform, estabishes genuine bimetallism, repeals the 10 per cent tax on state banks, and reduces the tariff strictly to a revenue basis, Mrs. Felton will have cause to revise her opinion. We believe that she will not hesitate to admit the error of her criticism as soon as it is proven that she is unjust.

A Catholic's Strange Views.

At the Catholic congress in Chicago, Mr. M. T. Eider, of New Orleans, read

a remarkable paper the other day. Mr. Elder takes the position that the Catholics are losing instead of gaining in this country, and he attributes it to the neglect of the rural class. The great men of this nation, he said, have been and will continue to be Protestants, and the same is true of Europe, because the majority of such men come from the rural districts-from the shepherds and sowers of seed. Mr. Elder said:

The fate of these rural immigrants is one of two kinds—they remain in the cities or they go into the country, Remaining in the cities they become—as the last plenary council of Baltimore expressly declares—the slaves of monopolies and combines, the slave poverty and, worse still, the slaves of vice and drunkenness. In saying this I am but repeating the statements of the assembled bishops and archbishops of the United States. Going into the country, there, far from priests and sacraments those immigrants pros per materially, perhaps, but spiritually they starve. It is most natural then that their descendants, fed only by Protestanism, become exemplary Baptists, Methodists, Campbellites, etc. Hundreds and thousands of our noblest Catholic names are now borne by well-to-do Protestants in the country, or lately from there. Thus it is that in these whole United States (southern Louisians excepted) we have no Catholic peasantry, no Catholic rural class either peasantry or gentry; no Catholic agri-culturists of any kind. My contention is, that we have no hold upon the agricultural and that this fact accounts for many of our

The speaker rebuked his brethren for their spread-eagle and buncombe talk, and urged them to consider the difficulties in the way of their progress. He said in conclusion:

What does su wise me is the way 'we have of eulogizing ourselves—of talking buncombe and spread eagle, and of giving taffy all round. I am sorry to say that I cannot well join in this enlivening pasttime. Fut truly I cannot. When I see how largely Catholicity is represented among our hoodlum element, I feel in no spread-eagle mood. When I note how few Catholics are engaged in honestly tilling few Catholics are engaged in honestly tilling the honest soil, and how many Catholics are engaged in the liquor traffic, I cannot talk buncombe to anybody. When I observe the increasing power and ascendency of the when I see the superior vigor, originality and tuneness of Protestant lay charities over similar attempts on our part, and when observe the immense success an influence of secret societies, even here in this most Catholic city of the union, I have no heart for taffy giving. When I reflect that out of the 70,000,000 of this pation, we number only 9,000,000, and that out of that 9,000,000 so large a proportion is made up of poor fac-tory hands, poor mill and shop, and mine and railroad employes, poor government clerks, I still fail to find material for buncombe, or

spread-eagle, or taffy-giving.

And who can look at our past history and feel proud of our present status? Consider the presidency, for instance. Have we ever had a one? Ever even had a Catholic candidate? Ever likely to have one? Oh, never! We lack that element from which our worthiest presi-dents come—a sturdy, intelligent rural class.

Many persons in the audience left before the paper was finished. They were under the impression that Mr. Elder was a crank or an enemy to Catholicism.

Undoubtedly, the essay showed a lack of judgment and taste. It was well enough to emphasize the necessity of building up a large rural class of Catholies, but this could have been done withof the toiling poor who are in the church. It strikes us that one of the chief glories of the Catholic church is the wonderful influence for good which it exercises over the poorer classes and the wage workers in all lands where the church has a permanent foothold. Mr. Elder favors the establishment of Catholic farming colonies, but he should not underrate or neglect the Catholic laborers in our large cities. If he is correct in saying that the American Catholics number 9,000,000, we are inclined to believe that they have produced their fair share of great men Phe fact that they have not yet produced a president goes for nothing. Upon the whole, Mr. Elder has overweighted his essay with so many errors

of judgment that it would have been better to have suppressed it. Sumter County's Fine Record.

Sumter county sets the pace! On Thursday last there was a splendid exhibition at Americus—one that surpassed all the great shows ever witnessed by the people of that section. It was a show in which the farmers of old Sumter were the principal actors, and in which they were victorious.

On the day mentioned farmers from all sections of the county met to compare notes on stock raising, and a great day it was for them. One hundred and fifty Georgia raised colts were in the lists, and a fine showing they made One farmer alone displayed a drove of twenty-one mules-all raised in Sumter

It was a dress parade of Georgia stock: but we are informed by The Americus Times-Recorder that not more than one-third of the stock raised in the county was on exhibition; the farmers there have five hundred colts, all told, and they have entered into the stock raising business on the wholesale plan. It is no longer an experiment, but a definite work, which is adding to their personal wealth and increasing that of the county.

There is a text for the times-a sermon which has the open secret of prosperity in it; which speaks volumes to the farmers of the state, and shows that the good times are not only coming, but are at hand.

The farmers of Sumter have gone to work in the right way, and the work they are doing in this line is not only a credit to their county and the state, but to the whole south.

The Constitution is pleased to note this comparatively new departure of our farmers; they have everything their own way; Georgia is as fine a field for stock raising as there is in the south. and there is no reason why such an imit is cheering to see the farmers waking up to the fact that they cannot only se all their grain crops at home, but

the stock wherewith to make them. The example of the Sumter farmers worthy of widespread emulation. Other counties in the state should fall in line and parallel the record of these progressive southwest Georgia farmers.

What They Think of Us. In a recent editorial The New York

World, speaking of the vote for and against repeal in the house, said:

If we examine the comparative intelli-gence of the two groups by the census tables of illiteracy we shall find that the educated thought of the country is on the side of

As The Denver News remarks, this is equivalent to saying that "the slums of such cities as New York, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago contain voters of a higher grade of intelligence than the states of the south, the prairies of the west, the cities of the mountains and the orchards of the Pacific coast.'

Well, we are used to this sort of thing. We are a set of jolly good fellows when we vote under the dictation of the plutocrats and monopolists, but when we vote according to our convictions, it is a different thing.

The air has been full of this music for a generation.

Now for Tariff Reform.

The Springfield Union voices the hope of the protected manufacturers when it

The democrats, with a few rampant exceptions, have concluded that they are not bound by the letter of their Chicago platform, If they ever meant to enact a law which would rotection, the condition of the coun try and the general revulsion which has set in since the democrats took the reins are wigh to warn them that it would ruin their party to carry out its piedges.

There is apparently a concerted movement all along the line to delay tariff reform. The uncertainty of the situation has caused the democrats of Ohio to invite Mr. Cleveland to their state to deliver revenue tariff speeches, and the Pennsylvania democrats are seeking his counsel in the matter of nominating a ticket on the Chicago platform's tariff plank. Workingmen employed in the protected industries are petitioning congress to let the tariff alone for at least two years, and the protectionists are trying in various other ways to convey the impression that a revision of the tariff would be ruinous and agriust the will of the people.

Such devices on the part of the cates of McKinleyism surprise But the vital question of tariff cannot be trifled with. The p of the democratic party not only p

the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, but it goes so far as to say that protection is unconstitutional. this declaration in our platform, and with the fact before us that the democratic tidal waves of 1800 and 1892 were in the nature of a revolt against protection, it goes without saying that the democratic majority in congress is in no mood to take a backward step on this question.

But it is of the highest importance, just at this time, that Mr. Cleveland should be heard from. A month ago he said in his message to the extra session: It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of

the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must, in the near future, engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the fluanthe country and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

Sentember is here and congress is at work, with the Sherman law out of the way, so far as the house is concerned. Now is the time, therefore, for the presi dent to communicate to congress and the country his views and his policy

touching the tariff. This is the way to remove all uncertainty and give our merchants and manufacturers a clear idea of the situation. The influence of the administration has been a controlling factor of the financial question, and it is natural that the country should want to know just what it proposes to do on the tariff.

The administration should make it self heard. Silence will be misconstrued. The Philadelphia Ledger, whose managing editor is Mr. Cleveland's friend and summer companion, ridicules the idea that there is any honesty involved in carrying out the democratic platform, and it is to be feared that this is an intimation that there will be no tariff revision of any consequence. Other news papers supposed to be in touch with the president, such as The New York Times, Boston Herald, Springfield Republican and Harper's Weekly, are indulging in

similar talk. The uncertainty should be ended at The authoritative announcement should be made that there will be no delay in wiping out the last vestige of the unconstitutional protective system. We need not be alarmed by the cry that it will cause our manufacturers to shut down. They have been preparing for a revenue tariff for the past two years and their general resumption of business in the past few days shows that their business is ready for the change, and they are prepared to go ahead. Now, let us hear from the administration,

An Interesting Correspondence,

A short time ago Secretary Newell, of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, sent invitations to the commercial bodies of the western and southern cities to send delegates to the convention to be held in St. Louis, October 3d, under the auspices of the Pan-American Bimetallic Asso ciation

Secretary Hight, of the Nashville Merchants' Exchange, replied that his exchange did not sympathize with the objects of a convention which did not propose to invite delegates from the northeastern states.

Secretary Newell got his dander up when he heard from Nashville, and he lost no time in writing Secretary Hight a letter which must have given that gentleman food for thought. The Denver man started out with the proposition above all things a newspaper, and it endeavors to be fair to all sides. We have those living within 300 miles of Boston.

He gave these statistics:

The government census tells the following story: The states of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana combined are more than fity-eight times the size of Massachusetts. In 1990 eight times the size of Massachusetts. In 1880 population of these wealth-producing es was 13,400,167; that of Massachusetts, states was 15,400,107; that of Massachusetts, 1.783,085. Assessed valuation of the former, \$2,702,919,155; Massachusetts, \$1,584,750,802. The proportion of land is thus seen to be 58 to 1; labor, 7 to 1; capital, 2 to 1.

Yet the increase of wealth from 1880 to 1890 was, for the combined states mentioned, \$559,441,974; Massachusetts, \$563,877,824. And her contribution to the contributi her contribution to the nation's welath was the manufactured product upon which the masses of the people pay an unholy and bur-

In conclusion he said that the convention would consider the problem of how the people of the west and south shall get better prices for their products and cheapen the cost of transportation. Persons who favor the continuance of the policy which has reduced the price of cotton to 7 cents are not expected to participate in the convention.

It is not likely that this letter will modify the views of the secretary of the Nashville exchange, but there are many people in the south who will endorse the objects of the proposed convention so far as Secretary Newell has outlined them, though The Constitution is inclined to think that to such a convention delegates from all states should be invited. The east is by no means as solid is might be supposed.

Farmers and Their Debts.

The New York Evening Post has been nvestigating the status of the farmers in certain representative states of the different sections. The following table shows the proportion mortgaged and the rate of interest of the farms which are owned and worked by their occupants:

Percentage of farms mortgaged Montana.... Kansas.... Minnesota.. Visconsin.. Georgia..... South Carolina. While the majority of the Kansas

farms are mortgaged, about 80 per cent of this indebtedness is for purchase money and implements. The farmers in that state began work with very little cash, and with occasional bad crops they have found it impossible to get out of debt. From the table it would appear that Massachusetts is much better off than Kansas in the matter of farm mortgages, but Georgia and Tennessee make a still better showing, only about 3 per cent of the farms owned and work ed by their occupants being mortgaged.

But the western farmer is better off than this table indicates. The auditor of Iowa is quoted as saying that 75 per cent of the deposits in Iowa banks be long to farmers. This is as much as the whole farm debt of the state, and it is also stated that the live stock on any mortgaged farm would pay off the in debtedness.

In the west the farms are nearly all n the hands of owners who have mortgaged about half their land up to onethird of its value in order to secure purchase money and implements. The Post goes on to say:

The southern states of Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina differ much from the others. Less than half their farm land is owned the occupiers, but of this proportion nearly the whole is free from debt, though a part of that debt (on a very small percentage the owned land) was contracted to pay for family or farm expenses. The planters in these states who do own their farms (though they are in a minority) appear to be prosper

With these figures before us it reasonable to assume that farmers gen erally are not hampered by their indebtedness as much as the great mass of men engaged in other pursuits. They feed and clothe the world, and the increasing population of consumers will have to pay them more money every year for their products.

A Nebraska Lunatic.

The Boston Journal lapses into a senimental mood and bewails the fate of a Nebraska postmaster who killed himself because he feared that the Cleveland guillotine was about to decapitate hlm.

That postmaster was as mad as a March hare. If he had looked about him he would have seen republican postmasters and other officials holding the fat offices given them by Mr. Harrison, and he would have found that these holding-over officials complacently looked forward to an indefinite prolongation of their terms The Nebraska man was too fresh.

EDITORIAL COMMENT. A New York paper offers subscribers a cou-pen which entitles them to a coffin at reduced

rates. This is business. A cottage founded by spiritualists, endowed by them, and with a faculty selected to teach spiritualistic doctrines will be dedicated at Liberal, Missouri, in October.

Seattle boasts that not one of her banks has ever falled, and she has twenty at the present time. It is also said that during the recent depression there was not a single failure of any kind in Seattle

When the Emperor William told the people of Lorraine that "God and the German sword" would take care of them, it is a wonder that the crowd did not shout "Gotter dammerung," or something similar

The Des Moines Register is tired of the law's delay. It says: "Shoot down the thugs and thieves, and shoot to kill all caught in the commission of their crimes." This is fine talk from a leading republican journal in a state that boasts of its morality and

The New York Evening Sun says: "For the The New York Evening Sun says: "For the privilege of wearing trousers the French government charges women a tax of from \$10 to \$12 a year. This by no means gives every woman who is willing to pay the tax a right to wear trousers. The government, instead, confers the right as a tribute to great merit. Trousers are, in fact, a sort of decoration given to women as the ribbon of the Legion of Honor is given to men. The only women to whom has been granted the right to wear trousers are George Sand Rosa Bonheur, to whom has been granted the right to wear trousers are George Sand, Rosa Bonheur, Mme. Dieulafoy, the Persian archaeologist; Mme. Foucault, the bearded woman, and two feminine stonecutters, Mme. Fourreau and La Jeannette. How jealously the right to wear trousers has been guarded in France may be seen in the recent case of Mme. de Valsavre. This lady is well known for her propensity to fight duels and her efforts to get elected to the French assembly. Last wear she petitioned the government for a right to wear men's clothes. Considering she is something of an elegante, a pretty woman with a profusion of blond hair, and dresses richly in fine taste, the Frenchmen, who are versed in such matters, prudently refused her petition."

THAT UNHOLY ALLIANCE

About Which Even the Republic Divided in Protest.

The New York Herald. While Mr. Murat Halstead is busying bin self trying to find out whether or not the views expressed in my Heraid letters are typical of southern opinion, Mr. John Russell Young, no less prominent as a republican journalist than Mr. Halstead, pounces on my steemed Brooklyn friend like a wolf on the fold and reads the riot act for his consistence at the unholy alliance between the consistence.

the unholy alliance between the republi in congress and those democrats wh nothing good in any phase of the fin question that does not commend its sound judgment of Thomas B. Reed, of Mains and John Sherman, of Ohio. and John Sherman, or Onto.

Mr. Young grasps the republican toesin in
both hands and sounds a frantic alarm at the
combination against which I have protested as earnestly as a democrat, as does Mr. Young as a republican. I echo a hearty amen to all that he says in his admirable letter in Sun

day's Herald in demonstrating the hollowness of and the mutual danger that lurks behind the miserable deal. The democratic party is in power for the first time since the war, and if it has the course of its convictions it should settle the differ

enemies to arbitrate its plan of actie With Mr. Young's attack on the "Leipsle leadership of Mr. Halstead and his company ions," which, he says, is repudiated by "to publicans who hold the faith of their father the faith of Lincoln, Grant and Gard the question naturally arises, does Mr. Halstead speak for the republicans of the north While the internecene discussion between Mr. Halstead and Mr. Foung, representing two elements of the republican party, bids fair to become interesting, I trust that I will not be accused of intermeddling in expressing the opinion, in the incipiency of the conthat Mr. Halstead is swinging on the long end of the pole, and that he has the advantage of Mr. Young in the matter of republican an

proval. royal.

It will be observed that under the astute and archive of Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and It will be observed that under the astur-leadership of Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and John Sherman, of Ohio, nothing has yet ben done that violates the traditional record of the republican party. Mr. Reed has handled the republican party. Mr. need the the republican minority of the house with the experience of a master hand, and Mr. Shendle the same position in the sense. The republicans have gotten everything that they want in the way of financial legislatia in the house, and Mr. Sherman blds fair to de the same in the senate. If, therefore, with licans are sufficiently shrewd to bunco es democrats in congress to formulate action is accord with republican policy and republican principles, why should Mr. Young protest, us less it be that, with characteristic Quake honesty, his Philadelphia heart revolts at sandbagging, whether if be in the halls of

ongress or in a back alley?
Mr. Young's protest pays tribute to the melowness of his heart, but does not speak well accumen as a politician. With the for his acumen as a politician. With the training of a soldier, Mr. Halstead's political generosity was flattened like a pancake at Sedan, and he views the victorious assault of the republican highwaymen in congress with the satisfaction of a pirate who has looted a man-of-war and sighs for something bigger to tackle next time.

General Grant is credited with the famous

saying that "the democrats may always be relied on to act the fool at the right time." This epigrammatic expression has done service on the stump from the time it was made until now. A year ago, however, it was retired as a back number, for even the most defiant republicans were so impressed with the earnestness of the democratic e that there is not an instance on record where the sincerity of the party's pledges was que-tioned, or where even an intimation was thrown out that the democrats would not do just what they promised if successful. And now Mr. Halstead and Mr. Reed, of

Maine, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, have, with the stealthiness of grave robbers, gone to the burying ground of political adages and resur-rected the bones of this miserable propher, which for twenty years has, like Banque's ghost, shadow the democratic party at times when its visits were most unwelcome. I am not an alarmist, but I speak with the principles of party is not undin iridescent glow of patronage. Party principle is one thing and party patronage another. One is lasting—the other ephemeral. One has its foundation in the solemn conviction of

The other jumps like a jaybird

the people. The other jumps like a spice of from one ifmb to another, seizing every twis that presents a fat berry and keeping is hungry mouth wide open that it may catch the stray juice that drops its way.

What a pitiable spectacle it is to see me who, less than a year ago, were literally unjointing the sockets of their tongues is denouncing monometallism, now resting in peaceful ease on the bosom of the single go standard, with their consciences rocked into peaceful quietude by the lullaby of the Ea-glish siren! Whatever congressmen may do with their own consciences, they cannot man ufacture music to any accord out of the convictions of their people, unless it he that their record is consistent and their conduct above

A few more instances like one that tool place in the house a few days ago will b enough to convince the people that if then is not a conspiracy on foot to control congressional action contrary to the people's wishes, there is at least abundant gro those who make congressmen to keep a careful watch on the situation. I refer to the vote of Thursday. August 31, when Mr. Kligore offered an amendment to the report the committee on rules authorizing the committee on coinage, weights and measures a prepare and report a bill with the same discretion vested in the committee on ways and means. On a division vote, when there was no record, the yeas were 49, the nays 76.

Here was an opportunity to throttle allere,

and those who were on the watch took ad vantage of it. Mr. Kilgore called for the yeas and nays, when, io and behold! in an instant the negative of a few moments before suddenly developed into a proponderation affirmative. In the personal record, where each man went before his constituents as he voted, Mr. Kligore's proposition to give silver at least a fighting chance was a

by a vote of yeas 138, nays 97.

This is merely a straw, showing the way
the wind blows, and it is a beautiful tribute the wind blows, and it is a beautiful tribute to the power of the Congressional Record. CLARK HOWELL

Atlanta, Ga., September 4, 1893. DUST. An oak, in which mockingbirds build their

There sleeps my darling, life's happy dream Dust, a mere handful, she's now, nothing

Drapes with broad branches a grave's mossy

Lities and violets out of it grow, Pure was her heart as the lily's fair dyes, Death, thou Destroyer! how cruel thou art! Light of my life she was, joy of my heart;

Only a handful of dust and yet, lo!

These at thy bidding I gave thee, in trust, All that remains is—a handful of dust; Only a poor little handful of dust Have I to show for my holiest trust. And yet, in glory made meet for the skies,

Out of this dust shall an angel arise! -CHARLES W. HUBNER.

TOO MUCH FOR HER. His hair, she thought, was just the shade, His eyes, too, were all right; In fact she loved him, did this maid. He loved her also—at least he said

So almost every night. He asked her if his lot she'd share, Bring joy to his life—and all that;
"Possibly," she said, "I could be induced to,
dear,

The sky made lashed the And the keen-bl the sails o home;
Of the ships the black and black and who shall wrecks, we take steep

A SUL

O, wrecks, b In the des Lost-lost-in In sight o' The sky made scourge o'

that fared led: for the ships that for the wait But where is the wrecks, wher tains rest? O, ships of In the fatho Lost—lost—in.

In sight o' There was once o'er a'storn And this was n gloomed dr Send my soul's s

> O, ship of my In sight o'

and blackened it where is the

"How was your Georgia?" For bimetallis "And how was ington?"
"No mettle in

"The country is change. Good! but is to see the safe Lines 'Tis a true
Baby Ruth
You've a e
Have you
Baby Ruth Are you quite To move gent While your sin Baby Ruth Tis a truti Baby Ruth Cease your Yield your

Put a bridle Didn't Grove Baby Ruth The column beade nah Press, is pres Wright and is one paper. Mr. Wright paragraphs that have is a young man who himself in the liters

A Son
Here love has
Let us rest, le
Love in peace,
Love in loss, o
So that love a
Still is best, s Here love has

Let us rest.
Life in love's
In the sweete
And the love t
Still is best. Mr. R. A. Pilsbur editorial position on World, is now cit America, and is do Pilsbury is one of paper men of the me

Hunde "What vice, do you lic most?" asked the "Advice," said the

Will N. Harben flattering offers for James White James Whitcomb poem, of some leng This poem, which is was written especia Journal, and was re recent Grand Army appear later in Mr.
"Poems Here at Holin New York.

The Billy We learn that Clev
This is disappointing
boys in the country
There are very fet
this writing. All w United States senat

ernor. We spent three we gallery at Washingto until we arrived the When our congress fice he favored bime mind on the way to s no reward out fo

Heart Songs of

From The Hamilton, The poetry of the ble for its warmth a re the qualities, co ity of expression and impress one in reading L. Stanton, several of elsewhere in today's are old friends, but make them none the account. Mr. Stante of American verse w Field and James Wh He has sprung intopast few years only, oet in America wi demand. His verses columns of every ne and as his powers o practically unlimite currence to find his the rounds of the popular because they beautiful in their di fundamental emotion which are common to As has been said, of these southern her exquisite tenderness.

suor of the poem, N with its recurring line Night! and the conjures up a pictur with its warmth and the heavy fragrance, stealing through it.

The Trouble
Dalton, Ga., Septe
stitution: Your corr
giving an account
regislature intimates to
not on the alert. He
Everything was done
our success certain.
Cood man: better tha
we worked hard to
falled. Who is to bia
you cour purty in con
cannot, under the circ
to our your when the

MHOLY ALLIANCE

ven the Republic

York Herald

at Halstead is busying him-ind out whether or not the in my Herald letters are typ-opinion, Mr. John Russell cominent as a republican jour-Halstead, pounces on my e-friend like a wolf on the fold lot act for his connivance at act for his compensations between the republicant between the republicant of Thomas B. Reed, of Maine

an, of Ohie,
asps the republican toesin in
sounds a frantic alarm at the
inst which I have protested as
temecrat, as does Mr. Young
I echo a hearty amen to all
the admirable letter in San his admirable letter in Sun-demonstrating the hollowness had danger that lurks behind

party is in power the courage ar, and if it has the courage it should settle the differ policy without calling in its

ng's attack on the "Leipsie". Haistead and his compansays, is repudiated by "rebid the faith of their fathers book, Grant and Garfield!" arally arises, does Mr. Hal-he republicans of the north! he republicans of the north; cene discussion between Mr. r. Foung, representing two epublican party, bids fair to g. I trust that I will not be eddling in expressing the d is swinging on The long of that he has the advantage

Ohio, nothing has yet been the traditional record of ty. Mr. Reed has handled helr convictions, the repub-tly shrewd to bunco enough ress to formulate action in ican policy and republican puld Mr. Young protest, un-with characteristic Quaker delphia heart revolts a

k alley?
t pays tribute to the melt, but does not speak well
a politician. With the
r, Mr. Halstead's political ews the victorious assault ghwaymen in congress with a pirate who has looted sighs for something bigger

credited with the fan expression has done rom the time it was r ago, however, it was re-mber, for even the most instance on record where party's pledges was que-even an intimation was the democrats would not promised if successful, alstead and Mr. Reed, of rave robbers, gone to the colitical adages and resur-this miserable prophecy, years has, like Banquo's ts were most unwelcome nist, but I speak with the

ronage. Party prin er jumps like a jaybin other, seizing every twistoberry and keeping its berry and keeping its peen that it may catch the ps its way.

year ago, were literally ets of their tongues in allism, now resting in bosom of the single gold er congressmen may do ences, they cannot man y accord out of the con-le, unless it be that their and their conduct above

a few days ago will be the people that if there on foot to control con-ntrary to the people's est abundant ground for dment to the report of es authorizing the com-eights and measures to bill with the same diseights and measures to bill with the same dis-committee on ways and vote, when there was ere 49, the nays 76. Inity to throttle silver, on the watch took ad-Kilgore called for the io and behold! in an of a few moments be-into a proponderating ersonal record, where e his constituents as is proposition to give g chance was adopted nays 97.

nays 97.
aw, showing the way
is a beautiful tribute
ngressional Record.
CLARK HOWELL

kingbirds build their ches a grave's mossy

life's happy dream she's now, nothing

nd yet, lo! it grow, he lily's fair dyes,

ow cruel thou art; joy of my heart; we thee, in trust, indful of dust;

pliest trust, eet for the skies, angel arise!

ES W. HUBNER

OR HER. as just the shade, ight; this maid.

e'd share, all that; * ould be induced to, as you wear

E LOWALLE

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Song of Ships. The sky made a whip o' the winds, and lashed the sea into foam,

And the keen-blowing gales tore the flags and the sails of the ships that were plunging of the ships that were tossing home on the

black and billowy deep—

But who shall reach to the wrecks—the
wrecks, where the ships and their cap-

O, wrecks, by the black seas tossed, In the desolate ocean nights! Lost-lost-in the darkness! lost In sight o' the harbor lights!

The sky made a veil o' the clouds, and a scourge o' the lightning red.

And the blasts bowed the masts of the ships that fared where love and the sea-guils

for the waiting breast—
But where is the love that can reach to the
wrecks, where the ships and their captains rest?

O, ships of our love, wave-tossed In the fathomless ocean nights! Lost-lost-in, the blackness! lost In sight o' the harbor lights!

There was once a ship of my soul that tossed o'er a'stormy sea, this was my prayer, when the nights gloomed drear: "Send my soul's ship

safe to me! Send my soul's ship safely home, from billows and blackened skies!"
it where is the soul that can reach to the
depths—the depths where my soul's ship

O, ship of my soul, storm-tossed, In the far and the fearful nights! Lost-lost-in, the blackness! lost In sight o' the harbor lights! -FRANK L. STANTON

Couldn't Face the Music. "How was your congressman before he left

"For bimetallism." "And how was he when he reached Wash-

ington?"
"No mettle in him at all!" "The country is safe!" shouts a goldbug exchange. Good! but what the people want now is to see the safe wide open.

Lines to Baby Ruth. 'Tis a truth, 'tis-a truth, Baby Ruth; You've a sister:

Have you kissed her, Baby Ruth? Are you quite resigned today To move gently out the way, While your sister has a say.

Baby Ruth? 'Tis a truth, 'tis a truth, Cease your prattle-Yield your rattle, But did this your hopes destroy,

Put a bridle on your joy?
Didn't Grover want a boy—
Baby Ruth? column headed "Crusts," in The Savannah Press, is presided over by Robert C. Wright and is one of the brightest in the paper. Mr. Wright writes good poetry and paragraphs that have a sparkle in them. He is a young man who will yet make a name for himself in the literary world.

Here love has built his nest-Let us rest, let us rest.

Love in peace, or love in pain-Love in loss, or love in gain So that love at last remain, Still is best, still is best.

Here love has built his nest-Let us rest, let us rest! Life in love's abode is spent In the sweetest, hearr content, And the love that pays the rent, Still is best, still is best!

Mr. R. A. Pilsbury, who formerly beld an editorial position on The New York Evening World, is now city editor of The Daily America, and is doing splendid work. Mr. Pilsbury is one of the bright young newspaper men of the metropolis

Hundreds Think Sc.

"What vice, do you think, irritates the pub-lic most?" asked the preacher. "Advice," said the nardened backslider.

Will N. Harben has returned to Dalton where he is hard at work upon his new North Carolina novel. He has already received many flattering offers for the manuscript.

James Whitcomb Riley has written a new of some length.

This poem, which is in Riley's familiar vein, was written especially for The Indianapolis Journal, and was read by the author at the recent Grand Army reunion there. The poem is illustrated, and deals with the war. It will

The Billville Banner.

We learn that Cleveland has another girl. This is disappointing, but there are lots of boys in the country named after him. in the country named after him. this writing. All who are not going to the United States senate are candidates for gov-

We spent three weeks in the congressional gallery at Washington. We were not aware that the lunatics at Milledgeville had escaped

When our congressman was running for of-fice he favored bimetallism, but he lost his mind on the way to Washington, and as there is no reward out for it, he can't tell what

Heart Songs of a Southern Singer. From The Hamilton, Ont., Herald.

The poetry of the south should be remarkable for its warmth and tenderness, and these are the qualities, combined with a rare felicity of expression and charming fancy, which impress one in reading the poems of Frank L. Stanton, several of which are reproduced elsewhere in today's Herald. Many of these are old friends, but the Herald's readers will make them none the less welcome on that account. Mr. Stanton belongs to the school of American verse writers of which Eugene Field and James Whitcombe Riley are types. He has sprung into prominence during the Past few years only, but today there is no boet in America whose work is in greater demand. His verses find their way into the columns of every newspaper in the country, and as his powers of production seem to be practically unlimited, it is an everyday occurrence to find his tender heart-songs going the rounds of the press. They are always popular because they appeal in words that are beautiful in their direct simplicity to those fundamental emotions of the human heart

which are common to us all. As has been said, one of the chief qualities of these southern heart-songs of his is their exquisite tenderness. The richness and lanmor of the poem, Night on the Verandah.

with its recurring line, Night! and the South! and June! conjures up a picture that stirs the heart with its warmth and satiates the senses with the heavy fragrance, as of magnolia blossoms, stealing through it. It is a lovely bit of

The Trouble in Whitfield.

Dalton, Ga., September 9.—Editor Constitution: Your correspondent from here siving an account of the election for the election for the election of the election for the election of the election for the election of the election o The Trouble in Whitfield.

democrats in congress admit that platforms are made to get votes the people understand they are being fooled. This country was stirred up all last year over the iniquities of the present tariff laws. Since the election everything is as quiet on the tariff as if death had entered our party. Why is this are we to get no relief for finance and on the tariff 1 fell you the people are beginning to believe it; and if they find out the democratic party is fooling them they will do with it as they did the republican last fall.

Another thing had its influence in our election here that was not mentioned. The appointed officers under the democrats seem to 20 in families—and generally the families that have been at he public teat ever since the war. Our people have some sense and discretion; they know when a man deserves promotion; but the men who are getting McGregor seats at the democratic table are not entitled to it. I don't know how they get in but the people don't like it.

In this part of the state, as sure as yon live, the democratic party is in danger unless we redeem our pledges. I have been a democratic lover since the war, and as such had to vote against some of the men who have been given high office under the state and federal government. This helped to make our defeat as complete as it was, and I notify you now, it is getting worse every day.

DALTON DEMOCRAT.

worse every day.

DALTON DEMCORAT.

BEATING THE RECORD.

Greatest Newspaper in the South. From The Hamilton, Ga., Journal. The Atlanta Constitution is certainly the greatest newspaper published in the southern states. One cannot help being impressed with this fact, in looking over the detailed reports of the recent storm that swept the south Atlantic coast. It contains many graphic pen pictures of the destructive work of the storm as seen by eye witnesses. One of the issues of last week contains a map of the track of the storm, and another contains a picture of the arrival of the City of Birmingham at the wharf in Savannah with the rescued passengers of the wrecked City of Savannah on board. The Constitution states that it received more than twenty-five thousand words by telegraph from its special correspondents in Columbia and Savannah, exclusive of Southern Associated Press reports. Great is The

Unparalleled in Journalism.

Constitution!

From The Thomaston, Ga., Times. The splendid work done by The Atlanta Constitution in giving details of the recent storm on the Atlantic coast is almost unparalelled in the history of journalism. Two special reporters and an artist were sent to the scene and 200,000 words were sent over the

It Was Unsurpassed. From The Carroll, Ga., Free Press.

The Atlanta Constitution as a news gatherer is hard to beat. During the recen storm on the coast its news service was un surpassed by any paper in the country and it has justly been the subject of many con gratulations for its enterprise.

A Superior Paper.

From The South Georgia Sentinel. Sunday's issue of The Atlanta Constitution was superior to any paper which they have printed for a long time. Its news columns were full, its literary matter was splendid and its editorial page was unusually bright. It Can't Be Downed.

From The Dalton, Ga., Citizen.
With E. C. Bruffy at Beaufort and Frank Weldon at Savannah, The Atlanta Constitution gave, as usual, a full account of the At lantic coast storm. The Constitution refuses to be downed.

Would Fill a Book.

From The Meriwether, Ga., Vindicator, The great mass of details of the late storn gathered by the enterprising Atlanta Constitution almost before the echoes of the surging winds and waves had faded away would fill a big book. The feats of journalism in these latter days would have been regarded as impossible a dozen years ago.

Atlanta's Healthfulness.

From The Saratoga Resort News. The recent action of several southern cities in quarantining against Pensacola, and the warm-hearted hospitality of the citizens of Atlanta in throwing open their doors and in-viting the refugees to come to that city, has again brought into prominence Atlanta's ac-tion during the yellow fever epidemic in 1888, tion during the yellow fever epinears and again shows her fearless confidence in and again shows her fearless confidence in her healthfulness, and that in regard to it she her healthfulness. The broad indulges in no vain boastfulness. The broad of health, in its report for 1883, referring to the yellow fever visitation, says: "Of course the question whether yellow fever could gain a foothold in this locality and in this climate a foothold in this locality and in this climate received very earnest and thoughtful consideration. The facts brought forward in support of the negative view of the question were; Our excellent sanitary condition; that this city is situated 300 miles from the coast, and is free from malarial influences; it is 1,050 feet above the sea level; it called a second feet above the sea level; it cajoys a con-stantly changing mountain atmosphere of re markable elasticity and purity, it is not situated on any water course; that during former outbreaks of this disease in various parts of the country, cases were brought here, and here ran the rootse-ending to death or recovery, in hotels or boarding houses, in the city, without exciting any alarm, and in no single instance did the disease ever spicac, or was it ever comman; and to an individual. In a word, the conditions were such that the disease, even under strong provocation, never had developed here, and that the conditions re-

maining the same, it never could occur."

Atlanta has since then developed even greater attractions as a health resort and many sanitariums have been opened here for the treatment of that class of diseases which needs for cure climatic influences, such as consumption, bronchitis and asthma; those which need a change of climate, as dyspepsia, liver and kidney disease, and rheumatism. The city has just completed a new system of The city has just completed a new system of waterworks connected with the Chattahoochee river, seven miles away, with two pumping station and huge reservoir, costing more than three-quarters of a million dollars, with a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons. It is said by experts to be the best system ever introduced into any city. The Chattahoochee river is a large, but unnavigable stream, and has no factories or townson its horizontal stream. factories or towns on its borders that can in any way pollute the supply, but not with-indeed, preeminent in the equobility and standing this fact, the city has also introduced the most recent scientific system for filtering all the water, that even the slightest vestige all the water, that even the sugntest vestige if impurity from any ourse whatsoever might be guarded. Atlanta is indeed, pre-eminent in the equability and health-fulness of her climate, and in the extent and perfection of her santary arrangements.

THE GOLD IN HER HAIR.

They talk of gold and silver, love, thro' all the summer season. They wrangle over ratios; spout, and rhyme, and rant, and reason
Just a trifle; but I laugh at them, and never For the only wealth I covet is the gold that's in thy hair.

The gold above thy forehead, love, it glimmers and it glows,
Like the swift boreal lights that leap above
the northern snows;
And thine eyes that bend beneath it, sweet,
are full of peace and love,
Full of gladness and of richness as thy gleaming locks above.

Sweeter than all spice-blown odors seaward breathed from Samareand,
Golden as a summer sun that pours its spiendor through the land:
And I wonder if King Midas touched thee with his magic hands.
Turning all thy hair a glitter, yellow as Pactolus' sands.

I laugh at them, sweetheart of mine, thro' all these summer days,
For there is wealth enough for me deep in thy languid gaze.
With all the ruddy swelight falling o'er thee from God's skies.
And all thy heart laid bare to me beneath thy wondrous eres.

There's another illustration of how we're forgotten." The remark was made by a fine-looking, elderly gentleman who had just overheard a young man, who was fooking at a newspaper, ask, 'Who is Hamilton Fish'? "It seems but yesterday," continued the el-derly man, "that Hamilton Fish's name was on every one's lips. He was one of the country's great men then. He was undoubtedly a strong one, a power in the land; but he didn't die soon enough."

Evidently the little group was interested in the old gentleman's talk and asked him to tell somehting of Mr. Fish. "When he died he was eighty-five and up

to three years ago he was in vigorous health. Some years ago I knew him well but of late

years I have seen little of him. He was a man who had won fame as a statesman, not at one period alone, but at several periods of the political history of the country. He came of good old revolutionary stock, his father being a warm friend of Washington and Hamilton. His mother was a Stuyvesant, a direct descendant of the old governor. Fish was a politician from his youth. He was elected to congress when he was thirty-two years old, and four years later became governor of New York. From that he went to the senate. When Grant was first elected to the presidency he had some trouble finding a secreta dency he had some trouble many be said to have saved Grant's administration. Grant held him above all others and kept him in his next cabinet. And here's one thing for you fellows to note: In all his public service Hamilton Fish never accepted any salary. He was a rich man and could afford to say that he thought the honor compensation enough; but how many men today would take that view

He left the others wondering.

Mr. W. G. Mellier, of Port Royal, S. C., was among the Kimball's guests yesterday. "I tell you," he remarked, in talking about the terrible devastation worked by the great storm, "we people all appreciate the prompt responses to our appeals for help. The sit-uation is still critical, however. There is responses to our appeals for help. uation is still critical, however. even now no estimating the extent of the damage done and the condition of the poor negroes on those islands is pitiable to say the least. We hope the danger from fever is over, but we're not certain yet."

Mr. Frank Bell, the lessee of the Aragon hotel, is doing some magnificent work in advertising Atlanta. The Aragon is being ex-tensively discussed in many of the periodicals of the middle and New England states, and the hotel resort papers from Nantucket to one notel resort papers from Nantucket to Saratoga have attractive announcements, fully illustrated, concerning the Aragon and its work. Nor does Mr. Bell's energy stop on this side of the Atlantic. The Hotel, the most prominent magazine of Great Britain, devoted to the news of hotels and travelers, devoted to the news of hotels and travelers, at two pages also porately illustrated article. devoted to the news of hotels and travelers, has a two-page elaborately illustrated article about the Aragon, in which much is said about Atlanta, the enterprise of its people, and its future as one of the great cities of America. The Saratoga News of recent date devotes two pages to the Aragon, and says that under the management of Mr. Tice it has no equal among the hotels of the south. has no equal among the hotels of the south. The Road, an illustrated tourist London magazine, announces a complete article about the drive-ways of Atlanta, in connection with ad-vantages offered English tourists under the

superb management of the Aragon. Thus it will be seen that when Lessee Frank Bell concluded to invest in Ananta, he knew what he was doing, but not until now have our people fully realized what a good work he is doing for Atlanta.

"I saw something in a New York paper that struck me hard and I wonder that I haven't written on the same line myself," said John Webster, the theatrical manager, yesterday. "It was a description of the three lives of an actor—his real life and his life on the stage are two the third is his life in the newspaactor—his real life and his life on the stage are two: the third is his life in the newspapers. Did you ever think of it? He has to have a newspaper life, or he is decidedly out of the swim, and as a rule that newspaper life, which is shaped by the festive press agent, is decidedly the opposite to the actor's real life. That is, in the newspapers the airor is what he would like to be, or what his manager would like to have him. The fairy stories about the experiences and the disposition of this actor or that actor are amusing to one on the inside. And yet, that newspaper life is absolutely essential and so long as it is fictitious I suppose it is well to have it as pleasant as possible."

Frank Innes, of Milwaukee, was one of the Aragon's guests yesterday. "Did you ever hear the story of 'After the Ball?" he asked. "I notice the newspapers have written a good deal about it, some that was true and some that was not. The man who wrote the song is Charley Harris, of Milwaukee, and he is coining money from it. I have seen he income from the song estimated at \$1,000 a day. That may be an exaggeration, but it is a fact that no song in years has had so large a fact that no song in years has had so large a sale. Harris had composed a good many songs, among them 'Kiss and Let's Make Up,' that had quite a run. But his big winner is 'After the Bail.' He told me the other day that he expected the sales to reach the mil-lion mark. Pretty good for a song, eh?"

The venture of Messrs. E. W. Marsh & Co., proprietors of the Sweetwater Park hotel, and the famous Lithia springs around it, in placing the water of these springs on sale in Atlanta has developed an unprecedented success

placing the water of these spreads are cess.

Several months ago Mr. Marsh concluded to try the experiment, engaged a storeroom on Peachtree street, opposite the Aragon hotel, and arranged for daily shipment of water from the springs in jmmense carboys, which were bottled every morning at the springs and put in Atlanta in a little more than an hour afforwards. On arriving in the city the water is put into half-gallon bottles, which are distributed in great numbers to regular customers in every part of the city.

Special delivery wagons are kept busily occupled in distributing the water and collecting empty bottles. In the center of the city the sale of the water is most phenomenal. With the merchants and bankers and the busy shop in the center of the city it is rapidly becoming the only water used for drinking purposes, and in probably a majority of the professional offices of the city the smillar Rowden Lithia spring bottle is found in convenient reach. The system of delivery is perfect, and Mr. Marsh is very much delighted at the success of his efforts. He says, however, that he has just begun now, and that the delivery will be twice as large in the next three months.

Dr. W. O'Daniel came in from Washington

Dr. W. O'Daniel came in from Washington vesterday morning. The doctor has been attending the Pan-American medical congress. "It was a fine gathering and one full of interests." said he. "We had representatives there from several of the South American countries, some of whom read papers. Then there were many eminent men from all parts of this country, and the sessions were not only pleasant but profitable."

"I tell you, things are beginning to look up and pretty soon we'll forget all about this and pretty soon we'll forget all about this talk of hard times."

Whit Collier, of the Illinois Central, is just in from a trip down through the central part of the state, and he has been keeping his

"Cotton is starting to come in well." he continued, "and in the next ten or fifteen days there will be enough in to scatter a good deal of money through the country. As soon as that is done, you'll find things very generally easier."

A military man from central Georgia who asked that his name be not used for personal reasons, took occasion yesterday to criticise prefity severely some of the features of Fort McPherson. clse pretty severely some of the features of Fort McPherson.
"I went out to dress parade there a few evenines ago with several ladies," h said," and the ladies and I had to sit around on the grass while a lot of negroes occupied the benches. Now, that is all wrong, and I think the attention of the post officers should be called to it. There is no reason why certain of the benches should not be set aside for colored people and the others for whites, as was the case when the Fifth artillery was at Fort McPherson. I am sure all that is necessary is for the attention of the officers of the Third to be called to it, and they will provide some accommodations for white visitors."

Fort McPherson ought to be a delightful place socially. The people of Atlanta seem more disposed to visit the post this year than they have heretofore, and there is no doubt that Colonel Livingston and his officers will do all in their power to make those visits pleasant.

Among the Kimball's guests were: Mr. W.
M. Francis, of Hartford, Conn., Mr. H. D.
Hall, of Kaaxville, Tenn.; Mr. C. J. Leverett, of New York: Mr. H. Lee Brags, of Richmond, Va.; Mr. H. C. Horne, of Griffin; Mr.

Lamar Lyndon, of Athens; and Mr. John W.

The Markham had among its guests: Mr. John T. Eckles and Mr. W. J. Walsh, of Chattanooga; Mr. M. C. Cabaniss; of Forsyth; Mr. E. T. Miller, of Augusta; Messrs. W. M. Anderson and Eli H. Chandler, of Marietta, Mr. H. D. Johnston, of Griffin; Mr. S. L. Hawthorn, of Hawthorn, Fla.; Mr. A. K. Hall, of Wayeross.

At the Aragon yesterday there were registered: Mr. Charles E. Wortham, Jr., a prominent insufance man of Richmond; Mr. George Dole Wadley, formerly general manager of the Central railroad; Mr. George T. Baldwin, of Savannah; Mr. G. W. Shepard and Mr. S. H. Rothschild, of New York; Mr. P. R. Rohar, of Philadelphia.

Mr. W. M. Mickelberry came in from Chicago yesterday. He is at the Markham.

A party of prominent Carolinians at the Kimball were Messrs. H. J. Haynesworth and T. P. Cochran. of Greenville, and W. C. Coch-ran, of Abbeville.

DRIPPINGS OF THE SANCTUARY. The return of September has once more

brought together the scattered flocks of the city, and today, for the first time in several weeks, the various pastors, who have been away on their summer jaunts, will resume their sacred employment, and, with the staff of the spirit, will again lead their congrega-tions "into green pastures and beside the still waters."

In nearly all of the churches during the summer a strange anomaly has been observed.
Ministers from other places have preached to Ministers from other places have preached to mixed congregations, and the membership of those churches that have been without a pastor have divided up in every sort of fashlon, going first to one place and then another, as caprice impelled, or special services attracted them. The music in many of the churches has been the drawing card, and this has served as an excellent lever power to lift the summer worship out of its usual dull monotony. Only a few of the churches have had their pastors and none of them their own monotony. Only a few of the churches have had their pastors and none of them their own congregation since the beginning of the summer, but now that the year has begun to drift into the "sere and yellow leaf" each church is again assuming its sacred identity and getting ready for the battle that will soon compence against the high places of injustry. mence against the high places of iniquity.

The action of the churches a few weeks ago in bringing theatrical music into the choir has been the occasion, or rather the pretext, for a scathing rebuke of the sanctuary. The observation has been made by some one that the church and the opera were getting on very neighborly terms of late and that while there used to be a difference between the two, is was a very long time ago. The remark is is was a very long time ago. The remark is ill-advised, to say the least, and had it ema anti-advised, to say the least, and had it emanated from a high moral source it would still be out of the pale of legitimate criticism. If the church had made a compromise with the opera house there might be a yason for this without the company of contraction. burst of indignation. But the church has outburst of indignation. But the church has made no compromise of its purity. It has merely invited certain well-known musicians to enter its choir, and music, wherever it is found, is an echo of the celestial harmony. If the church can prevail upon these nightingales of song to enter the sanctuary and praise the Lord to the accompaniment of sacred the Lord to the accompaniment of sacred nelody, is if not as much a compromise as it is a conquest. There is no telling how many souls are brought into the church by this means that might otherwise never enter the doors of the sanctuary to experience the de-light of salvation. If one part of the church is sacred another is, and if sin is allowed to enter the pew there is no reason why it should be ruled out of the choir, especially if its purpose is to glorify 60d. The rebuke carries with it the strong savor of Pharaisism and will fall by the weight of its own criticism. It is high time that men who have business" in the sancturay should cease to be concerned about its purity, and that men sho are not distinguished for their pious living should at least permit the righteous to fix the standard of their own plety.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, the pastor of the Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, the pastor of the First Baptist church, after a pleasant visit to his old home in Afton, Va., has deturned to the city and will occupy his pulpit this morning. The doctor is greatly improved in health and appearance, although his entire vacation was spent in the labors of the ministry. His trip to the mountains was merely a change of scenery. A part of the time was spent in aiding his son, who is one of the rising young ministers of the old dominion. Dr. Hawministers of the old dominion. Dr. Haw-thorne reached the city about the middle of last week and his return has brought with it the manifestation of that high regard in as the entire Christian community. He will no doubt be greeted with a large congregation this morning.

Miss Nellie Knight, the accomplished soprano, has returned to the city after a pleasant visit to Chicago and other points of in-terest in the north. She will occupy her ac-customed place in the choir of the First Presbyterian church this morning.

Dr. J. William Jones, who was recently elected chaplain of the University of Virginia, will preach a farewell sermon to the members of the Confederate Veterans' Association to-night. Dr. Jones has been a prominent member of this organization ever since he came to Atlanta, and before that time was con-nected with similar associations in other places. A truer veteran never lived than Dr. places. A truer veteran never lived than Dr. Jones, nor one more generally beloved. His life has been one of loyal enthusiasm for God and his country, and wherever he goes he carries not only his principles, but their proclamation. He was a follower of Lee and Jackson through all of their Virginia campaigns, and has written several books on the late war. His election, therefore, as chaplain of the university is a fitting and well-merited compilinant, and while Athena is left to of the university is a fitting and well-merited compliment, and while Atlanta is loth to give him up, she is grateful for the good fortune which she has enjoyed in the past of having him for a citizen. Her best wishes will attend him in his new labors and her prayers will mingle with his own as they are wafted heavenward. A large congregation of veterans and friends will listen to the eloquent sermon of Dr. Jones tonight.

Dr. G. B. Strickler, the pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, will occupy his pul-pit this morning. He has just returned from his summer vacation, delighfully spent at his old home in Virginia. His health is greatly improved and he is ready to actively resumthe labors of his ministry in this city.

Last Wednesday morning Dr. A. F. Sherrill. Last Wednesday morning Dr. A. F. Sherrill, the pastor of the Central Congregational church, of this city, left for Chicago, where he delivers an address before the world's congress of religions. This is, perhaps, the most notable gathering of the year, as every creed and denomination in the world is represented. The object of the congress is to discover points of agreement and unity between the points of agreement and unity between the great religions of the earth and thus aid in bringing about that consummation which Tennyson has styled "the federation of the world." That Dr. Sherrill should have been honored by such an appointment is gratifying, not only to his congregation, but to his friends and fellow citizens throughout the whole community.

The Second Baptist church, on the corner of Washington and Mitchell streets, is rapidly nearing its completion. The exercises of dedication will be held next month, and the sermon on that occasion will be preached by Dr. John A. Broadus, of Louisville, Ky. The pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald, has been the pastor of the church for nearly fifteen years and is one of the most eloquent and be-loved evangels of God in the city.

Rev. C. P. Williamson, the pastor of the Christian church, will occupy his pulpit this morning at 11 o'clock, and this afternoon at 3 o'clock he will preach at the Oakland tent meeting, near West End. The pulpit at the Second Baptist church will be occupied this morning, for the first time in several weeks, by the pastor, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D. Dr. McDonald has just returned from a pleasant visit to Chicago and other points and he will meet with a hearty reception this morning from his congregation.

ment of a Very Curious

At about 2 o'clock this morning two small colored boys, neither over ten years old, were arrested in the cellar of R. P. Todd's grocery store at No. 205 Peters Todd's grocery store at No. 205 Peters street. The arrest was made by Officers H. D. White, Stallings, Jones and Brown. Quite a quantity of miscellaneous groceries were discovered in the cellar at the time and brought with the prisoners to the station house. The boys gave their names as Charley Tate and William Dillard. They said that they were members of an extensive gang of half-grown boys who had been burglarizing stores for months.

The curious part of the case is that the

goods were discovered some days ago, and the place has been watched by detectives for several nights. Another party entirely was under suspicion, and there may be queer developments yet. Neither of the queer developments yet. Neither of the young burglars was as high as the office railing at the station house.

ATLANIA'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

There Will Be an important Meeting at the Courthouse Tomorrow Afterne

There will be an important meeting in the office of Ordinary Calhoun tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

It will be a meeting of the special committee of pioneers appointed several days ago to arrange for the celebration of Atlanta's semi-

or honers appointed to the celebration of Atlanta's semicentennial.

Atlanta will be fifty years old on the 23rd
of next December, just two days before Christmas. It was on the 23rd of December 1843
that she first obtained a town charter from
the state legislature and entered the civic
arena under the name of Marthasville. Her
growth since that time has not only been rapid
but remarkable. The name of the city was
changed to Atlanta in the year 1847, the name
having been suggested by Mr. J. Edgar
Thompson, who was then the chief engineer
on the eGorgia railroad.

The population of Atlanta at the present
time is in the close neighborhood of a hundred and ten thousand inhabitants.

The following is the bificial call for the
meeting of the committee tomorrow afternoon:

Semi-Centennial Anniversary "The committee of arrangements of the Pioneer Citizens Society will meet on Monday, the 11th instant, at Ordinary Calhoun's office at 4 o'clock p. m., sharp, to receive the report of the special committee of five, and to arrange further for the celebration of Atlanta's semi-centennial anniversatry. By order of the chalrman.

the chairman.

"J. S. PETERSON, Secretary," THE LONE FISHERMAN

He's a laofin' lazy feller, an' don't 'pear to give a rap, About any kind o' bizness, or about the growin' crap; But you oughter see him sunnin' on the river bank, so smug, When the fish is in the wate, an' the bait is

He stretches out an' gives a grunt of feelin' that's free from pain, An' wonders why the rest o' the world is allus after gain, When they could be settin' there with him, on

in the jug.

Atlanta, Ga.

when they consider the mature's grassy rug,
With the fishes in the water, an' the bait still in the jug. After a-while he raises up, an' keerlessly looks about, Then draws it gently to him, an' pulls the

Then he shakes it up an' down, till he hears the stuff go ker-chug. For the fish is in the water, an' the bait is in the jug. But when the sun's a-sinkin', an' the katy-

old, worn-out rail fence; For he's feelin' pow'ful heavy, an' if gits to be a tug, When the fish is in the water, but the balt ain't in the jug.

His pathway home looks like the track of an

Fifty Years Ago.

here aren't such powerful changes Since fifty years ago, Although there's scarce a thing now left In the shape we used to know— What started me to thinkin' was The plane that just came, For when I raised its lid I saw

Ah! well do I remember Our good old Fischer square— When first it graced our sittin' room, But didn't the neighbors stare! How Susan Jenkins envied us When first she heard it play— And Josh Babson came a runnin' in—

He heard it crost the Yes! this is the new style Upright Of which Clara talks so much; How she praised its fancy case work And its charming tone and touch; When next she starts to talk I'll say, "Why, bless you, dear, I know-

For I had a Fischer, too, dearfor I had a Fischet, Just fifty years ago."—Chicago Evening Pos sun-tues-thur-5th pg

Estey Organ Co. HAVE SOME SPECIAL

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Some of Them But Slightly Used. They have the DECKER BROS.' Planes,

highest grade-Grand. The ESTEY PIANO, the most durable and beautiful, in all woods. MAHOGANY quite the style now.

We invite you to call and see FINE PIANO TUNING TO ORDER.

· AMARIANA MARANAMAN "The dignity of truth is lost by much protesting.

It means much to us that we can simply say—we have faith in our Suits this season, for we know them to be right for we know them to be right sort Suits. It means much to you to buy them, for it means satisfaction. More than that you couldn't ask. Isn't it worth while to at least look at such Clothing? Fairness to yourself would

seem to say so. And we're ready to show at your pleasure.

ROSENFELD.

Of Course,

24 Whitehall.

Although

E. N. WOOD.

The outside work on our building has been somewhat delayed, there has been no delay INSIDE.



We are up and dressed in the newest of the season from top to toe.

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.

TAILORING.

No need for a lengthy article for this Department; suffice it to say that we are ready with such a line of FABRICS as you never before saw in Atlanta.

EISEMAN

15 and 17 Whitehall Street.

Only Manufacturers of

Clothing in the South Dealing Direct with Consumer. NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE CITY.

HE IS NOW A JUSTICE

Ex-Sheriff A. M. Perkerson Was Recommended by the Grand Jury

TO SUCCEED JUDGE A. A. MANNING, N. P.

The ex-Sheriff Has a War Record, but Did Not Win on That—He Went in on His Merits.

On the sixth ballot yesterday morning the grand jury recommended A. M. Perkerson, ex-sheriff of Fulton county, to succeed Judge A. A. Manning, whose term has expired, to the resilient of severe while said as well as the production of severe while said as well as the county of the c the position of notnry public and ex-officie

The position of nothry plante and exchange justice of the peace.

The newly-elected justice of the peace is a man who is popular with the people and who will make a good judge. While he is not a lawyer, in the strict sense of the word, he knows more about the law than a great many conclude attempts. so-called attorneys, having thoroughly familiarized himself with it during the fifteen or twenty years that he served his county most faithfully as sheriff or deputy sheriff. although Justice Perkerson has a war ord, it was not that that carried him ough. He had such opponents as Dr. W.



NOTARY PUBLIC A. M. PERKERSON.

E. Foute, Colonel J. N. Bateman, Judge A. A. Manning, Mr. C. W. Seidell, Judge Pitchford and Mr. Culpepper, the attorney. There were six ballots taken and Mr. Perkerson pulled in ahead in great shape, something after the style of Morello, who likes a long race with lots of entries.

Justice Perkerson went to war with Leyden's artillery and served through the unpleasantness in the same company with Hon. Tyler Cooper. He was so full of the spirit of adventure that, the war over and time hanging heavy on his hands, he went to Honduras. He stayed in that country of revolutions, about a year and then began trying to find the nearest way back home. And he soon was safe again in the home of his fathers. Not long after his return he was elected deputy sheriff. Being an ambitious youngster, the idea entered his head that he could conduct the office very well as sheriff. The people thought with him, and for nearly twenty years he held the position of either sheriff or deputy sheriff.

His recommendation by the grand jury was no surprise to his friends, who felt sure that he was making a winning race. As a justice of the peace he will deal out justice in a way that will give satisfaction, as far as justice goes, even to the offender.

Largest stock in the southern states at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HUGH C. BANKS, Civil Engineer, 346 Equitable, Waterworks, severage systems, surveys, bridges and roofs.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male

WANTED—By an experienced, all-round notel man, position as manager or assistant of a hotel; thoroughly practical from office to scuttion; I mean business; correspondence solicited. Manager, care of Constitution. WANTED-Position as city salesman or solicitor, by young man of experience. Address H. E., care Constitution.

WANTED-Work-A boy about 416; prefers WANTED—Situation by a young man who would rather work for nothing than loaf. Assistant bookkeeper or collector. References, W. T. H., 176 Mangum street.

FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper wants set of books or other office work to do at night; best references. Address Bookkeeper, care Consti-tution

A POSITION as drug clerk, in or out of Atlanta; eight years experience. Address Drug Clerk, care Constitution. FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTANT and general office man is open to engagement with reliable concern. Box 553.

WANTED-Position as cutter or manager for pants, shirt or drawer factory. Have ten years' experience and can control good trade. Best of references. Address A. T., care Con-citution.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper and salesman in country town; eight years experience and best references. Address R. L. R., 103 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

PHOTOGRAPH—A first-class retoucher and operator wants a position in a good gallery. Address Retoucher, Box 477 Birmingham, Ala.

POSITION WANTED—As bookkeeper or assistant. Three years experience; best of reference. Address T. W. Johnson, 13 Stonewall street.

WANTED-By boy of 15, a situation with chance of advancement: writes a good band; good references. Address E. A. D. 63 Mangum st.

DRUG CLERK—Single, honest, moral and temperate, licensed and experienced; a hustler and competent to take charge; desires position at once; will work on small salary; references furnished. Address Will Hustle, care Constitution.

sep3 5t sun wed sun wed sun

WANTED—Situation by young man competent to do bookkeeping or any office work; experience and references. L. W. S., care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female.

WANTED-A young lady with experience and good references wants a position as trimmer in millinery house. Address Milliner, General Delivery, Birmingham, Ala. BY AN experienced young lady, position as stenographer and typewriter. Accustomed to Memington and Yost machines; references, C. E. M., Constitution.

WANTED—Position as stenographer; salary no object to commence with. Address Ella, 148 Walker st., Atlanta, Ga. EXPERIENCED stenographer and correspondent without dictation, desires a position. Can assist at bookkeeping, and in any department of a trade journal office. Address Efficient, P. O. Drawer H, city. sep7-thur_sun.

WANTED—By a young lady of experience,
position in a school or private family to
teach the English course and beginners in
French. References exchanged. Address
Miss H. C. Webb, 900 East Clay street, Richmond, Va. sep 6-wed sun.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

LETTER PRESS BOOKS at a bargain. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

BOOKS! BOOKS! All kinds of school and miscellaneous saleable books bought; bought; exchanges made. Thousands of school books on hand, all grades, at half price. Gavan School Book Co. NOTEBOOKS cheaper than can be bought in Atlanta. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

FOR EXCHANGE.

HELP WANTED-Male

\$25 TO \$50 PER WEEK—To agents, ladles or gentiemen, using or serling "Old Reliable Plater." Only practical way to replate rusty and worn knives, forks, spoons, etc;! quickly done by dipping in melted metal. No experience, polishing or machinery. Thick plate at one operation; lasts five to ten years; fine finish when taken from the plater. Every family has plating to do. Plater sells readily. Profits large. W. P. Harrison & Co., Cierk No. 13, Columbus, O. aug 20, 3t—sun—no. 4
WANTED—For good side lines, a few men

WANTED-For good side lines, a few mer on commission. Box 701, Atlanta. sep10-3t Box 701, Atlanta. SOUTHERN BUREAU, 70 1-2 Peachtree st.

NOUTHERN BUREAU, 70.1-2 Peachires st., Atlanta, Ga., assists you in getting a good position; five placed iast week; we are patronized by Atlanta's best business firms, as the many applicants placed by us with them will show; we assist in the securing of partners and the buying and selling all kinds of business; we also furnish business firms the most reliable office and store help that can be obtained.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesme and teachers desiring positions in Texas a invited to address The Texas Business B reau, J. W. Hudnall, Manager, Dalias, Tex WANTED—Good traveling men for Georgia and adjoining states. Address with reference, George A. Smith, General Manager, Equita-ble Building and Loan Association, Macon,

Ga. WANTED—Help—First-class canvasers in the states of Georgia. Alabama and Florida and Columbia and Charleston, S. C.; large commissions; those not satisfied with their present occupation, or wanting employment, will do well to address Box 78, Atlanta, Ga. WANTED-Farm Tenant-A first-class (in wanted—first lender—a line-class the every sense of the word) white man to take charge of a small place near Atianta; willing to do the fair thing by the right man; must have experience with vlaes, fruit trees and truck gardning. Address W. L. M., Box 475. WANTED—Young man as salesman in general store in a town of 1,000 population; one that can sell either city or country trade; must be a hustier and willing to work cheap; Board \$10 per month. Address, stating salary expected. E. E., care Constitution.

wanted—the emore good salesmen, Must have a fair education and a good knowledge of history, to handle "Clare's History of the World," complete in five volumes. See review in another column of this paper. None but those who mean business need apply. Salary and commission. H. C. Hudgins & Co., 71-2 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

8. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
COLLECTOR to collect rents; must write a
cood hand, be of good address and a gentlenan. Must be willing to work early and late. good hand, be of good address and a gentle-man. Must be willing to work early and late. Give age, references and salary expected, Must be married and a resident of Atlanta. Position permanent—a good salary to the right man. Address "Real Estate," this of-

MANTED—Bookkeepers, stemographers, clerks, etc., desiring good positions in middle, southern or western states, and busness firms in need of such help—also parties desiring to make sade investments, and firms needing partners or bookkeepers with capital—to address, enclosing stamp, E. A. Glover, Mgr. Commercial and Educational Bureau, Nashville, Tenn. All busness handled confidentially. Mention this paper. aug 27 4t su

RELIABLE men wanted to distribute circu-ars for large advertisers; eash paid. Enclose tamp. Reference. Distributing Bureau, P. b. Box 1925, New York city.

wanted-Two hustling advertising solic-tors: opportunity to make \$15 or \$20 each WANTED—Two nusting after \$20 each iters; opportunity to make \$15 or \$20 each next three days. Apply Monday morning, from 9 to 10, at 531-2 Peachtree street. Splendid chance for two hustiers. Splendid chance for two hustiers.

NEW POLICY, aew plan. Managers, general, local and special agents wanted to represent a well-known life insurance company which has just issued a new policy with terms far better and in advance of anything now before the public; natural premium; no advance or admission fee; grand opportunity for good men to secure territory; liberal terms; guarantee... Address United Life Insurance WANTED-A man of experience in selling

books to merchants on the premium plan; to a good man either pay salary or large com-mission. Address, with reference, experi-ence and amount of business done, Box 4033, Station B, Philadelphia, Pa. sep3 2t sun

WANTED-A good restaurant cook, reliable white man, single; job the year round. F. Bethune, Dawson, Ga. sat sun

TEACHER WANTED—For ninth grade Americus High school, salary \$800. Examina-tion of candidates Friday, September 15th. W. Harper, Superintendent. sep9 3t WANTED-4 young men of good address and steady habits. Apply 117 Whitehal MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER, Steady employment, experience unnecessary, \$75 sal-ary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug. 13—6m. AGENTS-Salary or commission. The greatest invention of the age. The New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from \$25 to \$125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co., La Crosse, Wis.

HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED—Ladies of good address who wish to make \$15 to \$20 per week, to call from 8 to 11 a. m., Monday, September 11th, at the Ardmore, room 16, corner Forsyth and Trinity avenue

WANTED-A first-class cook and general servant. Call at 61 Forest avenue Monday at 9 o'clock.

WANTED-A white woman thoroughly respectable to cook for small family; good home for good woman; employ white help altogether; call Monday morning after 9 o'clock. 183 Peachtree st.

WE WISH to employ a few ladies to mall from their own homes our samples and circulars. We pay \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day, according to ability. No experience necessary. We furnish postage stamps, samples, circulars, etc., to each lady who engages with us. Steady employment the year round. Address with five two-cent stamps for sample and illustration of work. Lavender Paste Co., Louisville, Ky. sep\$ 13t sun

WANTED—A good white servant to do cooking and general house work. Catholic preferred. Must give references. Apply at 173 lvy street.

WANTED-Board

WANTED—Board—A widow lady desires board in private family; Presbyterian prefer-ed; does not object to children. Address 'Guess,'' care Constitution. sep10 sun mon BOARD WANTED for three, all grown, in a private family on a first-class street; dis-tance no objection if accessible by street cars. References exchanged. Address R. L., Constitution, office. Constitution office.

"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE."

THE ONLY old book store in Atlanta: The largest in the south! The cheapest in the world! Established inlineteen years. We buy and sell old and new books. Law, medical, theological, schoolbooks, paper novels, etc. Will buy for cash from small lots to the largest libraries, we deal largely in stationery. Are the only rich manufacturers in "he south. As to picture framing our work surpasses anything in Georgia. We also buy, and sell confederate money, and Indian relics. Cheap schoolbooks our specialty. W. B. Burke, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ORGAN at a sacrifice to an immediate pur-chaser; first-class Estey, ten stops for less than half its value. Estey Organ, Constitution

BICYCLES.

SEE THIS, PLEASE—Then come and see us; ten new bicycles at the Atlanta Auction House, 78 North Broad st., that must be sold at once; price no object; latest make \$150 wheels that can be bought at almost half their value; now is the time for cash buyers. Ackerman & Co.

FOR SALE—A combination bicycle; never been used; a bargain. H. Crawford, Folsom's Restaurant.

LOST.

LOST—On Broad street, about two weeks ago, gent's gold ring, blood stone setting marked inside J. M. P., 1892. Liberal reward at 16 West Peters street.

LOST-A family coupon Ga. R. R. ticket. Beturn to Constitution office and be re-warded.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Dirmond Brand), are the best, safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c (stamps) for particulars, "Relief for Ladies." in letter by rettern mail. At druggists. Chichester Chem-

WANTED-Boarders

WANTED-In strictly private family, two gentlemen to board, and occupy handsome first floor room. Address, Gentlemen, this

BOARDERS WANTED,-73 East Mitchel street, one door from Washington, opposite new Second Baptist church; nice rooms with board, also day boarders. WANTED—Special rates offered to gentle-men or coupies to occupy several choice rooms. Apply No. 55 Luckie st.

BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant room and good board. A few more can be accommodated. Capitol house, 46 East Mitchell street, sep 3-su wed su.

SHARMAN HOUSE-107 Marietta street Wanted boarders; two rooms just vacated, on on first, and one on second floor, as good far as any boarding house in the cty. BOARDERS WANTED-Elegant room with board. Two gentlemen or man and wife. No. 7 Church street.

BOARDERS WANTED—A few nice boarders can obtain first-class board at 209 Fair street; good table, new house with modern conveni-

WANTED-Boarders. One handsome furnished room with the best table board at reasonable rates. Day board a specialty. Apply 130 Ivy street. BOARDING-The most delightfully furnish-

ed front and single rooms in the city; terms reasonable, excellent table, 103 South Pryor near Mitchell. TWO OR THREE gentlemen can get good, substantial board at \$13.50 per month by ap-plying at 288 East Hunter street, ten min-ntes' walk from Whitehall street.

utes' walk from Whitehall street.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS can be accommodated at The Casavenjo," Nos. 27 and 29 Auburn avenue, near the Y. M. C. A. building. Table boarders solicized. BOARDERS WANTED .- Couple or three or

four gentlemen can obtain first-class beard with private family, applying at once at 167 Loyd street. WANTED BOARDERS—At 15 Hunter street; nice, pleasant rooms, with splendid table board, very central location. 15 Hunter street.

NICE rooms, with board, at 174 South Pryor street. Very central and pleasant lo-BOARD-Rooms, furnished or unfurnished onable rates at 135 Spring

WANTED-A married couple or two ladies can obtain board in small private family; new house; north side; near in; references exchanged. "F," Box 446. PARTIES WISHING first-class board at rea sonable rates call at 96 South Pryor street. R. L. Duncan.

A FEW MORE nice young men can get good, comfortable board at 72 Washington street. FIRST FLOOR, F. J. T. ROOM for rent, with board. Mrs. M. L. Jones, 97 Capitol

BOARDERS WANTED-Several nice rooms just vacated at the Belmont, corner Cor Walton streets. sep 6-5t.

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Everybody to call at the Atlanta Cutlery works and get a set of traspoons at 25c., tablespoons 25c. a set, forks 25c, a set; Rogers knives \$1.50 a set, triple plated; scissors 25c. each, and all kinds plated ware at 25c. each. Call and see them. Charles Vittur, 110 Whitehall.

WANTED TO TRADE—An equity of \$4,500 in central rent-paying property in Nashville, Tenn., for vacant or improved property in Atlants. Box 283, City.

OFFICE BOYS, Take Notice—I pay highest price in the city for used stamps of the Columbian issue. Call or address C. W. Lively, Constitution office.

WANTED—To buy first-class fresh cow. I PAY HIGHEST PRICES for confederate money and bonds. Charles D. Barker, 90 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. aug 27-4t-sun

aug 27-4t-sun

WANTED-Ladles Kid Gioves cleaned 15
to 25 cents per pair. Fine dresses and everything in ladles clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street. Telephone 695.

mar 26 22t sun.

WANTED-Agents.

LADY AGENTS—If you want the best money maker you must have the Hygela Electric Corsets and Waists. Send for terms o Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo. augt-6m sun

AGENTS make \$5 a day; greatest kitchen
utensil ever invented; retails for 35c., 2 to 6
sold every house; sample, postage paid, 5
cents. McMakin & Forshee, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED-To sell Putney's Petit Ledger; not like any other in the market; per-centage 70 to 100. None but responsible per-sons, who mean business, need apply. John C. McPherson, Lyons, N. Y.

WANTED—To exchange a choice lot or house and lot, for good horse, balance on easy terms. Box 591, City.

PERSONAL

FRATERNAL GREETING and cordial invi-tation to stenographers of Atlanta to make my office their headquarters. Phonographic World always on hand. General supplies. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

FINE Cabinet Photographs equal in quality and finish to high-priced work of other gal-lerles, only \$2 per dozen, at Mr. Wood's, 56 1-2 Whitehall st.

Whitehall st.

M. J. WALKER-Stenographer and commissioner to take testimony. Kiser building, solicits reporting, typewriting, and all kinds of stenographic work. 'Phone 1457. auglö-öwsun tues fri

aug. 13-13t. sun aug. 15—15t. 8ull.

1006 IS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER which
will bring happiness to hard-worked stenographers, plodding along with old worn-out
machines. Try a Densmore and you will use
no other. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor
etreet.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you. jan 29 30t sun

NOTICE is hereby given that we will apply for wholesale liquor license at corner White-nall and Mitchell sts. Benjamin Pharmacy sens 5t Co. sep8 5t

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10c. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. cASH paid for old rold. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers 57 Whitehall street. aug. 8-till october 11.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july18-1y BUSINESS COLLEGES.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON have four expert teachers of penmanship, or twice as many as all the other business colleges in this city combined. Truly Sullvan & Crichton's Business college is a great institution.

Business college is a great institution.

SULLIVAN & CHICHTON'S graduites do not feel the hard times, they are always in demand at good salaries. Within the last two weeks a number of applications have been received for stenographers, teachers and book keepers. Among students securing positions may be mentioned: Messrs. Sullivan, Pinkerton, Oakman, Brogden, Samuels, Malone, Jackson, O'Niel; Misses Johnson, Wendel, Simmons, Martin and O'Shae. Business is never dull with this great business training school. It is a grand success. Nearly 300 pupils have entered this year, and still they continue to pour in.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business col-

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business college and School of Shorthand has the unqualified endorsement of nine-tenths of the business men and people of Atlanta.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON have educated thousands of young men and ladies. Sullivan & Crichton's is not a literary school, but a live, wide-awake, practical business college, whose teachers are successful business men and whose methods are educated by the lead. and whose methods are endorsed by the lead-ing merchants and bankers.

ATLANTA BUSINESS UNIVERSITY (char ATLANTA BUSINESS UNIVERSITY (chartered). Twenty-five students of other business colleges (so-called) have recently applied for admission. Young people should not listen to the claims of pretenders, but enter a first-class school at first. The A. B. U. is the ouly business school in the south conducted by professionally-trained teachers and experts. See under "instruction." Call or write for circulars. R. J. Maclean, secretary.

REMOVAL—J. W. Butt, architect and superintendent, has removed his office from 111 8. Forsyth st., to the Hirsch building, 40 1-2 Whitehall st., room 9, on third floor.

FOR RENT-Miscellaneous.

CALIGRAPHS for rent at \$4 per month; erowded out by the Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor

FOR RENT-Nine-room boarding house, handsomely furnished, close fft, only \$60. Warren Howard, renting agent, old capitol building, room 27. G. F. GOMEZ.

FOR RENT+A 3-room house with one acre
of land, on Pine street, just beyond Emmett.
Apply to J. B. Roberts. Apply to J. B. Roberts.

FOR RENT-\$12,50—Four room cottage tween Luckie and Marietta; reduced f \$15. H. L. McKey, Inman Building. BANK OFFICE FOR RENT-Elegant of-fice, 57 Alabama street, ground floor, targe vault, suitable for a smail bank, R. R. or broker's office. Apply to Branan Bros. Co. FOR RENT-Three cottages, 4 rooms, 130 140, 142 Crew street, gas, water, bathroom, all conveniences, also 137 Crew street four connecting rooms, modern improvements.

YOST MACHINES for rent at reasonable rates; knocked out by the Densmore. Tele phone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

STORE FOR RENT-From October 1st, No. 11 E. Alabama street, with basement and darge bank vault. Sidney Root or H. Castieman. FOR RENT—A ten-room house in a fine central location on Washington street, suitable for a large family or private boarding house. Apply at 60 Crew st.

SMITH-PREMIER MACHINES for rent at \$4 per month to make room for new Dens mores. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger 71 North Pryor street.

Ti North Pryor street.

FOR RENT—We will lease one to 5 years, one of the best store rooms and basement in the city at 23 W. Alabama, near new bridge, also some nice offices up stairs. A. D. & G. B. Adair. sep 7-6t thur sun tues

REMINGTON MACHINES for rent at \$4 per month; knocked out by the Densmore. Have more on hand than can find room for and must dispose of them. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

FOR RENT-The large, well ventilated store and basement No. 13 South Broad street, ad-joining Atlanta Home Insurance Company, Anthony Murphy. sep "-1m. Anthony Murphy.

SMITH-PREMIER, almost new, perfect order, for rent or sale cheap; displaced by the Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

GOOD NEWS, for those rending typewriters. Hereafter I will rent firstclass
second-hand type-writers at \$4 per month.
The cut is made because I have twenty-five
machines on hand; knocked out by the Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger,
71 North Pryor street.

more. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger. 71 North Pryor street.

REMINGTON NO. 5. removed from office by the Densmore, good order, for rent or sale chemp. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger. 71 North Pryor street.

phone 225. ROOMS TO RENT—A suite of furnished rooms with bath and dressing room connected, house heated by steam; will furnish fuel for the winter; would prefer young men, but would rent to man and wife; no children wanted; also one room with outside entrance, with bath; location in heart of city. Address Virgilian, Box 475, City. I HAVE TWO of the handsomest residence

or Sale by J. Henly Smith, 12 West Alabama Street, Hillyer Building, Tele-

I HAVE TWO of the handsomest residences in Atlanta, north side, to rent—one furnished and one unfurnished. Peachtree neighborhood; also one on Jackson street. Call.

Then I have two elegant houses, on best streets; forth side, at prices to suit the times; very low; location the very best.

Then I have a beautiful 7-room house and a pretty cottage in West End.

And a splendid 8-room residence with large grounds, three miles from passenger depot, near street cars. Come in, I'll give you a beautiful home out of the city in best neighborhood at low price.

And if you want a store on Decatur, or Pryor or Broad or Forsyth, or Marletta, come in; I'll suit you with store and price.

And I have two pretty 5-room houses at \$18, just where you want them, and one of 6 rooms in heat of city at \$25.

And a small residence and store at \$15.

One large, furnished boarding house, and one unfurnished, both north side and close in .

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES-Telephone 1006 and I will send them to your office. Dens-more Typewriters. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. ONION SETS-Silver skin and yellow Danors; wholesale and retail, now is the time o buy, as they will be higher next month New Seed Store 19 South Broad street. HANDSOME eight-foot walnut standing desk, for sale cheap; can be seen at 37 Iuman

FOR RENT-Nicely furnished room at 61 Cone street. Close in; cheap.

FOR RENT-Nicely furnished front room with all modern conveniences. Terms reasonable; 59 Garnett street, four doors from Whitehall. WANTED—To exchange iron safe, scales, fine stock cigars, etc., for good horse; will trade any way. Trader, care Constitution. SEED RYE, seed oats, barley and wheat; new crop Georgia raised rye, genuine winter grazing oats, the only real winter oats. T. H. Williams, 51-2 South Broad street.

FOR SALE—Yellow cow, a horse, a mule, two wagons and harness; sell at once cheap. Call at 293 Whitehall. FREAK-DEMON CHILD FOR SALE and

one sea serpent and banners, the lot for \$25. Address 57 Decatur street. FOR SALE CHEAP-Neatly furnished ro centrally located, very private; gas and bath Particulars at 57 Decatur street. TYPEWRITER RIBBONS of all makes elephone 1006. Densmore typewriters eorge M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

THE LARGEST STOCK of second-hand typewriters in the south for rent or sale. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. FOR SALE-Unexpired lease of one of the FOR SALE—Unexpired lease of one of the most conveniently located offices in the city right in the center. 22 Kimbail Journal block Decatur st.; also office fixtures, desk, railings partitions, show case, etc.; call on or address M. B. Torbett & Co., 209 Equitable building.

CALIGRAPH NO. 2, good order, for sale or rent cheap; massacred by the Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. FOR SALE—The highest and most desirable tot in Oakland cemetery offered at half value; where needs money. Sexton will show lot. sep8 d4t

sep8 d4t

FOR SALE—A full line of Herring-Hall-Marvin Company's fire and burgiar-proof safes, vault doors, depository boxes; also some second-hand safes taken in exchange. Phone 724. Call or audress B. F. Smith, 34 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga, april 1—6m

CALIGRAPH, NO. 3, fine order, cheap; as, sassinated by the Densmore. Telephone 1006, George M; Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

DEMINICTON NO. 81.465, salendid condi-

REMINGTON NO. 81,465, splendid condi-tion, a bargain for any one wishing this make of machine; paralyzed by the Densmore. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street Pryor street. FOR SALE—Three Denn Warping machines complete, 2,200 eyes. Arranged with electric stop motions. Nearly new. Apply Patterson Mills Company, Chester, Pa. aug. 16—1mo.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PARTIES owning vacant property which they desire to improve and those wishing to borrow money on improved property will find it to their interest to call at 36 Peachtree street on J. A. Ansiey. agent Equitable Building and Loan Association, of Augusta, Ga. Managed by C. H. Phinizy, president and Charles G. Goodrich, treasurer, together with a strong board of directors.

\$2,000 CASH to loan on Atlanta real estate. Jno. A. Hynds, atty., 27 1-2 Whitehall st. T AM prepared to make some mortgage loans of \$1,000 and upwards on satisfactory security, direct to applicants, on reasonable terms; cash on hand; no delay. M. M. Welch, Room 43, Gate City bank building.

WANTED-One second-band combination iron vise, in good condition. 660 Marietta st. SHORT loans made upon approved paper at reasonable rates without delay; established 1875. J. B. Redwine, 29 E. Alabama street. may28 13t sun

\$800 IN HAND to loan on improved real estate; short time. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. \$2,000 IN HAND to buy gilt-edge purchase money notes, also \$1,100 to loan for one year on improved real estate. R. H. Jones, 45 on improved re Marietta street.

WE ARE PREPARED to negotiate choice loans on central and improved inside residence property. Apply in person. Weyman & Con-nors, 511 Equitable Building. sep 2-1m WANTED-Real Estate.

WANT to buy 8 or 9-room house, close in, \$4,000 to \$5,000, \$200 cash, balance \$100 a quarter with interest. Address Alabama, care Constitution.

WANTED—For a home, 15 or 20 acres of land within 6 miles of union depot. Unimproved or with moderate improvements. Partly wooded and with running spring preferred. Small cash payment and balance on easy terms. Address "W.," this office.

WANTED—A good 6 or 7-room house with modern improvements, desirably located on north side of city; will buy at once if can find something to suit me. Address Quickly, Constitution office WANTED—Stock of any good bank in At-lanta; will take in part payment of the pret-tiest residence lot on the north side. Address Owner, Box 387, Atlanta, Ga. LIFE ENDOWMENT and tontine insurance policies bought. Charles W. Seldell, 3 1-2 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Writenau street, Adanta, Ga.

FIFTEEN SHARES Southern Mutua; Building and Loan Association stock for \$500: 49 months paid in; this will pay you \$700 interest on \$500 in less than three years. Address P. O. Box 200. Griffin, Ga. FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A young and very gentle pony-built horse, new harness and canopy top buggy; any child can handle him; good saddler and drives; all for \$35 as must be sold Monday. Party must leave the city; also a fine iron gray horse, harness and jump seat surrey. Lady can drive him; all for \$150. If you want a bargain call Monday at 110 Whitehall street.

WANTED-Money. TIMES brightening, yet I will borrow for a client \$5,000 for six months with satisfactory security at 1 per cent. William A. Os. orn & Co., No. 7 N. Pryor street. sep8 35 FOR SALE-Real Estate.

FOR RENT-Desirable 7-room house Woodward ave., near in; gas and water; a good condition. Apply to J. Schane.

ROOMS.

FOR RENT-A private family in next block

to postoffice, will rent two or three rooms singly or en suite. Apply 54 Walton street.

A YOUNG COUPLE without children would rent to agreeable parties haif of their residence for \$15: two bedrooms, dining room and kitchen; references exchanged. Apply 256 Courtland ave.

FRONT PARLOR, unfurnished; all conve

niences, close in, cheap to right party, Apply 215 Courtland avenue.

FOR RENT-Two or three connecting rooms,

FOR RENT-Several alor rooms on second floor of Constitution building; can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED rooms for rent; see R. Crutcher & Co., 87 Peachtree st.

FOR RENT-Nicely furnished room, very low price, to refined young men only. J. A., Constitution office.

FOR RENT-Several nice rooms, furnished, single or en suite: facing new capitol. Apply at 26 Capitol square.

FOR RENT—A large front room, nicely furnished, to a couple without children or a gentleman preferred. 84 Luckie street.

NICELY FURNISHED front room close in

gas, water, etc. references. 55 Auburn avenue, (Wheat street.)

FOR RENT-Nice furnished room, with or without board, in a Jewish family, 202 Raw-

ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished.

ROOMS-Two nice, comfortable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at 472 Courtiand st., corner Merritts ave.

NICE ROOMS, connected or single, furnished or unfurnished with or without board, at

FOR RENT-Furnished or unfurnished, large room in private family, sultable for two gen-tlemen, one block from postoffice. No. 57 North Forsyth St.

FOR RENT-Rooms furnished or unfurnished; suitable for light housekeeping; neighborhood first-class. 18 East Cain street, near

TWO elegant, connecting, unfurnished apartments; also furnished apartment for gentlemen or parties with no children. 74 East Baker.

ROOMS-Unfurnished.

FOR RENT-Two or three unfurnished rooms, nicely suited for light housekeeping; along the suited for light housekeeping; Forsyth.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANE for real estate nice clean stock of dry goods and notions, so a good jump seat surry and sound and entle family horse. Address W. J. this of-

FOR SALE—The Brunswick hotel, 25 rooms completely furnished; will sell on reasonable terms or exchange for Atlanta property, or would rent to a first-ciass tenant. Apply to J. M. Holbrook, Norcross, Ga.

A WELL ESTABLISHED grocey business or sale, cheap; chance for party with small apltal to make some money. Address R. C., care Mail Carrier 36.

TIN TYPE OUTFIT and cabinet photo outfit; fine outfit, cost \$200; will take \$75. Address, 57 Decatur street.

FOR SALE—Interest in a first-class plumbing steam and gas fitting business, well established, good permanent trade. A man of good office abilities and money can secure a good thing. Address, "Plumbing," Constitution

FOR SALE-Small watch and jewelry store, big run of repairing: stock will be reduced one-half if desired. "Bargain," Constitution of-

WANTED-Partner capable of keeping books and doing general office work, and able to invest \$1.000 in established manufacturing business. Address "Opportunity," care Constitution.

MUST SELL established, money-making business, pays \$1,200 annually, for \$500; come quick; investigate; energetic man's fortune. Address Payne, care Constitution.

WANTED—Silent partner with \$1,500 to open loan office, or would borrow same on real estate renting for \$300 net per year. Address J. I. C., 82 North Forsyth.

A BAKERY doing an excellent business de-siring to retire will sell cheap. Baker, No. 107 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

LEASE FOR SALE.—I have a lease on a central store on Whitehall street that I would like to sell. The rent is very cheap and after present lease expires it can be renewed at same figures for five years more. There is no store on Whitehall street more centrally located. Fine show windows, well lighted and centraled for terms address P. O. Box 484, Atlanta, Ga.

FINANCIAL

ed or unfurnished, with or without boar 79 Trinity ave.; prices reasonable; call.

son st.

FOR RENT-Four rooms on one side house, \$15; gas and water; no children.

and water. 12 Pulliam.

FOR RENT.-Cottages, Houses, Etc. FOR RENT Desiable five room cottage, 111 McDaniel street, good water and near Ira street school. Apply 103 McDaniel street, G. P. Gomes. FOR SALE—Two and a half acres in two
of Clarkston, Ga., 4-r. house, good water as
good chicken farm. Address Easy Term. FOR SALE—Handsomely finished free corage on large, shaded lot, only illow Small cash payment, baiance monthly. Carte & Evans, 734 Equitable building.

TENTH Interest in 200 acres land on w. A. R. R., between city and waterworks to exchange for farm or suburban home. One er, 243 Capitol ave.

THE REPRESENT

And the Table

SOCIAL NEWS AN

The New Styles

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mo, of Eufaula; Leils Laurens Ch

Louisiana, Miss A

In this series of sce First—The states "Winnie Davis Wi

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WILL SELL AT BARGAIN, or exchange for
city property, excellent farm on railroad and
dress M. V. Lifsey, 631 Equitable building. fress M. V. Lifsey, 631 Equitable building.

FOR SALE or exchange for Atlanta preperty, one of the best fruit farms at Fort builey, Ga., 1-8 mile from city limits. Owner will guarantee \$3,000 net profits per annual More money in it than anything. Only \$4,500 Address "Emerson," this office.

Address "Emerson," this office.

FANCY stock and dairy farm, near Rome, 200 acres valley land, well watered, very fertile, can use machinery for cultivating; brown house and large barn. Postoffice, store and clore store of the can use machinery for cultivating; brown house and clure years and clore grow to perfection, will sell or exchange the city dirt. George Ware, No. 2, S. Broad St. NEW, TWO-STORY 7-room house, north side; large lot, worth \$3,500; will take \$2,60 Address, "Hard Up," care Constitution.

101 1-4 ACRES LAND, 20 cleared, balancia original oak, three springs, picturesque, materials. house. Apply at 60 Crew st.

FOR RENT—5-room house, papered, gas, water and bath, carriage house and stable.

J. J. Suilivan, Kiser building.

aug 20—4t, sun.

FOR RENT—New two story 7-room house, on Woodward avenue, near Washington street, water and gas. Apply 41 Crew.

FOR RENT—A water and gas. Apply 41 Crew.

FOR RENT—A comfortable 10-room house, furnished, with six or eight acres of land; part of it well set in grass, also 4 cows. Owner would like board for family of 4. 83 Ashby street, West End.

FOR RENT—Four-room house with gas, large los and stable, 104 Stonewall; apply 93 Stonewall or corner Peachtree and railroad crossing. 101 1-4 ACRES LAND, 20 cleared, balance a original oak, three springs, picturesque, mate a charming summer residence or farm, 0 miles from Atlanta on Peachtree road; cheap from cash, or will exchange for city property. All a city house and lot, cheap. Address W., Constitution office. FOR RENT-A four-room house; apply to Martin Nally, 191 South Forsyth street.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street FOR RENT-Six-room house, gas, water; one block from Aragon hotei, \$20 per month. Wm. G. Haynes, 17 E. Alabama st.

HOME RULE for Ireland was voted down by the lords of England, but home rule in al-lanta has been carried by a vast majority of the ladies of this city, of which your wife is one, so come and see my list of nice home for sale on easy terms and low prices. The following is a sample of what I am selling: FOR RENT-Nice 7-room house, with all conveniences, 3 blocks from Kimball house. Address Perry Chisolm, or call at corner Pryor and Garnett sts. and Garnett sts. sep8 4t

FOR RENT-First-class, ten-room house with stable, Spring street, near Fourth; house new, neighborhood splendid. Address Owner, 639 Peachtree st. sep8 fri sun tues thu New 3-r house on a nice, high, shady to 50x85, on McDonald st., in a god, white neighborhood, near two car lines. To a god sober man, who can and will pay \$12 pmonth, I will sell this little home without are cash payment, at the low price of \$1,200. NEW 4-r house, nice hall and vernada, fine, high lot 50x100, just south of Imms Park, in good white neighborhood and asset a good school. You can now buy this chois little home by paying \$200 cash and \$20 per month, at the low price of \$1.750.

month, at the low price of \$1.750.

3-R H. corner of Simpson and Millets streets, nice lot 50x115, house is new and to place is cheap at \$1.000, but to above you had I want you to get a home I will sell at \$2 cash and small monthly payments for \$750.

7-R. H. east front, nice corner lot, soul side this side of Georgia avenue, choice neighborhood. This place is easily worth \$4.50.

This week you can buy it for \$3,500. 5-R. H. east front, nice high, shady lot a South Pryor street, belgian block, curing sidewalk, sewer, gas and water, all down at this street and paid for. I will sell for small cash payment balance monthly just lib a rent only that the place would soon by your own, at \$2,100.

your own, at \$2,100.

5-R. H. east front on fine high lot 50dB on Borne strat, good white neighborhood. This place is casily worth \$2,800, but had times demand low prices so here is a bargain pay \$200 to \$500 cash, balance \$15 or \$20 per month, simple interest and I will sell you this home for \$2,100.

FARMS WANTED—And for sale. You my think that this is not the right time to offe farms for sale, but I can assure you that have a number of choice farms that you can buy 20 per cent cheaper now than you can in December or January. I also have see city property to exchange for farm lands if you are interested in the above please wife or call on D. Morrison, real estate and rening agent, 47 E. Hunter street. FOR RENT.
8-R. H. 168 Luckle street gas and water.23.0
6-R. H. 137 Windsor st., gas and water. 20.0
7-R. H. 113 Windsor st., gas and water. 22.0
5-R. H. 153 Loyd st., gas and water. 20.0
7-R. H. 204 Crew st., gas. 10.0
4-R. H. 71 Grant st., water 10.0
Call and see our list. D. Morrison, 47 I. Hunter street. FOR RENT.

INSTRUCTION. MRS. J. L. BYER'S private school, 174 loyd street, will open Monday, September 46. A limited number of pupils will be taken.

PORTRAITS—Join Mr. Fields's Potrat. Club and you can get a portrait at 5 per month; forming now. 68 Whitehall at sep10 sun wed sun

BANJO! Enjoy yourself and please you ampany by playing the banjo; have tand indreds with greatest success. Prof. Motor, 2 Mills st.

EDWARD H. KRUGER. Instruction on and organ. Terms \$5 per month. and and organ. Terms \$5 per mouth. Piedmont avenue, opposite Edgewood the MISS LOULA LOVELACE, a thoroughly seconplished and experienced music teacher, a prepared to receive pupils. Will visit pupils at their homes, if desirable. Satisfaction guranteed. Call on, or address her at 21 Brothpriton street.

erton street.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY—In this department we are superior to the Assaud Philadelphia schools. Professor Shead graduated under Vandenhoff, teacher to the English royal family. Individual instruction. Class now composed of leading lawers and teachers. Get circular or call. R. J. Maclean, secretary A. B. U., Atlanta, Gs. MRS. GREGORY reopens her studio in the Y. M. C. A. building Monday, September lift; two days in every week she will teach the art cinsses at Capitol Female college, on Capitol ave.

PEN ART AND DRAWING—The Atlants Business university has the only school of pen art and drawing in the south, and presents a greater variety of work in the subjects than any school of the north. The principal, E. S. Langley, is a state graduatin drawing and designing. Orders for per work promptly filled. A call solicited. R. L. Maclean, secretary.

MANDOLIN AND GUITAR LESSONS-Morning, aftermoon or evening. Advance pupils given membership in Mandolin and Guitar Ciub now forming, without earn charge, with instruction in ensemble playing Studio 116 1-2 Peachtree street, rooms 1 and 2, over Barnwell's Music House. William 0 Barnwell.

Barnweil.

SHORTHAND AND CORRESPONDENCE-Mr. Graham. author of Graham system, sgrathat Mr. Johnson, principal of this department of the Atlanta Business university, is "thorough English scholar and stenographic expert." Mr. Johnson is a normal graduic has been a high school teacher and has had extensive experience in law, office and nextensive experience. Mr. Johnson will gire a thorough training in language, and being one of Graham's pupils, his work will be superior. Call or get circulars. R. J. Maclean, servitary.

MADEMOISELLE VIFIT'S French, therary and conversational course or private lessons, 25 Washington street, opposite captol. Apply Mondays, Wednesdays and Frdays, from 9 to 11 o'clock and from 2 to street on the captolic or t

BUSINESS AND FINANCE—Bookkeepen who wish instruction in auditing and experage accounting will please call at the Atlant Business university. Open from 7 to 6 and from 8 to 10 o'clock at night. Special attention given to joint stock company work and short cuts in arithmetic. Expert work solletted. R. J. Maclean, secretary, corner Whitehall and Alabama.

PHONOGRAPHIC WORLD, latest issues a stehographers' headquarters, only 10 cents. Read The World and keep posted. Drop is and see us. Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street. HAMMOND MACHINE \$25, good order, downed by the Densmore, Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

DUPLICATE WEDDING presents in sold suver taken in exchange for other goods. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall St.

lius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whiteball syllar in the control of the control WANTED—Ladles' party dresses, is gloves and everything in your line to dress clean at Southern Dve Works, 22 and 2 Walton street; telephone 606.

FOR SALE-Folding bed, leather lounged dresser, wardrobes, easy chairs, gas store matting, etc., cheap for cash. Apply B. Palmer, cor. Marietta st. and Jones are.

following letter wa by the commander: "Mrs. U. S. Grant: "Dear Madam: —A-ing of Camp Hardee, a resolution was un ing you to attend the

ing you to attend the state vetorans, to be 15th and 16th of Sept of this camp.

"It becomes my duminder of the camp by you, and to dissure the gray will e as genial as our sou proud to do honor to was so cordist in her We feel that your will be good for you common country, and the world that the p who fought from co for four years the uning in their hearts and true men who ready now, should other willingness to mion of our fathers. "Yery respectfully, "JOSEPH F. JO July 4, 1803.

Unfortunately the and wrote this reply Mrs. Gr

"West Chest
"Joseph F. Johnson
W. J. Hardee, No.
"My Dear Sir-I ai
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not being able to
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impson and Milledge o, house is new and the o, but to story you that home I will seil at \$50 by payments for \$750. ny it for \$3,500.

nice high, shady lot on belgian block, curbing, and water, all down on 1 for. I will sell for balance monthly just like e place would soon be

STRUCTION.

CR'S private school, 174 Lord Monday, September 4th. A of pupils will be taken. oin Mr. Fields's Pottralt th get a portrait at 45 per now. 68 Whitehall st.

ding Monday. September 11th; ery week she will teach the apitol Female college, on Cap-

AND GUITAR LESSONS on or evening. Advanced unbership in Mandolin and ow forming, without extra truction in ensemble playing, eachiree street, rooms 1 and l's Music House. William O.

AND CORRESPONDENCE-ther of Graham system, says on, principal of this depart-lanta Business university, is glish scholar and stenographic chasen, is a normal graduate

ND FINANCE—Bookkeepers etion in auditing and expert please call at the Atlanta ity. Open from 7 to 6 and lock at night. Special attent stock company work and rithmetic. Expert work so-Maclean, secretary, corner labuma.

IES' COLUMN.

HIC WORLD, latest issues of headquarters, only 10 cents. If and keep posted. Drop in lephone 1006. George M. h Pryor street.

A Pryor street.

IACHINE. \$25, good order;
Densmore, Telephone 1006.
er, 71 North Pryor street.

WEDDING presents in solid
xchange for other goods. JuCo., jewelers, 57 Whitehall St. do you pay 75c. to have you when you can get same works Mazade, the little Parlsian 70 1-2 Whitehail. You can popular piace all the fancy toods. The most difficult is

terms. HEADQUARTERS—
I keep on hand at all times of The Phonographic World, ablest shorthand journal publecats a copy and you will information. Telephone 1006.

To North Pryor street.

adies' party dresses, withing in your line to dye of ern Dye Works, 22 and 2 telephone 695.

Is It Will Be Seen at the Great Confederate Reunion.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATES

and the Tableaux in Which They Are to Appear.

SOCIAL NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

The New Styles for the Autumn-Special Features of Note-What Is Going on in Society.

A beautiful idea was that of the origina tors of the confederate reunion to be held at Birmingham, when they arranged for a series of tableaux in which each southern state should be represented by one of her most beautiful daughters. The young lady who will represent Georgia is one whos erquisite beauty is sure to make her a notable figure, even in this gathering of representative southern beauty, and certainno other selection could have been quite so fortunate and none could have received such universally favorable comment. Miss Gordon's beauty is of a rare type baffles description, but which calls forth enthusiastic admiration from all who see her; and then, too, it is a beauty that grows on one—the beauty that bespeaks exquisite refinement of mind and soul. The other young ladies selected are all good representatives of the types that have made the south famous for her beautiful women, and the tableaux in which they will appear will without doubt be the most interesting this country has ever seen.

Those selected to represent other states

Virginia, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, of New-Virginia, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, of New-port News; North Carolina, Miss Kate Cantwell, of Wilmington; Kentucky, Miss Sara Simrall, of Lexington; Mississippi, Miss Nellie Fewell, of Merician; Florida, Miss Elizabeth Pasco, of Monticello; Ten-nessee, Miss Meta Orr Jackson, of Nash-ville; Arkansas, Miss Lily McGee, of Van Buren; Alabama, Miss Carrie Toney Coch-Leila Laurens Chisolm, of Charleston; Louisiana, Miss Ada Vinson, of New Or-

These young ladies personate the south in this series of scenes:

First-The states are on the stage of the "Winnie Davis Wigwam," specially constructed for this occasion. Each young lady holds a banner, on which is worked a coat of arms of her state. The time is the fall of 1860, and the states are excited over selection news, when a messenger comes in with the announcement that Lin coln has been chosen president. Thereupon South Carolina steps to the front of the stage, declaring that she will resist. The other states show afarm and are in doubt what to do, when Mississippi steps to South Carolina's side, followed by Florida and after that Alabama. Then the remaining states advance in the order of their secession. When all are come to the front the states group themselves around Virginia and the curtain falls to the music of "Dixie."

Second (time, after Gettysburg)-The eleven states are seen dressed in black, knitting and working for the soldiers.

Third (time, after the war)-Now Mary land, Missouri and Kentucky appear among the southern states. The fourteen young ladies appear in Greek costumes. The tab-leau is "The Solid South" It concludes with a representation of the blue and the gray clasping arms about, with a Columbia statuesque above with the legend, "United We Stand." This scene is designed to leave no imputation of disloyalty in what has gone before. That there is none in the south, the further fact that Mrs. General Grant was invited to be present at the remion will show. At a meeting held at Birmingham, Mr. Robert Chisholm offered a resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, that Mrs. Grant be invited to attend



ate veterans as the guest of the camp. The owing letter was sent to Mhs. Grant by the commander: "Mrs. U. S. Grant:-

"Mes. U. S. Grant:—
"Dear Madam: —At a largely attended meeting of Camp Hardee, No. 39, U. C. V., today, a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting you to attend the reunion of the confederate veterans, to be held in this city on the 15th and 16th of September next, as the guest

"It becomes my duty and pleasure as commander of the camp to extend this invitation to you, and to assure you that the men who were the gray will extend to you a welcome as genial as our southern sun, and will be proud to do honor to the illustrious lady who was so cording in her reception of Mrs. Davis. We feel that your presence at the reunion will be good for you and for us; good for our common country, and that it will testify to the world that the people of the south, those who fought from conviction and maintained for four years the unequal contest, have nothing in that heart her represent for the hypering in their hearts but respect for the brave and true men who opposed them, and are ready now, should occasion require, to show their willingness to uphold and defend the union of our fathers.

"Very respectfully, "JOSEPH F. JOHNSON, Commander." July 4, 1893. Unfortunately the lady could not attend and wrote this reply:-

"Mrs. Grant's Reply.

Mrs. Grant's Reply.

"Merryweather Farm,

"West Chester, N. Y., July 18, 1893.

"Joseph F. Johnson, Commander of Camp
W. J. Hardee, No. 39, U. C. V.:—

"My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of July 4, convoluing the compilement of "My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of July 4, containing the compilment of an invitation to me to attend the reunion of confederate veterans in Birmingham on the 15th and 16th of September next. My time at that date is already engaged, but I have systematically declined all such invitations as I have received to attend reunions of your prothers of the northern armies on the score of not being able to endure the fatigues of the occasions. I do not doubt that your means would do everything consistent with the object of their meeting to add to my are during my visit. General Grant was of a generally friendly feeling to meet in the breasts of the confederate and the successions.

at their next meeting for the honor they have wished to do me? Yours very truly.

Now that the date has been changed it is hoped Mrs. Grant can attend, and if she does she will be given hearty welcome.

The days are growing shorter and brighter. In a week or so everybody will be buck home and the round of social gaye-

characteristic story of an Atlanta woman who drifted unwittingly into the Caro theater with her very pretty and attractive

or somehow to another department of the place—an unholy of unholies sanctum where a very much tougher performance was the attraction. The party sat them down, and when the girl-who-would-a-slumming-go realized the horror of the The days are growing shorter and brighter. In a week or so everybody will be buck home and the round of social gayeties will begin again. The city houses already begin to have a friendly, occupied appearance for one sees upon their porches groups of maids and matrons clustered together in conversation that must certainly be interesting, from the good time these friends returned from their summer holidays seem to be having. Of course all the women who have been to the world's fair are still discussing that, and of course most of them saw the oriental dances and the discussions are pretty festive in consequence.

I heard, by the way, an amusing and characteristic story of an Atlanta woman who drifted unwittingly into the Cairo rision from the less respectable beholders.

You must put a tail to your trig Eton

it said, in that sweet, old-fashioned way that keeps girls innocent. The mother, as she went down between the two rows of chairs, happened to glance at the stage. One glance transfixed her for a moment in icy horror, and then she wheeled around, grabbed the girl and marched her out of the theater without a word.

An Atlanta man was a witness to this



that were quite as funny, to wit: The coming into the same place with young girls and the whole party staying for several hours to observe the grotesque and very peculiar performance. That older vho don't mind tough sights should be willing to have unfolded to the eyes of nnocence things of this kind is certainly a double reflection upon their judgment, to

It is a provable fact that girls at the world's fair and abroad have witnessed low theatrical performances that no young woman, or no old woman, indeed, if she be truly refined, should see. The sort of sight-seeing that many women indulge in during their stay in Paris is an appalling evidence of feminine curiosity, for I will, in justice to them, call it curiosity, since one dose of such pastimes as are au fait in the Moul-lin Rouge is quite sufficient for every decent woman who has ever been there. But why should decent women go to such a place in Paris? If they insist upon thinking these peregrinations necessary, why don't they hunt up all the tough places in the other cities where they go as guests or tourists? Is it because they think that vice is more artistic and alluring in this, the ost fascinating city of the world; or is it



spectable foreigners can visit such places with impunity?

Whatever be the reason, I know that well-behaved American women do take nauseating doses of such sights and that the women now and then take the girls whom they happen to be chaperoning along with them. An instance of this kind occurred some months ago when an Atlanta girl went sight-seeing in Paris one evening with a party of friends. They wandered

young daughter, who has been reared, be | jacket this autumn, if you desire to follow the fashion being worn just now in Paris and London. If you insist upon the continued shortness of your jacket, however, you may compromise the matter by having a double skirt, which is almost as smart as tails. The tails are the newest things by all odds, though because they are the first 1830 tails that have taken part in the costume of the fin de siecle woman They are gored and given a flare about the bottom just like the skirts they go with. This flare is an extremely smart and be-coming feature in the toilets of tall, slender women, but upon the figure of ye short corpulent dame the flated coat vaunteth itself most grotesquely. It has long ago been proven, however, that there are no fashions for fat women, and, therefore, the subject of their clothes is futile and The slim girl will be in it with the flares,

all of her suits this season have them. To her dinner dress there will be a long coat, called a dinner coat and made something after the fashion of the directoire coats of some five years ago. The sleeves and the length of the shoulder seam and the very wide revers and the flare will, however, show its 1830 import. These sleeves are enormous, of course, and have lovely lace in the bottom, which is often graduated so as to fall in points to the knees. The dinner coat is made of satin or rich brocade, and it can be worn in the evening at home, or for



MISS KATE THEODOSIA CANTWELL, (North Carolina.)

as for the more formal occasion its name denotes. The Eton jacket can still be the Eton jacket in front, but it must have short, flaring tails or long flaring tails put on all around or starting at each side in

A very smart tailor gown with a long flaring coat has just been sent from New York to a tall handsome woman, who can wear all fashions becomingly. This frock is of heavy gentleman's suiting, in a warm, light shade, that suggests tan. The skirt is perfectly plain and lined throughout with tan silk. The coat reaches to the Frees, flares very much at the bottom and has wide, smart revers and mutton-leg sceves. The vest of scarlet cloth with they flecks of white gives the dash of color to this ccs-

This is the transition period with fashlons as with everything else and it is rather difficult to predict exactly what the winter season will bring forth for feminine adornment. There are, however, two definite facts about the coming styles—one is the draping of skirts and the other a prevalence of quieter colors. Black and white, that Frenchiest and most refined of combina-tions, will lead the styles in the making up of costumes to such an extent cs to make a marked feature in the toilets of demozels as well as dowagers. One pretty Atlanta girl, for instance, has a gown of black and white for her debut trousseau, which was especially designed for her by Monsieur Worth. The costume is for the theater, when it can be worn with a big white hat, nodding with black tips, or for afternoon tea at home or afternoon receptions abroad. This charming frock is of accordeon-plaited This charming frock is of accorden-plaited black gauxe, with three rows of white thread lace let into the skirt, which is, of course, made over black taffeta. The bod-ice, which is formed of the soft plaited black stuff, has a yoke of the white lace over black and the sleeves are snormed

The first bint of skirt draping is to be found in the wardrobe of a beautiful young Atlanta matron, where gowns are always



perfect models of elegance and good taste. This frock is a quaint lavender silk shot with gold lights and the skirt with a spiral with gold lights and the skirt with a spiral frill, which is the very latest thing Worth has done for the feminine world. This frill of rich cream mousselln de soie is edged with thread lace and gathered very full in the center. It begins with a soft sort of rosette lavender bow on the right side, just below the hip, and winds twice about the skirt and stops on the left side with the same sort of bow. The creet is with the same sort of bow. The creet is extremely graceful and pretty; and with the bodice, with its rich lace stomacher and mull and lace drapery over bust and shoulders, the impression is like an autumn sun-set, with its lights of purple and sold and its dainty white clouds banked about the western sky. These spiral frills are form-ed of fine flowers and grasses up(n the dancing gowns of young women, and then they are wonderfully graceful and pretty. I, for my part, can never banish my child-ish notion that a pretty young lady must be decked with flowers and when floral trimming is revived the sight of it fills me with all sorts of radiant fancies.

Tulle fluted or laid in accordeon plaits

and a new crumped gauze as thin but more durable than chiffon will be the favorite materials for these dancing gowns, and an Atlanta belle will make her debut in one of these tulle frocks over white satin. gown is to be white, of course, and the spiral frill of tulle, which will adorn the skirt, is to be edged with a descrite fringe of lilies of the valley. The simple brdice, with its big puffed sleeves and bertha, will have the shirred tule stomacher edged with the same flowers and a big bouquet of lilies of the valley has already been designed by the wearer's best beau to go with this gown I must not, however, describe this prospective floral creation, since it is to be like nothing of the sort ever before conscived in the minds of artist or florist.

Woe to the Parisian woman of fi shion who goes to the races feeling satisfied in



her natty frock of white duck or pique She is sure to return vanquished by that female known as the smartest of all smart women and who is sure to appear in a gown of heavy white corded silk instead of cotton, made with the simple, flaring skirt and Eton jacket of the regulation white wash gown.

I have it from a friend in the heart of the bluegrass—the region particularly in-terested—that the scandal brought to the congression Breckinridge has caused a genuine disruption of Kentucky society. The Breckinridge and anti-Breckinridge divisions of society are clearly defined it looks as if the congressman's fight for re-election would cause as much bitterness socially as politically, probably more. of the strongest opponents of Congressman Breckinridge is Mrs. Luke Blackburn, who is one of the undoubted leaders in Kentucky society and who has said some very bitter things about the man who was an intimate friend of her husband and who has been a friend of her family. A letter written by Mrs. Blackburn to General Basil Duke, who is one of Colonel Breck-inridge's intimate friends has been made public and has created a decidedly lively sensation. In this, she told General Duke that if he had known the facts he would not have undertaken to defend Colonel Breckinridge. She went on



to say, in substance, that the latter had told her of his engagement with Miss Pollard, had placed Miss Pollard under her chapperonage, and had especially requested Mrs. Blackburn's kindest consideration for Miss Pollard, on the ground that she would soon become Mrs. Breckinridge. Mrs. Blackburn, of course, entirely unconsclous of the relations existing between the two, accepted the charge, permitted Miss Pollard to share all the social recognition she herself received, and

t en the shoulders with throw of the tree of the thread the wardrobe of a heaviful yours. It is the the shoulders with throw of the thread the thread the over black. It is that of skirt draping is to be the wardrobe of a heaviful yours.

37 Whitehall, 30 S. Broad St.

New Dress Goods, New Silks, New Cloaks, New Suits, New Linens, New Satins, New Corsets, New Hosiery, New Umbrellas, New Rubber Clothing. In fact, a complete line of first-class Dry Goods, Cloaks and Suits just received and placed on sale at correct prices.

Silks.

atest styles.

 Colored Dress Goods. 43 patterns Satin figured Silks, all colors, from \$20 to \$50 per pattern.

19 patterns Satin striped Silks at \$16.40 19 patterns Satin striped Silks at \$10.40 per pattern.
Black and changeable Taffetas, 24-inch wide, 98c per yard.
All shades Bengalines, regular price \$1.75 per yard, now \$1.23.
Black and colored ground Chinas, 25-inch wide, at 85c per yard.
Plain Chinas, 33-inch wide, only 63c per yard.

All colors in Satin at \$1.19 per yard. Full line of Black Silks and Satins in the

40-inch Serge, all colors, at 75c per yard. French Basket Cloth at \$1.39 per yard. Novelty Suits from \$7.50 to \$35 a suit.

Black Goods. Hop Sackings and English Homespuns at 50c per yard. 46-inch Serge at 75c and 85c per yard.

All wool Hop Sacking at 50c per yard. All wool English Homespun at 50c per

All wool Novelty Suitings at 75c per

Imported Changeable Suitings at 89c per

Priestley's Black Dress Goods from \$1 to \$3. Cloaks, Suits and every known style of Ladies and Misses' Garments made will be found in this department.

125 Ladies' Tailor-made Blazers at \$2 each.

183 Ladies' all-wool Cloth Capes at \$4.50, worth \$12.50 each.

233 Ladies' tan, blue and black tailor-made Reefer Jackets, at \$5 each.

150 Ladies' Velvet Capes, in all colors, at \$15 each, worth \$40.

75 Ladies' Black Satin Capes at \$12.50 each, worth \$28.50.

37 Ladies' Linen Duck Eton Suits at \$4.50 a suit, worth \$7.50.

212 Ladies' all wool Eton suits at \$6.50

125 Children's long Cloaks, nicely braided. at \$8.50, worth \$15 each.

A full line Ladies', Men's, Misses and Boys' Rubber Clothing.

1.500 yards French Satteens, dark ground, at 150 per yard, worth 35c.

50 dozen Laundered Shirts at 50c each, worth \$25.

100 dozen Unlaundered Shirts, reinforced back and front, at 45c each.

75 dozen Gents' tan Hose, fast colors, at 15c per pair.

We show the best line of 25c Hosiery in the city. each.

183 Ladies' all-wool Cloth Capes at \$4.50, worth \$12.50 each.

233 Ladies' tan, blue and black tailormade Reefer Jackets, at \$5 each.

150 Ladies' Velvet Capes, in all colors, at \$15 each, worth \$40.

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37 Ladies' Linen Duck Eton Suits at \$4.50 a suit, worth \$7.50.
212 Ladies' all wool Eton suits at \$6.50 a suit, worth \$10. 125 Children's all wool Reefer Jackets at \$3.50 each, regular price \$9.

the city.

We keep all the leading makes in Corsets,
Big line of Laces, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Ribbons and Notions just opened up.

Great values in every department from

New Goods being received Daily.

CHAS. W.JAMES

burn was indignant beyond expression when | Lipscomb, of Athens, on the 18th of October the disclosures made by the suit appeared in the papers. In her letter to General Duke, she freely expressed her deep sense of wrong and outrage, and characterized the conduct of Colonel Breckinridge in the the conduct of Colonel Breekinrings in the strongest terms she could command. She concluded with the declaration that were her husband alive he would hold Breckinridge personally accountable for the indignity and insult she had been offered. Mrs. Luke Blackburn is one of the recog-

nied leaders of southern society in Washington, where she and her sister, Mrs. Zane spend their winters. The late Governor Blackburn was courageous according to the good old southern fashion even to rashness, and were he alive, blood would, in all probabi-ity, have been shed before this. My in-formant tells me that Senator Joe Blackformant tells me that burn declared on several occasions that he would hold Colonel Breckinridge personally responsible for his acts, but the filing of the suit by Miss Pollard probably caused him to change his mind and await the outcome

Nobody who is not familiar with Ken-tucky society can understand all that this controversy means to the people of Ken-tucky is certainly "fighting ground," and of that. there is every reason to expect lively times before the story dies out.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

THE GOSSEP OF SOCIETY,

Mrs. Harry Jackson and Miss Cornella Jackson has returned from Asheville. Mrs. Jackson will spend most of this winter in Boston. Miss Cornella Jackson and Miss Callie Jackson, Miss Harwood, Miss Frances Harwood and Miss Abbie Harwood, will leave for Europe this autumn under the chaperonage of Mrs. S. D. Harwood. Miss Abbie Harwood and Miss Callie Jackson will spend a year in study on the other side, and the other members of the party will devote their time to travel. travel.

Their departure and the intention of Mrs Jackson to be away most of the winter will practically beak up the homes of two fami-lies who have contributed a great deal to Ab-

lies who have contributed a great lanta society.

Both families are in mourning it is true, and would not if here lead a gay social life, but they leave a great number of near friends who had looked forward with great pleasure to being with them in a quiet way during the who had looked forward with great pleasant to being with them in a quiet way during the winter, and their departure will cause uni-versal regret in the prominent social life of which they form a part.

The engagement of Miss Janie Orme, of this city, to Mr. Henry Harrington, of West Point,

Ga., is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, accompanied by Miss Emily English and Miss Josephine Inman, arrived in New York Thursday from abroad. They were met by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson and Mr. James English, Jr., and on Saturday the entire party left for the world's fair. They will return to Atlanta about the fair. They will return to Atlanta about the 1st of October.

Mrs. Robert Clarke, Mrs. Tom Meador, Mrs. Albert Thornton and children, Miss Julia Lowry Clarke, Miss Julia Orme, Miss Joan Clarke, Miss Loille Hammond, Mr. Tom Clarke and Mr. Robert Clarke left last Wednesday for Chicago, where they will spend several weeks. Mrs. Robert Clarke and her two boys will go join Mrs. Walter Taylor in California after the fair. They will remain on the Pacific slope all winter, and Miss Julia Clarke will be with her aunt, Mrs. Jim Freeman, in Atlanta until their return.

be with her aunt, Mrs. Jim Freeman, in Atlanta until their return.

Mr. James Swann, of New York, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Albert Thornton last week. Mr. Swann is always a welcome visitor to tlanta, where he has many warm friends who admire and love him for his charming, cordial manners and his noble na-

for its aristocratic elegance and splendid southern hospitality. The ceremony will oc-cur in the Stovall-Seney chapel at 8 o'clock in the evening and will be followed by one of the most brilliant and elaborate receptions ever given in the honor of a bride. This enever given in the honor of a bride. This en-tertainment will be at the mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Lipscomb, and many distinguished guests from a distance will be there to ten-der their congratulations to the happy pair. All of these guests will be entertained at the homes of the bride's relatives. Arrangements are already being perfected for the wedding support which will be unless in the greenfie. are already being perfected for the wedding supper which will be unique in its graceful decoration and daintiness in menu. The bride's table is to be in the shape of a heart, and the lines three thr and the linen thereof has been especially designed and woven by a famous manufacturer abroad. Any large entertainment in Athens means an affair of unusual elegance, and this wedding in which so many of the prominent families of the Classic City and of other outhern cities are personally interested will indeed be a memorable one.

Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Campbell will return this week to Atlanta after a delightful summer spent at their country place near Smyrna. Mr. Campbell has owned this lovely place for several years, and is now an idyllic spot with a great garden full of flowers and green lawns studded with noble trees. Mrs. Campbell makes the poetic landscape of her home complete when it forms a background for her wild-rose face and white-robed, girlish figure, as she waits at the gate to greet her husband in the afternoons. Her mother, Mrs. Wimberly and her sister have been spending most of the summer with her.

There is a very potent spell in the combination of a pretty woman and arcadian landscape. Indeed it's a finion sufficient to turn the head of the veriest cynic, and when he isn't a cynic but a very romantic young fellow who finds the girl he likes in a print gown and a sunbounct, why the result is an enlow who finds the girl he likes in a print gown and a sunbonnet, why the result is an enthusiasm bordering upon complete idiocy. A friend of some of these summer-demented young men has been the recipient of their confidential explosions during the entire season during which he has fallen consecutively in love with blonde and brunette, brune and sorrel-top by dint of the glowing tributes regulared. love with blonde and bruneste, brune and sor-rel-top, by dint of the glowing tributes rendered to their charms. He says it's quite as much fun to stay at home and hear about them as to go and fall in love with them himself and so he sits smoking his digar contentedly in his bachelor quarters and goes all over it again with the other fellows who are in the midst of the fever.

Invitations are out to the marriage of Miss Hattie Buchanan to Mr. O. T. Camp. The ceremony will take place Thursday afternoon, September 21st, at the Fifth Baptist church. Miss Buchanan is the daughter of Hon. T. J. Buchanan, who was once a member of the general council, and is one of the most charming and entertaining young ladies in the city. Mr. Camp is a member of one of the largest and most successful retail houses in the city and has many friends who will be pleased to know of his good fortune in securing for his bride one of the best young ladies of the city. The bride and groom will be eat home to their friends at 75 Park avenue, after October 12th.

Miss Lota Samuels one of Charleston's society belies, is in the city, the guest of her county, Miss Mary Thomas, on Gordon street. Miss Samuels is one of the most charming and entertaining young ladies of the City by the Sea.

Miss Clara Thomas, of Cartersville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. O. Powell, on Williams street. Miss Thomas is one of the most entertaining and charming young ladies in north Georgia and will make many friends while she is in Atlanta.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the se the crowd at the Sweetwater Park hor Lithia Springs continues large. All d Angust there was a good crowd there

One of the prettiest early fall weddings to take place is that of Miss Hattle Buchanan to Mr. O. T. Camp. The wedding will oc-cur at the Fifth Baptist church, on the 21st of September, at 6 o'clock p. m., and will be witnessed by a large number of friends of both as they are exceedingly popular. Miss Buchanan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Buchanan, and is well known and one of the most lovable young women in the city. Charming in her beauty and investigation.

of the most lovable young women in the city. Charming in her beauty and loveliness, she is known allke for her personal attractions and many accomplishments.

Mr. Camp is a sterling young business man with a bright future before him, being one of the firm of the Dohne & Corrigan Grocery Company, and is to be complimented on his success in getting such a charming young lady.

After the wedding ceremony there will be reception at the residence of the bride's pa-rents, after which the happy couple will leave for an extended trip to the great lakes, Returning they will stop at Chicago and Mammoth Cave.

They will be at home to their friends at 5 Park avenue from October 12th to the

The playing of Mr. Marion Dunwoody at the benefit concert, Thursday evening, was one of the most delightful features of an evening that was altogether pleasant. It was Mr. Dunwoody's first appearance since his return from Europe, where he spent three years in study, and he was given a most cor years in study, and he was given a most cor-dial reception. In the various numbers which he rendered he demonstrated the highest or-der of talent. He has a wonderfully sympa-thetic touch, and in a selection from Schu-mann showed a dash and brilliancy that was heartily applauded by the critics. Mr. Dun-woody will make his home here and will be a valuable addition to Atlanta musical circles.

The marriage of Miss Luzy Gartrell to W. J. McCaslen, which occurred at more than ordinary interest to Atlanta, as it brings to this city one of the most beautiful women of Georgia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. S. Barrett, at the home of the bride's mother. Miss Lombardi, of St. Louis, was maid of honor, and Mr. Will Black, of Atlanta, best man. Mr. and Mrs. McCaslan have gone for a tour of the northern resorts. They will return in abou six weeks to occupy their handsome home

One of the most delightful mid-summer en-tertainments was a high tea given by Miss Genie West, at her elegant Peachtree street home, last Tuesday evening, complimentary to Miss Mattie Belle Robinson. The evening was spent in brilliant conversation, and the entertained in her characteristic and hostess entertained in her characteristic and charming manner. The favored guests were Misses Martye Belle Robinson, Dadie and Martha Goode and Genie West; Messrs. Horace Lanier, Sanford Gay, J. D. Robinson and Frank West.

The tennis tournament this week will be an attractive event to a very large portion of society. It will commence Monday at 11 o'clock and every one who is interested in the game is cordially invited to be present. On account of the bad weather in the last two or three days, the Dixie Club has been unable to get their courts in shape, and the tournament will be held on the courts of the Boulevard Club, which are situated a little further down the Boulevard. The Houston and Highland avenue and the

Ponce de Leon cars will run direct to the

All entries must be in by 11 o'clock Mon day morning, and every player in the city is carnestly requested to enter his name as one of the contestants.

Mr. Brownrigg, who has charge of the en-

tries, will be at the Markham house all the morning and will be glad to take the names of any who will enter.

One of the prettiest weddings that has taken place in Atlanta for some time occurred on last Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, at Ben Hill, one of the city's popular suburbs. wedding was a double one. The con-ting parties were Miss Ora Barge to Mr. W. Morgan and Miss Cora Barge to Mr. Len DeFoor. The ceremony was very unique and beautiful in every particular and will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. Shortly after partaking of an elegant lunch served to the bridal party, they were driven to the city and took a train for Chicago. After making an exteneive tour through the west the party will return to live in Atlanta. All the contracting arties are well known in the city. The brides are twin sisters and have been known for several years in Atlanta society. Both the grooms are prominent business men of this city. Their many friends wish them a very long and happy married life.

On the 4th of October, at Forsyth, there will occur a wedding in which many Atlanta people will be interested. It is that of Miss Maude Hammond to Mr. Charles S. Johnson. Miss Hammond is the daughter of Colone Dudley Hammond, one of the most prominent men of Monroe county. She is very well known throughout Georgia, and has many friends and admirers here in Atlanta and throughout the state. She is beautiful and arighly accomplished, and fortunate, indeed, is the man who has won her. Mr. Johnson is one of Atlanta's prominent young men and he is particularly well known throughout the state, where he travels for The Evening Journal.

Miss Laura Shadewell, one of the me charming and accomplished young tadies of Greenville, S. C., is in the city visiting her aunt, Mrs. T. O. Percell, on Orange street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Durani and Miss Durand have returned from Chicago, where they passed two weeks most delightfully. After doing the world's fair they went into the northwest and reached home feeiing much better for their pleasant trip.

Major Miller, of the Kimball, and Mrs. Miller, have returned from a tour of the west. During their absence shey visited Chicago and took in the fair. Major Miller is not as well as his friends would like to see him. but he will, they hope, be in good health in a day or two.

Miss Gertie Williamson, one of Baltimore's most charming and entertaining young ladies is at the Markham. Miss Williamson is no on her way to Brunswick to visit relatives and will remain in the city several days.

Miss Nellie Knight has returned from an Miss Nellie Knight has returned from an extended visit to the north. Her many friends gladly welcome her. Miss Knight is the soprano at the First Presbyterian church and sings the offeratory at the morning service. Mr. Frank Pearson will also sing at the same place. The music at this church is always of the highest order.

Mrs. Fannie Hurt, of Columbus, is at Kirkwood, visiting her niece, Mrs. H. F. Emery. Mrs. W. J. Mallard and family, after

month spent pleasantly at Tailulah Falls, have returned to the city.

The friends of Mrs. Grant Martin will regret to know that she is very ill.

Mrs. O. S. Mackey will leave next Thurs-day for a two weeks' visit to New York and

Baltimore.

Miss Bettie White, one of Atlanta's most beautiful and gifted young ladies, has gone to New York to attend school.

Aif Fowler left the city last week for Chicago. He goes by the way of Norfolk and New York. Letters from him at different points report his having a splendid time. A mill up the Hussan is discribed as expecially

Miss Retta Aycock, of Americus, after a pleasant visit to relatives in Gainesville, is spending some time with friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babb, after a two months' visit to the New England states and Canada, returned via Chicago and the world's fair, arriving at their home on Walker screet, early in the week.

Mrs. Laura A. Branham, who has been spending a mouth with relatives in Eatonton, has returned to the city and is stopping at 76 Washington street.

Mrs. Henry M. Patty is on a visit to rela tives in Mississippl, and on her return will bring their litle daughter, Katherine Lewis, has been on a visit to her grandfather, who has been H. W. Foote.

Mrs. Louile M. Gordon and her daughters have returned from a visit to Tate Springs.

Mr. S. M. Wall, of the Merchants' bank,

Mr. S. M. Wali, of the Merchants' bank, and Dr. V. E. Perryman, left last night for the world's fair. On their way up they will stop at the Mammoth cave and view nature first and art later at the fair.

Mr. Philip D. Wilson will leave for New York next Sunday to join Mr. Charles Froh-man's company in "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Mr. Wilson has adopted the stage as this profession.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Thomas and Mayor John B. Goodwin have gone to Chicago and Milwankee.

Mrs. Frank Lang, of Memphis, is R. M. Rose, on Highland avenue. She is accompanied by her sister-in-law, Miss Rose Lang, who is one of the most charming young ladder. ladies of Memphis.

Dr. I. S. Hopkins has returned to the city after a summer spent in travel, including a visit to the world's fair.

Dr. A. G. Hobbs is back from the Pan American Medical congress at Washington.

Miss Florence Green, of this city, has received a number of flattering notices from the St. Louis press about her singing before the great Sunday school convention. The Republic paid her the compliment of using her picture among the illustrations of the doings of the convention, at the same time paying a high compliment to her musical ability.

Mr. C. H. Weekes, Miss Electira Weekes, Miss Jessie Goodall, Miss Lizzie Leonard, Miss Ella Parker, Miss Carrie Waterma and Miss Sallie Leonard, of Talbotton, who for a delightful party just returning from two weeks' stay in Chicago, passed through At-lanta on Wednesday on their way home.

Miss Helen Hardin leaves the city soon for an extended visit east. While absent she will spend some time with Miss Dohme, of Baltimore, who was so much admired dur-ing her recent stay in Atlanta.

Miss Daisy Talmadge, a charming and popular young lady of Athens, is the guest of Miss Hattle May Mitchell at 213 Capitol ave-

On Tuesday Miss Carrie M. Fain left for nt college, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. A. F. Weathers, of Orlitta, Stewart county, after a few days' stay in the city with his aunts has gone on to Nashville to take his second course at Vanderbilt university.

Mr. Jacob Menko, an old Atlanta boy, but now os Albany, Ga., is with his wife, spending a few days in the city. His many friends are always glad to have him visit Atlanta.

Mr. W. P. Sparks, of Thomasville, was in Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Welch are in Chicago at-

tending the world's fair. Mr. Jim McKelkin, Mr. Ishum Daniel and

Mr. Willie Walker are in Chicago. Mrs. Sallie Adair Venable is visiting friends

Mrs. Dr. Hugh Hagan and her little son will visit relatives in Richmond very

Mrs. Parsons has returned from Asheville.

Mr. Tom Felder left for New York Thurswhere he goes to make his l

A delightful entertainment was given or A delightful entertainment was given on Friday evening at the lovely home of Mrs. filly, 166 Courtiand avenue, complimentary to her sister, Miss Lena Jones, of Emerson, Ga., and Miss Louise O'Neil, of Pensacola, Fla. The exercises consisted of music and recitations, after which delightful refresiments were heartily enjoyed by the many guests. All were loud in their praises of the fair hostess and her bright young visitors.

Luiah Maton.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Horn to Mr. Roby Robinson, while a quiet home affair, will be one of the most notable society events

On Wednesday at Wood and Heights, Chesterfield county, Virginia, Mr. H. Chapman Powell, of Atlanta, and Miss Mattie Leigh Parrish, were united in marriage.

Mrs. I. C. McCrary, of Manchester, has been

delighting musical circles of Newman with her charming mezzo-soprano voice. Letters from Newnan speak of her singing in the highest terms.

Miss Elizabeth Leonard, of Taibotton, Ga., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John H. James. Miss Leonard is a strikingly handsome girl of the pure southern type of beauty, whose charm of manner and gentle nature have endeared her to a large circle of friends here who have looked forward with much pleasure to her visits. Miss Leonard has just returned from a visit to the fair, and while in Chicago was a recipient of many loyely attentions from society people there.

A series of recitals, complimentary to their friends, will be given by Miss Marie Congdon, vocalist, and Miss McArthur, pianist, beginning Saturday afternoon next, September 16th, in Phillips & Crew's music hall, at 4 o'clock. Mr. Harold Simpson, violinist; Mr. Carl. Barth, fluitst, and Mr. Lucius Perry Hills will assist during the series. Mn. Hills will give readings at the first recital. Miss Lena Edwards. of Augusta, is in the city visiting her aunt. Mrs. L. C. Johnson, on Edgewood avenue. Miss Edwards is one of the most charming and entertaining young ladies of the Fountain City.

Miss Laura Davis, one of Atlanta's most charming young ladies, has gone to Carters-ville to visit relatives. She will be absent from the city for several weeks.

Mr. T. F. Farley and wief, of Columbus are stopping in the city for a few days.

Miss Nannie Woodliff, of Gainesville, Ga., is visiting Misses Lella and Bertha Anderson, of Hillsboro, Ga.

*** Mrs. Frank Lewis Lang, of Memphis, Ten who was formerly known in this city as Miss Laura Rose, is visiting the residence of her father on Highland avenue. Mrs. Lang is accompanied by her charming sister-in-law. Miss Rose Lang. They will remain in the city for several days.

Hepzibah.

Hepzibah.

Ga. September 9.—(Special.)—Dr. Flem E. Tarver, a successful physician and surgeon, will move to Augusta about the 1st of October.

Miss Eula Chandler, a charming young lady who has been here on a visit, has returned home.

Miss Sidney Jones, a pretty young lady from Herndon, is visiting Miss Daisy Diokinson in south Hendon, is visiting her grand-daughter, Mrs. L. H. Walker, at Harvey, Morgan county.

Mrs. M. J. Bayne and her excellent family, will move to Waynesboro next month.

Face massage will be given at Miss Cogawell's toflet parlors every Wednesday and Saturday morning, between the hours of 9 o'cock a. m. and 1 o'cock p. m. Special prices for the months of September and October. Also chirmody, maniguster and October.

The First Pull Week of Attractions at the Grand.

GOSSIP FROM THE STAGE WORLD

Some of the New Things of the Year, Stars and Attractions That Are Headed This Way.

This may be said to be the first week of theatricals of the season, and the out-look is certainly promising. The first attraction will be a star who is a favorite in a play that is really famous; and the production comes heralded on a decided success. Next we have another old-time favorite, a spectacular production that never gets old, for new faces and new figures are seen in it each season. The fame of the star and play is national, and this southern tour is sure to be one of triumph. Nobles in "The Phoenix."

First comes Milton Nobles. Clever play wright, clever actor, clever gentleman, Milton Nobles numbers his admirers by thousands. He is sui generis. His plays bear the stamp of his individuality, and ais acting-at times brilliant, at times faulty—is full of magnetism, and at times electrifies. This year Nobles is making a

electrifies. This magnetism, and at times electrifies. This year Nobles is making a hit by a big production of the play, which is the greatest success with which his name is connected, "The Phoenix." A good many of the theater-goers of today don't know "The Phoenix." for them a treat is in store, and for those who have seen and enjoyed it heretofore, there is a return of "happy days." "The Phoenix" contains elements of real greatness. It is strong throughout, and it is interesting. This year many new features have been added. A number of clever specialties are introduced by the people in the cast. The fire scene, which is such a feature of the play, has been greatly improved under the direction of Pain, the fireworks man. Leading members of Mr. Nobles' support this season are Miss Marie Doran, soubrette: Mr. Charles Winans, comedian, and Mr. Fred Lotto, in the part in which M. B. Curtis made his hit.

"The Phoenix" will be at the Grand on Tuesday, opening with a matinee. There will be but two performances, matinee and night.

night The New "Devil's Auction."

On Wednesday and Thursday, with Thursday matinee, Charles H. Yale's specacular production, "The Devil's Auction, will be seen at the Grand. Manager Yal innounces that "everything is new but the title." A number of new novelties have been introduced. The dramatic cast promises to be the best ever given of this popular spectacle. Such well-known artists as Miss Mai Estelle, Anna Moore, Josie Sisson, Maud King, Mikired Holden, Madded Tourance, Augustus Bruno, Jr., Thomas H. Plumer, William Ruge, Eddie Snow, have been engaged. A new feature is the engagement of Miss Moore, late of the Paul Kauvar Company, to play the heavy part of the Count Fortuno, formerly played by a man. Particular attention has been paid to the selection of the corps de ballet, which is composed of capable European dancers, each personally selected for their youth, beauty and artistic grace. The principal dancers are Concettina Chitten, a very beautiful premier danseuse; Adele Amore, a clever danseuse characteristic, and Aurelio Coccia, male dancer and maitre de ballet. A special dancing feature is offered in little Miss Columbia, a petite exponent of terpsichore, who, it is said, is a perfect revelation of what can be done in the way of artistic dancing. Among the engagement of Miss Moore, late of is a perfect revelation of what can be done in the way of artistic dancing. Among the various specialty features are the Tiepstie troupe of sensational male and female acrobatic quadrille dancers. The female acrobatic quadrille dancers. The famous Lorillatrio, in a new and novel production of black art. Toner and Frobel, aerial grotesque; Mr. Frobel introducing a marvelous "drop" from the dome of the theater to the stage, and other features of like magnitude. A new ballet novelty is promised in the initial production of a series of tableau vivants, combined with pantomime and ballet, entitled "The Boulevarde"—an original divertissement, depicting street life in a great metropolis—an efitire new scene, covering the full depth picting street life in a great metropolis— an editire new scene, covering the full depth of the stage, representing a noted thorough-fare in one of our largest cities, has been painted by E. Castle Bert, the famous f'rench scenic artist; while Van Horn & Son, the Philadelphia costumers, have pre-pared new dresses for the same. Other new features are the illuminated Chinese march, the shy young girls, the giddy old maids, the ancient dudes, and Parisian hits, the French quadrille, the salvationists, hits, the French quadrille, the salvationists, and many other novelties too numerous to mention. Special attention will be given to "light effects," and the wonderful "shaft mention. Special attention will be given to "light effects," and the wonderful "shaft of light," presented in a new form: the new rainbow dance, and special effects, presented only by this company, will undoubtedly surprise the most blase theatergoer in their originality of idea and beauty of conception. A glorious finale to this mammoth performance is the magnificent transformation scene, in seven changes—"The Advent of Spring"—introducing as a new feature a golden rain of glittering flower petals. The final effect of this beautiful scene is entitled "The Genius of Spring"—and is, without a doubt, the most complete realization of all that is gorgeous in the extreme that has ever been placed before the theater-going people.

Nelly Metterry Is Coming.

Nelly McHenry Is Coming. Everybody in the south has heard of the comedienne Nelly McHenry, but this is ner first visit to Atlanta. Last night she losed at the Park theater, New York city, one of the most successful engagements in the annals of that theater. Her new circo-comedy, "A Night at the Circus," is a mixture of song, dance and fun in the usual way, but, in addition to the com-



pound, include a grotesque side view of life among the performers in the white tents. There is more of the play itself by H. Grattan Donnelly than is usual in the vehicles of variety specialities, and for Miss McHenry is provided the double character of twins, one of whom is a demure quakeress and the other a froliesome circus rider. During the first two acts the equestrienne makes run by taking the place of her sister as governess to four demure but roguish girls. The last act is played in the tent dressing room of the "Greatest Show on Earth." with Miss McHenry in the guise of Mme. Electra, the queen of the arena. It is full of sawdust, sprangles, hoop-la and band-wagon flavor. "A Night at the Circus" opens in a law office and closes in a dressing tent of a great imperial circus. The dreadful office boy is on hand, and so is the pretty type-writer, whom the patrons embrace in a way to send the chills down the backs of the suspicious wives. Both members of this firm have wives. It transpires that NELLY M'HENRY.

averages, who, of course, is only a dashing queen of the arena in disguise, now proceeds to get everybody by the ears. There are plenty of songs and dances above bufloonery, coarseness, or any sort of offensiveness, and it constitutes an entertainment which a visitor can come away from without self reproach for having laughed immoderately.

IN THE THEATER WORLD. So far the most notable theatrical event

in the New York has been the performance at Daly's of "L'Enfant Prodigue" by the

Cleary French Company. The acting is all pantomime and their work exemplifies the assertion that that pantomime is the basis of acting and the French are masters of the art. It will be remembered that Daly's company tried the same play but it was not a success. There are six members of the company, and only four are ac tively engaged in interpreting the story of "The Prodigal Son." They illustrate the forn theme so vividly in gesture, facial expression and bodily movement, as delicate or sharp as the tracing of an artist's pen in outlining an etching, that one takes away in a picture in his mind that years cannot efface. Not a word is spoken, and it is a waste of time to refer to the curiously written argument of the programme A critic writes of the work of the com pany: "There are three acts, and in them are crowded more real art in tragedy, comedy and burlesque acting than anything York has seen since Duse was here Mile, Morin and M. Courtes, who represen the son and the father, are the only mem bers of the company who whiten their faces but that is forgotten after the pantomime begins. The chalk, of course, accentuates the facial expression, but Mile. Pilar Morin and M. Courtes talk with their bodies. With and of Courtes this with their bodies. Marin her back to the spectators Mile. Morin makes her joy, grief or hope known by her attitude, and in the scene where the son robs his parents when he thinks they are robs his parents when he thinks they are asleep M. Courtes expresses grief so elo-quently by a droop of his head and listless attitude of the body that words would seem to be superfluous.

Is beauty an essential to the successful

actress? A syndicate writer has recently asked the question of a number of actresses who have gained fame. Mile. Rhea thinks of essential qualities to the successful actress, magnetism is the greatest; beauty the least." Fanny Davenport believes that every actress who has achieved success has fairly won it. "I think magnetism far better upon the stage than beauty. When, however, both are combined, the la-bor to excel is less of a hard row to hoe, for the beauty brings a woman into notice, then magnetism wins attention and interest—and success is assured." Mrs. D. P. Bowers says most actresses who have succeeded have exhibited their talents at an early age. Beauty is the least essential to success; magentism above all things is the most essential. Mrs. John Drew be dispensed with," she says, "that is, beauty of face, but it must be made up for by taste in dress, style and figure." Mrs. Drew is very emphatic in her declaration that nothing can compensate a well brought up girl for the loss of fame and all that means, and she strongly advises against a dramatic career for a girl. Rosina Vokes says: "Beauty is of immelise value in my eyes, so great that I should hesitate even more than ever to recom-mend the stage to any one who was not its possessor in some degree. Of course, how-ever, it is not essential." Miss Vokes is herself a proof of the truth of that last Work-hard work, she de statement. statement. Work—hard work, she de-clares to be the greatest essential. Annie Pixley thinks the successful actress is born, while Mrs. Annie Yeamans is equally posi-tive that she is made; both think beauty is far from an essential. All agree that to the average woman the hard work, worry and sacrifices overbalance whatever recompense the hope of fame and fortune may be; and their advice to the "average aspirant for stage fame" is "don't." But the trouble is ,no stage-struck girl will acknowledge to being only "average"; when they start out they're all above that.

Emma Vaders is suffering from an attack of mental aberration, the third she has had, and her place in Tom Keene's company has been filled by the engagement of Florence Rockwell, a young actress from St. Jonis. She will be remembered here as leading lady with Joseph Jefferson in his "Rip Van Winkle" productions. Last year while Jefferson her mind was affected so that it was deemed best to place her under treatment. She had apparently recovered, however, and accepted a place with Keene for this season. It is supposed the hard work of learning her lines was too much for her, as last week the symptoms returned. She was taken to her father's home in Phila delphia, but almost immediately escaped from there and was found later wandering in one of the parks.

"Fanny" seems to be a failure. All the New York papers agree on this; when they all agree the show must be pretty bad. "Fanny" is a comedy which has been very much advertised as having been built around the peculiar talent of Johnstone Barrett, who made considerable reputation in "Jane." A great many people believed that Johnstone was a very much overrated young woman, and the "Fanny episode seems to bear out that conclusion.

Joseph Haworth is dangerously ill. is said he has brain fever and is delirious all the time. He imagines he is Hamlet and recites continuously the lines of that part. Haworth will probably never return to the stage. He is about thirty-five years of sge and has been on the stage almost all his life. His first important engagement was as John McCullough's leading man. He was then in the Boston Museum Stock Company, where he played Algeron Grosvenor in "Pinafore," on its first production in this country. Later he starred in "Paul Kauvar." Last season he was with "The Crust of Society." He has hosts of friends on the stage who deeply regret his great

Lottie Collins tried to appear in New York the other night without singing "Ta-ra-boom-de-ay," but the crowd of her admirers who were present wouldn't have it. She sang and she danced, giving a characteristic display of pretty lingerie, but that wouldn't do. The audience demanded "Ta-ra;" shouted for it, rose to its feet and howled for it, and Lottle had to succumb. She says she's heartly tired of the thing and wants a chance to make a reputation in something else. Lottle shows good sense. Some other people are tired of it,

Because Lillian Russell took Sandow, the strong man, to drive she was accuse an intention of marrying him, Lillian denies the soft impeachment, and denies it emphatically. She also gives denial to the report that she intended to marry Howell Osborne, Fay Templeton's erstwhile admirer.

E. H. Sothern is at the Lyceum with "Sheridan, opr the Mald of Bath," written for him by Paul M. Potter. Southern presents Richard Brinsley Sheridan as an energetic and ambliflous young man, fired by a youthful

character of this quality with se calling its attributes into vig-Mr. Sothern makes it picturesque ting. The faults as well as the virtues of his Sheridan are lovable, and so he adds another to his list of enjoyable dra-matic creations.

matic creations.

The attempt is made to introduce the originals of some of the characters which Sheridan used in his plays. The plan sounds promising, but one of the results of it, which should not have been hard to foresee, is that persons when the middle has been used to persons whom the public has been used to observe saying and doing brilliant and incomparable things, are here found saying and doing comparatively commonplace ones.

David Garrick is shown implicated in a love David Garrick is snown implicated in dra-affair, sadly inconsistent with another dra-ma which has for some time enjoyed a de-gree of popularity. A note in the programme admits that his connection with the plot is not historical, but even with this apology, the spectacle is unpleasant.

Eimer E. Vance, the author of "The Limited Mail," has a new play, "Patent Applied For," which seems to be a success. It received its first production at Columbus, O., last week, and a special car full of newspa-per men went up to see it. There was a banquet afterward, and—well, Vance's play

"In Old Kentucky," which is one of the novelties that has been looked forward to with great interest, received its initial prowith great interest, received its initial production at Pittsburg and the verdict was a highly favorable one. The play portrays with rare skill the grace and charm of Kentucky life, and places vividiy before the spectator real flesh and blood figures of the present time. The story is by turn idyllic, pastoral and thrilling—even sensational—but always within the bounds of reason. The characters are clearly and distinctly drawn characters are clearly and distinctly drawn with a vigorous touch of fine mental grasp, and the situations are worked up to powerful climaxes with surprising constructive skill.

Of the more striking characters perhaps the most unconventional is a stalwart, pictu-resque moonshiner—a type of mountaineer found only in Kentucky.

A Pittsburg telegram says of the first production:
"There is a hearty old Kentucky colonel

drawn upon original lines also, and the heroine is a poetic and attractive figure far removed from the traditional soubrette and capitally played by Bettina Gerard. The play is claborately staged. All the scenery is new and appropriate. The various scenes in the mountains, in the Kentucky home, the stable, the paddock, the Lexington race track and the spirited horse race, all are reproduced with startling realism. It is certain to be one of the biggest winners on the road."

Augustus Thomas, the author of "Alabama" and "In Mizzoura," is described as a mar of marked genius—a versatile writer, an artist of no mean ability, a witty after-dinner speaker, a remarkably clever actor and an interesting and amusing conversationalist. That "Gus" has achieved the laurel wreath of fame and found wealth is no surprise his host of friends. He is modest and uns suming in manner, fond of the society of his friends, and his favorite recreation when at work—and he is a hard worker, too—is a partie carre at the club, where wit and wine sparkle together. But since his marriage there has been a decrease in the festive occasions, and his friends, who miss him much say the exigencies of matrimony are spoiling another good fellow.

Notes and Gossip.

Rhea will make a feature of "The Queen of Sheba" this season.

The Manola-Mason Company, in "Friend The Manola-Mason Company, in "Friend Fritz," opened the new Macauley theater, in Louisville, Ky., last Monday evening, and played to over \$6,000 on the week, an indication that the bard times have not affected theaters in that part of the country.

The seal yacht that figures in "The Stow-gway" was used last summer by the ex-bur-

away," was used last summer by the ex-bur-giars, Messrs. Hennessey and McCoy, in cruises aong the New England and New Jer-

ey coasts.

The world renowned charaster of the Jew, in the Phoenix, is played this season by Fred Lotto, a comedian identified with the best lines of comedy acting for many years. His makeup and dressing of the part are noticeably the while the disease of the part are

Miss Blanch Hillman, the famous American dancer, is a member of Milton Nobles's Phe-nix Company. She is described as a wonder. She introduces a skirt dance, in which "cartwheels" and "splits" are rattied off with an ease and rapidity that is simply startling. The serpentine dance on horseback is the latest Parisian edition of the specialty which Loie Fuller the queen of the Folies-Bre Mille. Helene Garard executes the graceful gyrations of a dance on the back of horse, and the effect is said to a moving horse, and novel and engaging.

Herr Heinrich Conried, a young German theatrical manager of New Jork, and considerable of a despot in his way, has just prepared an amusing set of rules for the governing of his company, which The New York Sun facetiously hints were plagiarized bodily from the penal code of the Medes and Persians. Whether they are a relic of ancient lawsing or a freak of Herr Courted's cient lawgiving or a freak of Herr Conried's finely discriminating Tentonic mind makes no difference. At best they will keep his players in the straight and narrow path. Herr Con-ried's code begins as follows: "No actor is permitted to wear a beard or mustache or to foment discord by writing articles about his fellow players in the columns of local news

A WATER SHOW

Will Be Given at Lake Abana at Grant Park

by the "Wonder." Captain Sorcho, the water wonder, who has given exhibitions all over the world, will open an engagement at Lake Abana, in Grant park

Captain Sorcho's aquatic work is said by

those who have seen him to be the finest in

those who have seen him to be the fluest in the country.

His feats are among the most remarkable and complete of any one who has ever essayed to give a show in the water. In fact he does nearly anything while he is in the water that can be done on dry land. In the water hehandles materials which wated destroys; yet he handles his work in such a way that nothing is at all impaired. Powder and flour are handled with the same ease by him as grease or oil. The water has no more opportunity to hurt one that it has to touch the other.

Captain Soreho has made many hazardons

other.

Captain Sorcho has made many bazardous trips by water, and has made many shows that attracted the attention of the world at large. He is the only man who has successfully competed with Boynton and today he is as far ahead of Boynton's work as Boynton was ahead of him when he began. He will open his engagement at the park Tuesday, and tomorrow will give a street parade, showing one of the boats he will use in his naval battles. The lake is now floating quite a fleet of ships which will be used by the captain in his shows.

The shows will begin every afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will last an hour and a bail.

hows.

The shows will begin every afternoon at 4 'clock, and will last an hour and a half. WANTS HIS PANTS.

The Barrowing Adventures of a Pilgrin

The Herrowing Adventures of a Pilgrim from Habersham.

A tall, gaunt countryman, with a big white hat and bristling red beard, wandered into the station house has night and told Captain Thompson a tale of woe.

"I came from Habersham county," he said, "and have been asselin! Calcier sold me a pawn ticket for a dime to git a pair o' pants. When I took the ticket to the shop they grabbed it and wouldn't give me no pants. What kin I do?"

The captain sent Detective Looney to look up the case. He found that the ticket was no good. The red bearded man was highly indignant.

"Don't I git no pants?" he inquired.

"No."

"Nor my dime back?"

my dime back?" "Well, by gosh, the city had better give me pair o' pants or that ten cents, er look out or the doggondest lawsuit you ever heard ell on."

a pair o' bagondest 'an tell on."

tell on."

"You'd better get out."

"I won't git out. Til stay here a wings I git them pants."

The Annexation of West End is In More Probable Than Ever Below

THE TWO COMMITTEES WILL MEET

Mayor Goodwin Will Be Away for Sen. Time and Mayor Pro Tem. Shr Will Be in the Chair.

The annexation of West End is now my probable than ever. The two committees are nearer

on the basis of annexation than ever on the basis of annexation than erection of since the negotiations began.

The action of the general council of a city of Atlanta last Monday was transted to the general council of West End as by that body was given a careful consider tion. The West End council did not father proposition as it came from the Atlant

the proposition as it came from the Atlant council just what was wanted and can back at the body with an amendatory paper. That paper was considered by the co-mittee from the Atlanta council restrict afternoon.

And the indications are that at the ner meeting of the general council of Allan articles of agreement will be present which will suit not only Atlanta but W

The amendatory paper will be conformity with the agreement of last we except that Atlanta will agree to green sewer and water service West End design within a specified time and not in an except that Atlanta will agree to green and water service within a specified time and not in an except that the service within a specified time and not in an except that the service within a specified time and not in an except that the service within a specified time and not in an except that the service was the service within the service within the service within the service was the service within the service within the service was the service was the service within the service was the service within the service was the service definite time as the paper now stip

The paper, as it now reads, require city of Atlanta to do \$15,000 of the this year and the balance as soon a is possible for the city to do it. The angel ed paper calls for none of that work as year, but stipulates that all of it shall done in '94 and '95. To this property of the commission none of the members of the commi the Atlanta council could find any ob and the probabilities are that the co will recommend the adoption of a re amended. In that event, the cou West End will accept the amen and Atlanta and West End will

In the meantime, the members of be councils are giving the contemplated a port a careful and thorough cons and all of them will be ready to vote a question is brought up.

Tax Collector Bob Collins is still pulled in the money and none of the tarayan are securing a discount as the days of the discount are over.

Nearly \$9,000 was paid over the comer yesterday and Bob Collins was about the happiest man about the city hall when Jac-

son, the janitor, ordered the money ch out so that he might clean up.
"Yes, it was a good day Middy," said In Collector Collins, speaking to his able as sistant, "and while you and Holcombe as getting the wheelbarrow ready to carry to the bank, I'll just count it over and that you, too, have made no mistakes. like to count money, I tell you. It ma

me feel better to handle it, evenification is not my own. That gold over the don't feel good any more, since these continued to the converted. I'm no longer for gold; I wan anything that is good enough to carry it the bank, and I only wish it was my on bank to which I was carrying it.

"It's funny," the tax collector continued "how well the people of Atlanta come my with their part of the city government. On the 20th the books will close, and have they are working along with their parantiginst as though it were the last day. In truth is, there is no place like Aliana, not even when it comes to paying the The people here like to pay their tax it seems, and I know that I like to the them in. The 20th of this month, or week from next Weegesday, ten days from tomorrow, is the last day, and if he keep coming on as they have been comistere won't be many fi fas, for the clert to make out, and for the marabal it handle." me feel better to handle it, even if is not my own. That gold over the

The Paper Is In.

Mayor Goodwin yesterday sent to the clerk. Mr. Woodward, a large batch of papers which went through the general council at the meeting last Monday. Some of them bore his approval of the action of the council thereon, while other were "adversed."

Among the papers bearing the adverse opinion of the mayor was the one touching Miss Robinson's position in the public schools. Mayor Goodwin did not veto the action of the council, but approved it to approval, however, bearing every mark of disapprobation from the mayor. Mayor Goodwin wrote at length upon the back of the resolution, discussing fully the best fits of the law to the city and its advantages to those who were affected by it. He declared that he could not give the fits of the law to the city and its adartages to those who were affected by He declared that he could not give the paper his veto, in the face of the fact he eleven members of the general council severed for it. He said he thought the was a good one, and that it ought to adhered to carefully. While withholds his veto and giving his approval, as it given in the most qualified manner, expressed the Testre that the general concil would reconsider its action and matter law stand as it was passed in the case as in all other cases which had conup since the law was adopted or woullikely come up in the future.

He Has Gone Away.

He Has Gone Away When the cobwebs and dust are brudel out of the mayor's chair tomorrow moring it will be Mayor Pro Tem. Shropshir who will drop gracefully into the east

Mayor Goodwin will then be drawing Mayor Goodwin will then be drawing large bandanna across his brow, wiping the dust of Indiana from his perspiring brow. For the next ten days Mayor Goodwin will be absent. He has gone to Milwante to attend the annual convention of Old Fellows, and before he gets home he will have ceased to be one of those of fellows who has not been to Chicar Mayor Goodwin, as well as being one of the best and most successful mayors is the country, is one of the most prominent and brilliant Odd Fellows of the union. Time and time again he has been homes. Time and time again he has been honored by that order with its highest positions and the indications are that this time is will be more highly honored than errobefore.

They Are Yet Hard at Work They are Yet Hard at Work.

The tax assessors are still hard at work, both in the office and in the field. The office has not as many men as are needs, and the force is compelled to divide it time. The asses a pass a portion of day in the office working on their bods, and the rest of the day they are compelled to be in the field to find the property to book on the books of assessment. The work, just now, is pushing them hard, and the chances are that they will not be able to complete it within the time required.

quired. On the Sanitary Grounds The sanitary committee made a visit to the sanitary grounds resterday afternoon and found everything in the best of shape. The new stables are the best and most complete the city has ever had, and the stock can be better cared for than ever before in the history of Atlanta.

Satin Slippers. in all colors just received at Chamberlis, Johnson & Co.

HIGH CLASS DRESS MAKING

Mrs. Haskell will be at our store ready for of Monday and after. I

C. A. Alexa

AT P

by F

DONE IN

Throttled 1 Highway

A case of meager in the desperate in at a little af near the Bu Atlanta and Alexander & Young Ale: from a visit 223 Peachtre o'clock, to friend of th evenue. At dark and as of Butler st not only spars tory. A few mitted within and it has b

and it has be crimes. There groes near by secelient one Mr. Alexand and proceeded one suddenly throat from be roters. At the ant selzed his the ground.

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a silk umbre "Where is ruffians. Before any place the sou and the highway "Go on abea biling to-his i order. He cot lowed, but placed, but placed, but providentially He then turn told his story the police sta the police st hour after the Captain Ti soon as he hand detailed and Officer S spot. At the belonging to S
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COURTH

A receiver wa Dairy Company Clarke. The foll tus of the comp

The Atl "To The Pul day been appo and business o and business of this result is a ments among me to say that full, and that stockholders, where the total of t ducts. Cash At an early day ences will be ad

sume on its own "September !

A. W. Davis the Atlanta N amount he wan that he signed of the Leeper ! was made for \$ tiff alleges in hi the hands of se banks. The Atlanta Nati payment of the of the defendan aged his cred amount of \$3.

Sprayberry. new trial yest berry's attorn judge in cha granting it. Sing whisky to \$50 and costs weeks ag Westmoreland

There was a Court yesterdi Lumpkin and judge was wel were put on ti Judge Clarke's journed his ec Lumpkin will derstood that

A charter and others wi be known as Judge Clarke A second cha Clarke to F. W The petition w corporation kno and Equipment

Judge Clarke Percy M. Ros gage is \$3,520.

A rule absolut amount of \$3. Clarke against of the Mutual A rule absolute Merrihew for \$1 J. D. Cameron

Mr. S. B. T. department of ton, D. C., wa law in Fulton Saturday. THE P

In a literal sent the pulse of the as quick to obset a physician is patient. The week just returning prospe Manager Young. day afternoon:
"As our week stated, the conditions bespement. This returned."

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MMITTEES WILL

Will Be Away for as-yor Pro Tem. Shropshire Be in the Chair.

of West End is now

annexation than ever a negotiations began, the general council of the last Monday was transmit council of West End as given a careful consider. it came from the was wanted and co with an amendator as considered by

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ty paper will be about the agreement of last wants will agree to give service West End design det time and not in an the paper now stipulite paper now stipular t now reads, require to do \$15,000 of the he balance as soon city to do it. The To this prop the adoption of a report

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will then be drawing oss his brow, wiping the m his perspiring brow, days Mayor Goodwin has gone to Milwauke he gets home he will e one of those odd to been to Chicago well as being one of successful mayors in of the most prominent

Bard at Work.

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AT PISTOL'S POINT.

C. A. Alexander Assaulted and Robbed by Footpads on Forest Ave.

DONE IN TRUE GARROTER'S STYLE

Throttled First and Then Searched-The Highwaymen Soared Away—The Po-lice Pursue Them with Hounds.

A case of highway robbery which, while meager in the matter of spoils, was boid and desperate in its execution occurred last night at a little after 10 o'clock on Forest avenue. near the Butler street crossing. The victim was young Mr. C. A. Alexander, the son of Mr. J. M. Alexander, a prominent citizen of Atlanta and senior member of the firm of Alexander & Co., hardware merchants. Young Alexander, who has just returned from a visit to Chicago, left his home at No.

from a visit to Chicago, ieft his home at No. 223 Peachtree street, at a little before 10 o'clock, to carry a package of fruit to a friend of the family, who lives on Forest avenue. At that hour the street is quite dark and as he approached the intersection of Butler street he entered a neighberhood not only sparsely settled, but of ominous history. A few years ago a murder was committed within a stone's throw of the place and it has been the scene of many lesser crimes. There is a colony of shiftless negroes near by and sltogether the spot is an excellent one for a lurking footpad.

Mr. Alexander had crossed Butler street and proceeded about fifty yards when some one suddenly threw an arm around his throat from behind, after the fashion of garroters. At the same instant another assali-

roters. At the same instant another assali-ant seized his right arm and flung him to

ant selzed his right arm and flung him to the ground.

Mr. Alexander looked up to see two burly negroes standing over him. One heid a rail-road spike threateningly above his head, and the other menaced him with a pistol. As he made no resistance, they said nothing, but proceeded to search his pockets. He fortu-nately had only some small change, which they took, as well as his package of fruit and a silk umbrells.

"Where is your watch?" asked one of the ruffians.

rufflans.
"I have none," he repiled
Before any further colloquy could take
place the sound of wagon wheels-was heard
and the highwaymen sprang back in alarm.
"Go on abead," said one of them, and scrambling to-his feet the young man obeyed the
order. He could not tell whether he was followed, but presently he looked around and
found himself alone. About that time he
was passed by the wagon which had so
providentially arrived.

He then turned and burried home. There he
told his story and with his father hurried to

providentially arrived. He then turned and hurried home. There he told his story and with his father hurried to the police station. They arrived about an hour after the hold-up had occurred.

Captain Thompson was on duty, and as soon as he heard the facts ordered his horse and detailed Sergeants Ozburn and White and Officer Sewell to accompany him to the spot. At the same time four tracking dogs belonging to Sergeant White were sent for. The party proceeded post haste to Forest avenue, the dogs following in a wagon. From there a message was sent to econficer Sewell at Ponce de Leon to come at once with his pack of hounds. Hhese dogs are eight in number and have done some effective work in they are trained to the hunting of men and have run down many a criminal. The posse was met at Butler street by Mr. Alexander and his son, and the latter pointed out the exact place where the robbery occurred. The trail was taken at that point a little after midnight.

The place was so dark and the attack so sudden that Mr. Alexander could not describe his assailants further than to say they were negroes. The umbrella they took was silver handled and marked with the initials "J. M. At 1:30 o'clock this morning the posse re-

handled and marked with the limits of the A."

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the posse returned from the chase. The dogs followed the trail for several hundred yards and ran it into a cluster of negro cabins. At that point they lost the scent in a multitude of cross tracks and refused to go further. Captain Thompson and his officers searched every house, but were unable to locate their men. They found nothing suspicious, and Mr. Alexander, who accompanied them, was unable to recognize his assailants.

While the party were out a negro, who refused to give his name. was arrested some blocks from the scene of the crime. He was hatless and bally scared. This man was locked up for further developments. It is barely possible he may prove to be one of the footpads.

COURTHOUSE CULLINGS.

A receiver was appointed for the Atlanta Dairy Company yesterday by Judge Marshall Clarke. The following card explains the sta-tus of the company's affairs:

The Atlanta Dairy Company.

"To The Public: The undersigned has this day been appointed receiver of the property and business of the Atlanta Dairy Company. This result is due to differences and disagree-ments among the stockholders, who request ments among the successful the state of the stockholders, who are, themselves large creditors. Under order of court the business will go on as heretofore, and all customers will be secondly applying the stockholders, who are, themselves large creditors. Under order of court the business will go on as heretofore, and all customers will be secondly applying the the transfer applying with the care host daily are. promptly supplied with the very best dairy products. Cash will be paid for all purchases. At an early day it is expected that all differences will be adjusted, and the company resume on its own account in very much better condition.

"ROBERT ZAHNER, Receiver.
"September 9, 1983."

A. W. Davis filed a suit for damages against the Atlanta National bank yesterday. The amount he wants is \$3,000. Mr. Davis claims that he signed a check payable to the order of the Leeper Milling Company. The check was made for \$12.48. This check, the plaintiff alleges in his petition, was passed through the hands of several parties, and a couple of banks. The petition alleges further that the Atlanta National bank wrongfully refused payment of the check. This act on the part of the defendant, Mr. Davis says, has damaged his credit and financial standing to the amount of \$3,000.

Sprayberry, the saloonist, was granted a new trial yesterday by Judge Van Epps. Spray-berry's attorneys made the motion before the judge in chambers, and he signed an order granting it. Sprayberry is charged with selling whisky to a drunk man. He was fined \$50 and costs by Judge Van Epps. Judge Westmoreland fined his partner \$150 and costs some weeks ago, for the same offense. Judge Westmoreland will try Sprayberry also.

There was a bar meeting of the superior court yesterday morning at which Judges Lampkin and Clarke both presided. The new Judge was well received. A number of cases were put on the civil docket. Yesterday was Judge Clarke's last day in court. as he has adjourned his court until next Monday. Judge Lampkin will preside Saturday and it is understood that Judge Clarke will represent the defense in a case to be called on that day.

A charter was granted Clarence Knowles and others who desired to form a company to be known as the Brookwood Floral Company. Judge Clarke signed the order yesterday.

A second charter was granted by Judge Clarke to F. W. Miller and others yesterday. The petition was for a charter to form a corporation known as the National Railroad and Equipment Company.

Judge Clarke issued a rule absolute fore-closing a mortgage given by R. H. Huzza to Percy M. Rose. The amount of the mort-gage is \$3,520.86.

A rule absolute, foreclosing a mortgage to the amount of \$3,4:6.84 was issued by Judge Clarke against Caroline C. Williams in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A rule absolute was issued in favor of James Merrihew for \$1.478.35 foreclosing a mortgage. J. D. Cameron was the defendant. Mr. S. B. Townes, a graduate of the law department of Columbia university, Washington, D. C., was admitted to the practice of law in Fulton county by Judge Clarke on Saturday.

THE PULSE OF TRADE.

In a literal sense the business agencies hold the pulse of the trading world, and they are as quick to observe commercial phenomena as a physician is to observe a change in his patient.

The week just ended brought indications of returning prosperity. Speaking on this line Manager Young, of Bradstreets, said yesterday afternoon: day afternoon:

As our weekly report, published today stated, the condition of trade is notably improved over that of a week ago, and there are indications beepeaking continued improvement. This return of the normal condition

The Southeastern Tariff Association held a two day's session in the office of Mr. S. Y. Tupper, the secretary, last week, adjourning yesterday. Representatives from several southern cities where cotton is largely handled were present, and matters governing cotton Insurance were considered. The most important master brought before the meeting and about the only one of general interest, was the change in cotton forms. Varying conditions in the different cotton cities required a change in the forms now in use. The peculiar condition of affairs in Charleston required something slightly different from that used in other cities, and the meeting thoroughly discussed the proposed changes.

The meeting ended by adopting the forms used prior to 1803.

Many of the Atlanta insurance companies lost heavily in the recent storms at Savannah and all along the coast. The agents of these companies have since been busy adjusting these losses. Mr. Thomas Eggleston, of the Hartford Insurance Company is now in Savannah adjusting the losses of his company. He also suffered losses on the Carolina coast.

Mr. W. C. Sanders, of the cotion firm of S. M. Inman & Co., returned to the city yesterday after an absence of nearly two months spent in New York and the west. He came direct from New York, where he says ne found the financial situation assuming better shape. He was with some of the ablest financiers of the metropolis and his opportunities of finding the real truth of the situation were good. He returned greatly buoyed up over the prospects. He reports excellent cops in the states through which he passed.

He spent several days at the world's fair, and is delighted with it. He is now ready to cope with the cotton business.

Captain J. W. English, who has been sp ing some time among the financiers of the east gathering facts about the situation in banking circles, left there yesterday for Chi-cago, where he will spend twelve days.

Mr. Clarence Knowles, agent of the Pennsylvania and Delaware Insurance Companies, in this city, returned yesterday from a business trip to New York. He, too, adds a word to the encouraging news that comes from the metropolis of better business prospects.

The first bale of new cotton was received at Powder Springs yesterday. It was sold by M. L. Butler to D. A. Bennett at 81-2 cents. It weighed 537 pounds.

The weekly bank statement from New Yo shows a most encouraging state of affair The increase in circulation was nearly million and a half dollars, and shows a decrease in loans of \$3,200,100. The banks ho in excess of legal requirements \$3,166,875.

STATION HOUSE SUNDRIES

Tom Pitts, a negro thief, was arrested last night by Detectives McConnell and Harrs, for snatching a rubber coat from a passerby on the street. The coat was subsequently recovered. Pitts has served three terms on the gang.

An unknown negress beat another woman, named Cara Flonston, over the head with a bottle in front of the station house last night. An enormous crowd of idlers gathered, and the assailant made her escape through a restaurant. The Flonston woman was pretty badly cut.

A drunken negro, named John Jackson, was brought in last night at about 9 o'clock. He had with him two huge bottles, one full of whisky and one gln. He said they were for his wife, but there was enough liquor on hand for a sick harem. Later on it leaked out that Jackson is a sort of waiking barroom on Sunday and that this was part of his stock in trade. He was locked up.

A negro, giving his name as Ed Turner, negro, giving his haune as Farmare, icocked no last hight on suspicion. The of E. L. Cole was in his hat, another on his socks and still another on his . In fact, he was a perambulating auph abum. He will explain to the remark Monday how he came by the collection.

There was a lightning piece of work done by Detective Harris last night. A fine chair was stolen from the porch of Mr. E. F. Sevier, on Gilmer street. He reported the loss and inside of ten minutes Harris had the property and the thief. The latter was a negro named George Williams. He had pawned the chair at Greer's second-hand store, drank up the money and was in jaii, all inside of an hour from the theft.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Policemen Bethea and Patterson Tell of the Escape of Ellis.

Policemen S. S. Bethea and G. W. Patter-son, two of the four who were suspended on Friday, say that an injustice was done them in the statement made by the other officers. Messrs, Bethea and Patterson give the follow-ing version of the attempt to arrest Pleas Filis:

We, Bethea and Pattersin, were sent to "We, Bethea and Pattersin, were sent to
"We, Bethea and Pattersin, were sent to
208 Mangum street by Captain Moss to meet
Officers Bowie and Thompson to arrest Pleas
Ellis, colored. Officers Patterson and Thompson went in the front door, Bowie was on the
right of the house and Bethea on the
left, outside. In a few minutes
Bethea heard a noise on the opposite side
of the house from where he was, and Thompson called out, "The negro is gone." Patterson
ran out the back door and Bethea around to
the front. He got on his horse and went as
far down as Magnolia street, hoping to cut the
negro off. Mr. Patterson ran out in the back
yard and jumped over into an alley in which
direction the negro had gone. He met Bethea on Magnolia street. There Patterson
mounted his horse. Bethea was not in the
house, never saw the negro and we concocted
no plan to keep the affair from our superior officers.

We came in at 8 o'clock. While riding

no plan to keep the affair from our superior officers.

We came in at 8 o'clock. While riding through the alley. Captain Moss said: "You did not catch my negro?" Bethea repiled saying, "No, sir." Bethea went to the stationhouse intending to report the whole matter, but Captain Moss had taken a car and left for home. Instead of going on duty at 4 o'clock next morning we were held over until 9 o'clock, and did not see Captain Moss that morning. Chief Comolly sent for us and we reported the matter to him just as stated above.

We emphatically deny that we made any proposition or agreement to withhold or misrepresent any of the facts in reference to the escape of Pleas Ellis."

BOGUS INDEMNITY INSURANCE.

More Operators in That Line Than Forge

More Operators in That Line Than Forge Allen.

The arrest of Jefferson Davis Allen, the negro forger and confidence man, who made a specialty of fake indemnity insurance, has brought to the surface several other cases of a similar character. It seems that a man mamed Reed canvassed the colored people some time ago for an aileged insurance company that paid sick benefits, furnished a physician and bought drugs. For all this the subscribers paid 15 cents a week.

Reed obtained three or four hundred subscribers and reaped a harvest for a few weeks. At the beginning he paid several benefits as a balt, and then pretended that it was necessary to forward bianks to a mythical headquanters before further payments could be made. In this way he "stood off" the more clamorous for a week or two. Then he disappeared, leaving many mourners behind.

Another scheme recently worked, was to pay men out of work \$2 a week. For this a weekly fee of 20 cents was charged. This transparent dodge was worked by two men, one of whom was known as Peter Jackson. As far as heard from they never paid a benefit. An intelligent colored man remarked at the station house last night that in the past six months no less than eight or ten of these bogus insurance schemes had been worked in Atlanta. The arrest of Alten will probably put a damper on the business.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

An Interesting Service Will Be Held This Afternoon.

There will be an interesting service at the Young Men's Christian Association this after-

noon.

Mr. A. F. Cooledge has been secured as the leader, and all who know him are assured of an excellent and entertaining talk. He has selected an appropriate theme and will handle his subject in his own peculiar and eloquent manner.

Music will be a special feature of the exercises and short talks from the members will follow the address of the speaker for the afternoon.

I have a lease on a cenral store on White-hall street that I would like to sell. The rent is very cheap, and after present lease ex-pires it can be renewed at same figures for five years more. There is no store on White-hall street more centrally located. Fine show windows well lighted and ventilated. For terms address P. O. Box, 484, Milants, Ga.

of commerce is pretty general. Atlanta and Georgia feel the good effects of the rejure IT OPENS TOMORROW. LIGHT OF THE WORLD

Its Fall Session.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE IS EXPECTED

This School Is Rapidly Forcing Its Way to the Front as One of the Leading Institutions of the Country.

The Capitol Female college will begin its This is the last of the Atlanta schools to open, but its opening will be under most favor-able auspices. There is no larger or stronger

state, nor a finer, broader curriculum than is pursued here.

The success of the school during its three last years under the able management of Miss Beck has been phenomenal, and no one can doubt that its future is assured.

In an article which appeared in a recent New York paper on higher education we find this college and Miss Beck's work given a prominent position. The number of northern girls who attend this institution shows indubitably how rapidly it is coming into a na-tional reputaton. It pleases us to see the oldtime order reversed at last, and northern girls coming south to be educated instead of the

The liberal classical training tha is given in this college is perhaps the feature that gave it its first fame. It is well known as the only female college in the south where

the only female college in the south where young ladies can take the same broad and thorough course in Greek and Latin that their brothers take at the university.

But its scientific and mathematical courses are equally admirable, and approved. The modern languages are all taught, and after the ever-popular Berlitz system. In music, art and elocution the advantages are unsurpassed. No college can offer more There is also a kindergarten annex to the college, and that is under the management of Miss Williette Allen. The primary and preparatory departments are admirably arranged and conducted.

Can any one ask more? Visitors are cordial.

conducted.

Can any one ask more? Visitors are cordially welcomed at all hours and invited to inspect carefully the entire system of instruction.

spect carefully the entire system of instruction.

In addition o he eachers of last year who have been so successful. Miss Beck, the popular principal, Madame Hugh Angier. Professor Lumpkin. Mrs. J. R. Gregory. Miss Allen, Miss Williams, Miss McAfee, Messrs Collong and Wellhoff and Miss Hargrove, here are several new instructors of much note. Miss Hardeman comes from the Cincinnati college of music to take charge here. A series of brilliant concerts will be given by her at a very early day to delight Atlanta's music lovers. Professor and Mrs. Bernard Awtry are teachers of eminence and wide reputation throughout the south and Georgia has gained much in winning hem from Alabama.

Let Atlanta keep up her institutions. Let us give the Casitot Female college the heartest support and triumphantly fling back the taunt of sister cities that we have no institution of higher learning for our girls.

CITY NEWS.

MR. O'DONNELLY'S RECITAL,-Mr. MR. O'DONNELLA'S RECUTAL.—Mr. O'Donnelly's recital is postponed from Monday to Tuesday afternoon, September 12th, at 4:30 o'clock. He will be assisted by Mrs. William Yeates, soprano; Mr. Frank Pearson, Parlicus

MISS M'KINLEY'S SCHOOL-Miss Mc-Kinley's school on West Peachtree, is not only a school for young children, but there are also a number of pupils of the higher AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.-Interesting services will be held at the Presby-terian mission. on Buena Vista avenue, this morning at 11 o'clock, conducted by Professor.

Sheppard. There will also be a meeting to-night at 8 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited. THE FIGURES WERE INVERTED.-It was stated in yesterday's paper that the auditor in the case of P. S. Douglass against the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia, had reported for the plaintiff in the sum of \$3,750.07. It should have been \$7,350.07. The figures were simply trans-

The figures were simply trans

WURM'S ORCHESTRA.-Wurm's orchestra has been furnishing delightful music during the past week for the guests at the Kimball the past week for the guests at the kimban house. Concerts are given by the band on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, and these are greatly enjoyed by all who are so fortunate as to be in the neighborhood. There is not a better orchestra in the city and the reputation of the band is known and recognized all over the country.

THE COUNTRY ALL RIGHT.—Mr. J. D. Dobbs, of Dobbs, Wey & Co., wholesale crockery dealers of this city, has made a tour of several weeks through the south in the in-terest of his concern. Mr. Dobbs is an ob-serving man, and he says the country is in better fix than it has been for years, and that the crops are unusually fine. He thinks that times will be much better in a few days, and that trade will open up lively. These are encouraging words that Mr. Dobbs brings.

LOCATED IN ATLANTA.—Mr. H. E. Han, a young man who has had considerable experience in journalism, as well as in insurance, has located in Atlanta. He was formerly connected with The Tribune, Cincinnati's new journalistic venture, but desiring a more congenial climate, has come to Atlanta and connected himself with the Union Central Life Insurance Company. He is courteous genial, and will receive a hearty welcom-

RETURNED FROM CHICAGO .- Dr. Joe Jacobs has returned from a month's outing with Mrs. Jacobs. The doctor and Mrs. Jacobs took in the world's fair and then made a run to Detroit, Milwaukee and Denver. They came back by New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and had a most delightful trip. "We had everything out own way," said the doctor yesterday, as he step-ped from the train, "but we are more than pleased to be back in Atlanta again. The fair is a great place and every one should see it, but there's nothing there like Atlanta. None of the towns of the northwest can compare with the Gate City of the South."

AT HOME AGAIN—Mr. W. B. Steele's familiar face has been missed from the office of the Imman cotton house for several days. Mr. Steele has been in Chicago, but he is now home again, and his many friends will be glad to see him. "Yes, I took it all in." he said last night, "and it was a great show. he said last night, "and it was a great snow. I'd like to see it again, but I guess I'll have to be satisfied with what I saw. It's a great town, that Chicago, but don't believe I've like to live there as I'd get lost without the guide I kept with me all the time."

A Fugitive Recognized.

On the 9th of November last, when the neighborhood was in an uproar from the Cleveland celebration, thirteen prisoners, mostly moonshiners, escaped from the county jail. Among them was a man named Robert Roach. He returned to his home and presently began to make whisky again. In time he was rearrested and on trial convicted. He has at present twenty-five days to serve ou that sentence. Ou that sentence. Yesterday he was recognized as one of the old escapes. Up to that time he had managed to escape notice. As matters now are he will have to stand trial on the graver charge when his present sentence expires.

Clothes for Moonshiners.

A number of the moonshiners at present confined in the county jail are really suffering for proper clothing. Their condition is pitiable. Within the past few days very much needed contributions of clothing have been received at the jail for them from Mrs. W. R. Hammond and Mrs. Charles Eddins. of Arlanta, and several ladies of Hapeville. The gift of these kind-hearted ladies made many of the prisoners comfortable.

The Editor Is Puzzled. From The Toccoa, Ga., News.
It seems a little queer that Labor Day should be a day of rest and recreation.

The Capitol Female College Will Begin | An Electric Light of Nearly Four Hundred Million Candle Power

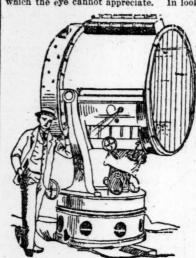
BEING FIXED FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Some of the Tests to Which It Has Been Put-The Most Wonderful Search Light in Existence.

To America belongs the honor of con-structing the largest and most powerful electric search light in the world, now being set up at the world's fair. It stands ten feet six inches high to the upper side of the ventilator on the top of the drum, and the total weight is about 6,000 pounds, but so perfectly is it mounted and balanced that corps of teachers in any institution in the a child can move it in any direction. It was built by the General Electric Company. The reflecting lens mirror used in this projector is 150 centimeters, or sixty inches in diameter. It was manufactured in Paris,

France, and is a most perfect specimen of optical work, three and one-fourth inches thick at the edges and one-sixteenth of an inch thick at the center, and weighs about 800 pounds. The metal ring in which it is mounted weighs about 750 pounds, and the total long sixty and the state of the second secon total lens, ring and cover weigh about 1,600 The maximum current at which this lamp

The maximum current at which this lamp operates is 200 amperes, and at this current the lamp has a luminous intensity of about 90,000 to 100,000 candles, the reflected beam a total luminous intensity of about 375,000,000 candles, an intensity In lookabout 375,000,000 candles, an intensity which the eye cannot appreciate. In look-



ing at the side of the beam the spectator ing at the sad of the beam the spectacoronly distinguishes a stream of light of comparatively low intensity, but in looking at the beam directly its brilliancy is fully seen the beam directly its brilliancy is fully seen and the effect is absoutely blinding. Ventilators at the top and sides allow a constant current of air to pass through the drum and dissipate the heat generated by the arc lamp; and they are so arranged that no light can escape through them.

Before the projector was sent to the world's fair a public test was made at Middletown, Conn. From the roof of the works the great white beam of light shot forth into the obscurity of the night, and slowly into the obscurity of the night, and slowly swept the countryside for miles around, bringing every object upon which it was directed into brilliant and distinct relief. It illuminated the roofs of distant villages and scared their inhabitants, and lighted up
the sign boards miles away, so that they
could easily be read by means of a glass.
The projector was turned upward towards
the sky and the beam, like a supernatural
divine finger wrote words upon the clouds—
messages of light to the starry population.
It was a majestic manifestation of man's
invasion of the realm of Phoebus.

It was observed that the space within the
beam was violently agitated, and closer observation revealed the fact that millions of
moths and minute insects were hovering in and scared their inhabitants, and lighted ut

moths and minute insects were hovering in it, attracted by the brilliancy of the light. Next morning bushels of dead moths, beetles, other insects and some small birds were swept up from the roof on which the

ector stood. They had been killed by intensity of the light.
ow far the powerful beam of light of this instrument can be seen is difficult to state. The search light set up by the General Electric Company on Mount Washington, in the White mountains, has a diameter of only thirty Inches and a reflected light from the mirror of about 100,000 candle power, yet the newspaper can be read in its beam ten miles awav, and the light can be seen from points 100 miles awav. How much farther then could this 375.000,000 candle power light be seen in a clear atmosphere free from moisture, if the projector could be mounted upon an eminence sufficiently high to clear all surrounding obstacles?

A Compendium of the Earth's Happenings as Related to Mankind.

In these latter days, when the tendency is to particularize, and a student contents him-self with simply one phase of a subject, it is a pleasing task to turn through the pages of a

a pleasing task to turn through the pages of a universal history once more-a history that traces the progress of the human race in all its phases from the earliest dawn of a remote antiquity to the present day.

It is such a book that has just been issued by Messrs. H. C. Hudgins & Co., of Atlanta. It is entitled the "Unviraled History of the World," containing a full and complete record of the human race from the earliest historical period to the present time, embracing a general survey of the progress of mankind in national and social life, civil government, religion, literature, schence and art. The work, which is written by Israel Smith Clare, is in five volumes, with maps, and litustrated most five volumes, with maps, and illustrated most abundantly with reproductions of famous portraits and photographs taken from archaeology

and art.

In its scope the work is a wonderful one.

Mr. Clare has a command of historic knowledge and versatility in arranging the sequence of historical events that makes his work singularly simple and attractive. The basis of all historical study is to possess a skeleton outline of epochs and events on which to bas, more particular study. The first requisite of historical study is a comprehensive knowledge of the whole field. This is us necessary in the study of history as is a chart to the mariner. It enables one to know just where he is in his study and to understand the full significance of the developments of any particular era which may be under considera-

ticular era which may be under considera-tion.

Such is the work which is offered to the public in Messrs. H. C. Hudgins & Co.'s publication of Mr. Clare's "History of the Wor'd." The work consists of five large volumes of from seven hundred to a thousand pages each. The type is bold and clear, the paper a fine-wore linen, the filus-trations handsome and graphic, and the style clear and perspicuous.

General Plan.

It has been the author's aim throughout, to present the interesting subject of the world's nistory in as entertaining a light as possible. He has avoided a mere dry summary of events, and has endeavored to portray the story of the progress of mankind from the darkness of barbarism to the light of civilization, in such a style and manner as to gain the reader's attention and interest and thus make the perusal of the subject a source of pleasure and delight.

While trying to avoid the duliness of a mere outline of events, the author has also, on the other hand, sought to refrain from going too extensively into mere, dry details, thus striving to observe a proper mean between two extremes. The great nations of ancient and modern times which acted the leading part in the world's drama, and which have contributed most toward building up our high type of modern civilization, have been given the space which their importance demands.

Through the whole historic period of the human race, embracing five thousand years, the author has sought to show the philosophy of history. The causes of great and controlling events, their effects, their influence on the destines of the numan race, are presented in a light both interesting and instructive. Thus

losophy, art and literature is vividly portrayed. The permanent results of Alexander's conquests in western Asia, in spreading Grecian civilization; the Influence of ancient Rome, her conquests, and the diffusion of her civilization throughout southern and western Europe, northern Africa and western Asia, are placed before the reader in a manner which cannot fail to attract his attention and excite his interest. The rise, progress and establishment of Christianity—a subject too frequently neglected in works of this nature—receive their proper share of attention in this work. The connection of this event with the existence of the Roman empire is given.

Another subject connected with the philosophy of history which is too frequently neglected and very generally misunderstood is the history of the middle ages. It is often passed over very rapidly, as if it were a period of very little importance—merely a gap between ancient and modern civilization, and therefore not deserving much attention. The very fact of the matter is that that enoch of a thousand venrs is one of the most important in the world's history. It was the formative period, the germinating season, the period when our modern institutions took their rise, and when the foundations were laid for our modern civilization—the highest type of civilization which the human race has ever attained.

The Unrivaled History.

The Unrivaled Bistory. The Unrivaled History is a beautiful story of the life of the world. It contains a record of the leading events in the history of man-

kind from the dawn of civilization to the present time. It is not confined to the doings of kings and accounts of their wars, but also of kings and accounts of their wars, but also dwells on the customs, manners and social life of the people of all ages; describing their occupation, amusements, religious ceremonies, and their progress in sculpture, painting and architecture. This work is complete in five large columes, the first two treating of ancient history and the last three of mediaeval and modern history. Beginning with Egypt, the large columes, the first two treating of ancient history and the last three of mediaeval and modern history. Beginning with Egypt, the birth-place of civilization, it leads the way, step by step, through Chaldaea, Assyria, Media, Babylonia, Lydia, and other kingdoms of Asia Minor, the Hebrew nation, the republic of Carthage, the Medo-Perslan empire and ancient China; giving a comprehensive record of the political history, peculiar civilization and systems of religion of each of these great nations. Extended description is given of ancient Greece, because of the important part her language, literature and art have played in the history of the world. After a geographical description of Rome is given, followed by a record of the regal period. Then comes the interesting epoch of the Roman republic, showing the development of its free constitution, its conquest of all Italy, and the extension of its mighty dominion over a great part of the ancient civilized world. After giving an account of Roman civilization, the history of the great empire of the Caesars is narrated, its golden period, its decline and fa'l, along with the rise and establishment of Christianity, and the milgration and settlements of northern barbarians, who laid the foundations of modern European nations on the rujas of the empire of Augustus and Constantine.

Mediæval History.

Medieval History

Medieval History.

The third volume begins with the rise of the new nations founded by the Tentonic races that overwhelmed the vast dominion of imperial Rome. The kingdoms of the Visigoths, the Ostrogoths, the Lombards, the Franks, and the Anglo-Saxons are thus fully dwelt upon. Then follow the hitories of the eastern Roman and new Persian empires, the wenderful story of Mohammed and his religion, and the rise and dissolution of the vast dominion of the khalifs. The period of the dark ages, which began with the fall of Rome in A. D. 476, is ended with accounts of the Northmen, their settlements in France. England, etc., the history of Anglo-Saxon England, of the rise of the German empire, the empires of the Seljuk Turks and the Ghiznivides, etc.

After the account of the dark ages follows a chapter on mediaeval European elvilization, the feudal system, chivalry, monarchism, the papacy and hierarchy, mediaeval learning and literature, European towns, commerce and social life. Then comes a history of the crusades, those mighty struggles which arrayed the Christian and Mohammedan worlds against each other in deadly conflict for two centuries.

The rise of modern European nations is then shown, the struggles between the popes and German emperors for supremney being thus marrated. Full accounts of fendal France and fendal England are given, followed by the history of the other European nations. The great Tartar empires of Zingls Kham and Tamerlane are also described.

Modern History.

Modern History.

Modern History.

The modern history is commenced with an account of the wonderful discoveries and inventions which ushered in the new era of our present high type of civilization. The invention of printing, of gunpowder, and of the mariner's compass are all alluded to. The wonderful maritime discoveries which brought the existence of a new world to the knowledge of Europe are then thoroughly described. The mighty religious movement inaugurated by Luther, and which shook Christendom with its convuisions, and involved Europe in such long and bloody religious wars during the entire period of the sixteenth century is narrated in full. The stirring events of the age of Charles V. and Elizabeth, embracing the first and second halves of the sixteenth century, are related, together with an account of the progress of civilization during the same period.

The history of the seventeeth century, with

The history of the seventeeth century, with its great veents, such as the celebrated thirty years' war in Germany, which ended the final struggle of the reformation; the century of revolutions in England, which made the mother country a land of freedom: the great wars of Lonis XIV, which gave France her pre-eminent place in the European system of states; the founding and progress of the English colonies in North America, and the wonderful progress of civilization in the same century, are vividy portrayed.

The eighteenth century, with its great European wars, the rise of the British dominion in India, the American revolution, the French revolution, are all given their due share of attention; and an account of the progress of civilization during the same century is likewise furnished.

Lateness of the Work. The history of the seventeeth century,

Lateness of the Work.

Lateness of the Work.

The last chapter dwells fully upon the nineteenth century, with its great events, such as the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte, the great European wars and revolutions since his time, the great reforms in England, the history of the Spanish-American republies, and the wonderful story of the marvelous growth of our own fair land and its recent glgantiz struggles. Included in this chapter will be found all late information carefully detailed, giving a complete account of the inauguration of Cleveland, the recent Sandwich is ands trouble and the opening of the world's Columbian exposition. The progress of cirilization in this great century is thoroughly described. The great discoveries and inventions are treated with the attention and a proper regard to their importance. The author has fully recognized the fact that a history of the world to be valuable must be laden with the latest facts pertaining to the most recent events.

Striking Impartiality.

Striking Impartiality.

Striking Impartiality.

One of the striking features of the book is its evident impartiality. The author has endeavored to steer between the Scyla of prejudice and the Charybdis of partisanship. This is particularly noticeable in the matter of the religious conflicts of the fifteenth. sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and, to bring the matter nearer home, in the history of the American civil war.

In American history this period of all others, is most fraught with partisanship and error. The author has succeeded in writing an exceedingly fair account of this epoch. The scope of his work does not permit him to go into elaborate details as to battles, and campaigns, but he has given an impartial synopsis of all the movements and battles, and no one on either side could take offense at any part of his narrative of this tumultous period of our national history.

A review of the work may well be closed with Cicero's famous sentence:

"Not to know what happened before we were born is to remain always a child; for what were the life of man did we not combine present events with recollections of past ages?"

The book will be sold by subscription, or may be had from Messrs. H. C. Hudgins & Co., of Atlanta. The prices range from \$17 to \$25.

HE MAY BE PRESIDENT.

My Sam is home from college, Ez slick es he kin be.
An' knows about er hundred times
More'n Sarah Ann, er me.

He wears er standin' collar An' necktle solid white, An' sez them 'sslety germans Wus "simply out o' sight."

La, he ain't half ez bashful Ez all his bruthers wuz, An' smokes these cigaretses Like sitty fellers dus.

He's bound to clime the ladder
Away up purty high.
An's shore to be the president
Some day, I 'spect, or try.
—JAMES A.

TO SEE THE BIG FAIR

The Gate City Guard Will Go Next Saturday Afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN TO CARRY THEM

It Will Be Gaily Decorated from End to End-A Big Party of Friends Going-Invitations to the Guard

Enthusiasm and numbers characterized last night's meeting of the Gate City Guard, and it was decided by a unanimous vote that the company should take in Chicago and the world's fair.

And it was decided, too, that no time should be lost about it, and next Saturday

was set as the day for departure. The meeting last night was one of the largest in point of attendance the company, has held for a long time. The call of the president stated that the advisability of s trip to Chicago was to be considered and this brought out a full crowd of members.

President Burke presided, and from the

first it was pailn that the spirit of the meeting favored the trip. Talks were made upon the proposed plan by several members and almost to a man they expressed themselves favorable to the project.

The East Tennessee road offered superior inducements to the company both in point of fare and in accommodations. A round trip fare of \$19.45 was offered to the company and the friends of the members by this enterprising road. Not only was this comparatively low rate offered, but the road officials promised a special train from Atlanta to Chicago, to carry the Guard, their wives, fmilies and friends.

This offer had much to do with influencing the decision of the company to take the meeting favored the trip. Talks were made

ing the decision of the company to take the trip. A vote was taken and the trip was

trip. A vote was taken and the trip was made a go amid great enthusiasm.

It was decided that next Saturdy at 2:10 o'clock in the afternoon would be the proper time to leave the city and at that hour the boys will leave with their friends for the world's fair city.

A canvass among the members shows that at least sixty of the Guard will go. It was further shown that as many friends of the company have already expressed their

of the company have already expressed their desire to accompany the boys, and a big crowd is soured. A select party fill go and only those who are known to some member of the company will be admitted to the training

member of the company will be admitted to the train.

Those who desire to go and avail themselves of the rate can do so by applying to Captain Foserh F. Burke, Lieutenant Leonard D. White or Mr. R. Schmidt, Jr. These gentlemen will keep a list of those who propose to go.

The train on which the Guard go will be milt doesn'ted from the control of the

be gaily decorated from end to end, and will no doubt attract attention along the route. The members will go in uniform, but with-out arms. They are already in receipt of an invitation from the Petitione Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, asking them to stop a day in that city, and promising them splendid entertainment should they do so.

they do so.

They have made no arrangements for hetel accommodations, but will probably stop at the Hotel Rossmore, as they have negotiations pending with Manager Scowillo.

ville.
The Guard has taken many famous trips, but this promises to be one of the most pleasant in its history. Another meeting will be held Tuesday night.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

The storm centre which was located on the Gulf coast Friday morning, and which has since been watched with much interest by the "weather men." yesterday continued to move leisurely northward, following the Mississippi river, and in the evening appeared near Membils. The movement and presence of this storm caused a continuation of rainy and unpleasant weather yesterday thoughout the regions between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic coast and south of the Ohio river. Atlanta was especially favored in having only a light rain, while reports received last evening from surrounding points, both in Georgia and adjoining states, show that the rainfall was generally quite heavy. At Savannah there was a fall of 3.14 inches, while Toccoa, reported 2.10, West Point 1.18, Columbus 1.16, and Gainesville 1.83 inches respectively. A noticeable feature of the atmospheric conditions yesterday was the low temperature recorded in the evening at Memphis and Vicksburg, being 66 and 68 degrees respectively, while away un towards the Canadian border at St. Paul Henow, and Rapid City. nadian border at St. Paul Henow, and Rapid City, the mercury was ranging in the vicinity of 85 degrees.

Fair and warmer weather is indicated for From observations taken at 7 o'clock p.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

SOUTHEAST-

Via the Great Excursion Route—The Georgia Pacific Railway.

Pacific Railway.

The Georgia Pacific railway will, on September 12th, sell harvest excursion tickets to Texas. Arkansas, Indian territory, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska at low rates.

The Georgia Pacific is the popular and reliable line to the west, offering choice of three routes, and all desiring to make the trip should apply to W. H. Tayloe and A. A. Vernoy, agents, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. All inquiries answered promptly.

To New York Every Monday Via R. & D. Bailroad.

On account of superior steamer connections the Richmond and Danville has arranged to sell round trip tickets to New York via Norfolk and the Old Dominion steamers every Monday in September instead of on Thursdays. The rate from Atlanta is \$38.55. Tickets good fifteen days from date of sale. The Richmond and Danville affords the best route to Norfolk and old point, and the sea trip is just long enough to be pleasant.

IS A SURE CURE FOR EVERY PAIN, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PAINS IN THE BACK, CHEST OR LIMBS.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN
REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs.

A CURE FOR ALL

SUMMER COMPLAINTS CHOLERA MORBUS,

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomatch and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effec a cure.

Thirty drops of R. R. R. in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomacli, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Colle, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarlous, Billous and other fevers, afded by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RAD WAY'S PILLS Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Secure Complete digestion and absorption of the food, cause a healthy action of the Liver and render the Bowels natural in their operation Sold by Druggists.

Will take the E. T., V. & G. and O. & C.

"For the World's Fair." Rate \$19.35 Round Trip with elegant Special Vestibule Train decorated with the colors of the Gate City Guard, including combination Sleeper and Observation Car.

They invite all their friends who anticipate going to the world's fair to make it convenient to go with them next Saturday evening, September 16th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Cheap hotel rates can be secured for all wishing to go.

Cheap hotel rates can be secured for all wishing to go.

This trip has been arranged so that parties going with the Guard will have a daylight view of the beautiful mountain scenery. Lexington and the great blue grass region of Keutucky and the fertile highland and farming country between Cincinnati and Chicago. There will be two railway agents to chaperon the company and their friends to Chicago and return. Nothing will be left undone to make this the most pleasant excursion that has ever left Atlanta for the world's fair. Call on Cap-Atlanta for the world's fair. Call on Captain L. D. White, fourth story Constitution building, to make arrangements. Parties desiring to get tickets for this occasion can call on R. A. Williams, ticket agent, No. 42 Wall street, opposite union depot. No. 42 Wall street, opposite union depot. Gus Anderson, passenger agent; J. C. Beam, passenger agent; E. E. Kirby, traveling agent, and J. J. Farnsworth, general passenger, agent.

A NEW LAND COMPANY.

Organized by Some Prominent Atlanta Gentlemen About Six Miles from Atlanta.

The Henrico Land Company is a new organization which has been put on foot by Messrs. H. F. Starke, W. E. Johnson, L. H. Moone, and Hamilton Douglas, with a paid up capital of \$50,000, and, according to its charter, to be increased to \$500,000.

charter, to be increased to \$500,000.

The object of the company is to build a manufacturing and residence suburb. The township site consists of about five hundred acres of land on both sides of the East Tennessee road six miles from the city. A handsome depot, side tracks, and other improvements will be put at the station, and negotiations are in progress for the establishment of factories, etc. A large canning factory plant will probably be erected at an early date, and it is also probable that a bicycle factory will locate there. Two hundred residence and business lots will be sold at a nominal price simply to cover expense of surveying, etc., and to give an impetus to the project. Some of the best sites for factories will be given free to manufacturers as an inducement for them to locate.

The country around abounds in valuable timber, and a granite quarry has been opened. Other industries are expected to be a flourishing community in a short while.

FULTON'S ALL RIGHT.

Some People Profess to Doubt the Correct ness of the Tax Receiver's Balance Sheet.

The announcement by Tax Receiver Armistead that Fulton county's increase tax returns for this year was \$1,564,104, created a sensation in the quarters where there has been a marked falling off.
Even some of Fulton county's own citi-

zens have been loath to believe that this could be the case in the midst of such differences in the returns of other counties. Tax Receiver Armistead was seen last night by a Constitution reporter, to whom he said.

night by a Constitution reporter, to whom he said:

"My figures as first printed by The Atlanta Constitution are correct. If there is an error the comptroller general will correct it. The returns last year were \$57,121,131, and this year they were \$58,685,235. Figures do not lie. Fulton county has demonstrated her prosperity and superiority over the other counties of Georgia. The increase is certainly \$1,564,104."

WITNESSES GET THEIR MONEY.

A Check for \$2,500 Received from the Treasury Department Yesterday.

A check for \$2,500 to pay off the witnesses who served in the federal court last summer, was received by Marshall Dunlap yesterday. It came through the mails early in the morning, and the witnesses, who had been notified of its expected arrival, dropped in leisurely during the day, and received the due allotment that belonged to them for their attendance at court.

ment that belonged to them for their attendance at court.

By the time for closing the office, nearly all of the money had been given out. Only a small pile of it now remains for those who have not been in any hurry. These will probably put in their appearance tomorrow, as times are too hard to put off going after money, when the money is forthcoming and can be obtained for the asking.

The check to pay off the jurors has not yet arrived. It will reach the marshall's office during the early part of the week, and then another hungry lot of visitors will interview the genial officer who sits in the front room.

The jurors have been waiting for their money ever since last June.

Add 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every

Add 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every dass of impure water you drink. The gen-ine only manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

Carpets. Full and complete line in Carpets and Draperies in the newest designs just re-ceived at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Great Cut Price Sale of Furniture begins Monday. Come early to avoid the rush at R. S. Crutcher & Co.'s, 87 and 89 Peachtree street.

Opening of the Charokee Strip.

The Cherokee strip will be opened for settlement September 16th, at 12.0 clock.

The Georgia Pacific is the direct route to this promised land, and for particulars, low rates, maps and general information apply to A. A. Vernoy and W. H. Tayloe, agents Georgia Pacific railway, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN.

The Steam Laundrymen of the City Favor Patronizing Home Industry,

AND DECLARE AGAINST THE CHINAMAN

Who Is Supported by the Community Without Enriching It—The Steam Laundries Should Be Patronized.

The patronage of home institutions has met

with a loyal support among the steam laun-drymen of the city. drymen of the city.

They strongly urge, while the proposition is being agitated, that the citizens of Atlanta should give them a hearty support, in preference to their foreign rivals, who come to this country with no desire of remaining here, and who horde up their savings for the purpose of shipping it across the sea.

The rival referred to is, of course, the Chinaman. He has grown in size and opposition since the gates of the city were is thrown open to him, and today there is hardly a street in the central part of Atlanta that is not ornamented by the wares of these oriental

not ornamented by the wares of these oriental

laundrymen. It is a well known fact that a Chinaman can live on a crumb, and the fare that would barely enable an American to keep his blood triculating would feast a Chinaman for a whole week. This principle of economic liv-ing enables that individual to live without ing enables that individual to live without enriching the community in which he happens to abide, and the money he saves, except in a few driblets here and there, goes back to enrich the east at the expense of the west.

The laundrymen say that the patronage of the city should go to those who spend their money in the city, and to those who have the good of the city at heart.

It is a fact that a large part of the money.

It is a fact that a large part of the money that is spent for having shirts and collars laundried goes into the pockets of the Caina-men, who employs his own countrymen and gives out but a smail inking of his revenue to the community. In fact, the celestials have grown so plentiful of late that they constitute a separate community among them-selves, supplying each other with groceries, medicine and other articles needed to sustain life and health. When these points are taken into consideration the question very naturally arises, where is the profit accruing to the city?

The next point of objection is that of the The next point of objection is that of the apparent discrimination of the law-making power in favor of the Chinamen, requiring him to pay a smaller tax than the American. But the complaint is obet set out by the laundrymen themeselves, who are very urgent in their claims and think that the matter ought to be speedily rectified:

Camputate of the Laundrymen

Complaint of the Laundrymen.

in their claims and think that the matter ought to be speedily rectified:

Complaint of the Lauadrymen.

The following is the complaint of the Atlanta laundrymen, bearing upon this subject:

"We, the undersigned, representing the steam laundries of Atlanta, have observed with deep interest the movement now o if so to induce Atlantians to patronize Atlanta industries for the threefold purpose of building up our home industries, frinishing increased employment to our own citizens and keeping our money at home for the contined support and building up of our own citizens of Atlanta, cheerfully paying our quota of taxes to support the city, expecting and desiring nothing else than to share her fortunes.

"While cheerfully giving our pledge to support all other Atlanta industries, we ask in return that the citizens of Atlanta give us their patronage in preference to an alien race, who not only refuse to indentify themselves with the welfare of the city and country, but openly defy the laws of the American congress.

"These people do nothing to help Atlanta, but as fast as a few dollars are accummulated they are sent to China for investment, an absolute loss to Atlanta and the country. On the other hand, every dollar paid to us goes banck into the channels of Atlanta trade.

"The public will be surprised to learn that dries of this city—show 140 names on their time books, with an average monthly payroll of \$3,500. Thirty-five hundred dollars; this means something for Atlanta as every dollar is spent in Atlanta, and this amount could be increased fifty per cent and fifty more if Atlanta's citizens be employed, if people would stop to think where their money was going when they paid it to Chinamen.

We wish to call the attention of the public and also the city fathers to the fact of the fiagrant discrimination practiced in the matter of city license in favor of Chinese wash houses as against steam laundries has been doubled namely, ralsed from \$25 to \$50 per year. We fail to see by what logic the city council is warrant the interests of the city, and give employment to her people, and at the same time invite a competition to Atlanta institutions from which heither the general public nor the city treasury gets any but the most meager support. Thereby encouraging a class of people and their business in every way degrading, and morally bad, introducing vices entirely new to our people, of a nature so low and dangerous as to have already attracted the attention of the chief of police, and viewed with anxiety by thinking people. The city council of Charleston when confronted with the problem some time ago, took measures in recognizing the comparative position of the two industries, by making the license for Chinese laundries \$50, double the amount faxed steam laundries, thus reversing the present attitude of Atlanta on this question.

The steam laundry business began in this city eleven years ago with the Troy Steam Laundry of which J. F. Beck is at the head. It has grown since then, to where it now amounts approximately to from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per year, all of which has been a clear gain to the city and its industries.

It will be seen from the foregoing complaint, which voices the sentiment of all the steam laundrymen of Atlanta, that they have carefully studied the situation; and while the matter is being agitated they desire to take a part in the discussion.

NOT DOING THEIR DUTY.

Railway Men Get a Shaking Up from The Northwestern Railroader.

The Railway Age and Northwestern Railroader in its issue of this week attacks the railway men of the country for not doing their duty by the transportation building at the world's fair and urges the railway companies and railway men for their own sakes to more appreciation of the transportation xhibits. September 16th has been named as 'railroad day'' at the fair and The Railway

exhibits. September 16th has been named as "railroad day" at the fair and The Kailway Age says:

"On that day it should be possible to start a boom' for the transportation department which will atone for all the difference of the past. There is still time between now and the last of October for half a million railway men (two-thirds of all there are in the country) to come and see the fair, to see all that is in the transportation department and to learn the lessons that it teaches. What would not the benefit be to the railway service if this were done? What would not the benefit be to the world? If evey man in the railway service could spend, not an hour, but a day, or two, or three, seeing and studying and learning—who can say how much inventions would be fired, how the railway service would be benefited? The value in the aggregate to the railways and to the public which could not fail to result from the educating effects of such a thing would be incaiculable. Suppose every man in the employment of the railways was the graduate of some well known technical school—had a thorough mechanical training—what would the annual profit and economy be to the railway inter ests as a whole? And approximately as great a benefit can be gained most easily now—now and for a few weeks longer; for a proper study of the exhibits in the transportation building is an education in itself."

THE ONLY ONE.

R. & D. Vestibule Is the Only Southern Pull-man Vestibule Train.

When it comes to vestibule Pullman limited dining car trains there is only one line which has such a thing in the south. These trains are Nos. 37 and 38, leaving Atlanta trains are Nos. 31 and 38, leaving Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon daily and going through to New York in less than twenty-four hours. This great train has dining cars, affording cuisine unsurpassed anywhere, and it is cuisine unsurpassed anywhere, and it is worth a trip on it just to eat the meals. The Pullman company always furnishes its best cars in this service, and as the traveling public of the present day know a good thing when they see it the great and only vestibule limited via the direct and quick old Richmond and Danville is always well patronized, hard times or no hard times.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.'S Sale of New Dress Goods for This W

Will be interesting to those who are looking for Style and Quality. They own the largest and handsomest stock of Woolen, Silk and Velvet Dress Goods in the South.

Best grade Umbrellas at 53c, 75c, \$1.05, \$1.27 and \$1.63.

All the new things in Storm Serges at 25c, 6oc, 92c and \$1.25. 50c, 60c, 75c, 87c, 90c and \$1.25.

Don't miss these pure Wool Cheviots, Bourettes, English Home-

Children's School Umbrellas 53c.

spuns and silk finished Henriettas at 25c, 33c, 48c and 49c. Novelty Suits, the prettiest you ever saw! Hop Sacking at 57c and 65c. 52-inch Serges, big bargain, 75c, Great quantity of new Dress Goods at 12½c, 20c and 25c.

Black Goods--Special.

About 200 pieces Black Goods will be let out, commencing Monday at 7 o'clock a. m. In this lot of Black Goods you will find 15 or more New Styles in fancy weaves, Silk Henriettas, Nun's Veiling, Brilliantimes, Mohairs, Empress Cloth, etc. These Black Goods we own very much below the market price and you will get the benefit.

Black Silk Henriettas 98c. Fine English Cashmeres 25c and 35c. Satin Berber Henriettas at 49c, 65c and 85c. Special for the Black Goods Department 48 inch Henriettas at \$1.

\$30,000 worth of new Silks on sale Monday. We have the largest Silk and Woolen Dress Goods Department in the South, and our large purchases enable us to save you 121/2 to 25 per cent on every dollar you

Monday morning we will sell a regular \$1.75 Black Dress Silk for \$1.09.

Housefurnishing Goods.

70-inch fine Satin Damask Table Linen at 43c. Napkins 25c. Loona Damask at 31c. Napkins 37c. Large Huck Towels at 10c. Flesh Towels at 5

Special Sale of fine 5-8 and 3-4 Napkins. The biggest bargains you ever saw in Towels at 25c, 27c, 35c and 50c

Outing and Muslins at 7 a. m. for 3%c.

About one thousand Odd Towels, Splashers, Tray Cloths Velours, Armures, Whip Cords, English Diagonals and Tricots at Table and Sideboard Scarfs that are hemstitched and fancy bordered at 25c, 35c, 75c and \$1; they are a little soiled is why we have cut the price

187 Fine Marseilles Bed Spreads that have been used as samples, and of course are somewhat soiled at the following prices, \$2, \$2,75, \$3.25, \$5 and \$5.75, which is about half price.

300 Fine extra large Crochet Bed Spreads at 69c, \$1 and \$1.50.

Lace Curtains.

5 pairs Cottage Lace Curtains at 43c and 75c. About 800 pair Lace Curtains, purchased at a no profit sale, but a regular bonanza for you at \$2, \$2.75, \$3.85, \$4.25 and \$5. We own about 80 pairs of the finest Curtains that sell at \$12.50, \$15, \$18 and \$25; you can have choice of these at \$10.90.

Bargains in Domestics 10-4, 6-4 and 5-4 Sheeting.
We have a few thousand yards of Wash Dress Goods, such as Mus. lins, Ginghams, Batistes, Printed Chevrons and Sable Cloths that go Monday early at 37/8c, 5c, 61/2c, 71/2c and 10c. We have just lots of goods in odd and broken lots that are too small to price, such as Under-

wear, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Notions,

Gloves, Hosiery, etc., that go on center counters to clean out. 200 dozen Ladies' initial Handkerchiefs for Monday at 5c. You never saw such a grand display of Handkerchiefs in your life as we are now showing. We can sell you Handkerchiefs from 1c up to \$10. We will open the season by giving a big Handkerchief sale Monday. A few thousand yards of Muslins, Dotted Swisses, French Organdies, will be sold early Monday at 31/2c, 5c, 10c, 15c and 19c.

Early Fall Underwear.

5 cases Ladies, Children and Men's Underwear go on sale Monday at such low prices that it will pay you to buy now and put aside until cool weather.

46-48 AND 50 WHITEHALL STREET.

A BIG DEAL.

The Atlanta Traction Company Taps the Atlanta City Street Railway.

MAKING FINE TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

A Fine System of City Railways, Reaching from Decatur to the Northwestern Limits-Excellent Schedules.

It is a big traffic deal the Atlanta Traction Company and the Atlanta City Street Railway Company have made. Practically speaking these two systems of street railway will bereafter go hand in hand in handling the traffic that falls to their

They are two first-class street railways in every sense of the term, and now that they have made such traffic arrangements as will make them all one system, it is easy to see that they will at once enter upon such a period of prosperity as they have never before

combination tickets will be issued good over both lines. This will give Atlanta another great network of wonderfully convenient schedules and well equipped lines of local transportation and puts the city up several notches in the completeness of its street car accommodations.

street car accommodations. This traffic arrangement has been reached by an agreement between the managers of the Atlanta Traction Company and the Atlanta City Street Railway Company and will take effect as soon as a few extensions can be made, which will only require a day or two.

The Atlanta Traction Company will build an extension on Forsyth street to the Grand opera house, on Peachtree, and this point will be made the chief place for connections by the two systems. The Atlanta City Railway Company will build an extension of its lines from Forsyth along Church to Williams street, then north along Williams to North avenue, westerly along North avenue to Hemphill avenue, and along Hemphill avenue

to the corporate limits of the city.

This will make all manner of connections out in the northwestern part of the city, and will do what has not been done before. It will give the people out in that portion of the city as good a street railway service as

the city as good a street railway service as that enjoyed by any other region of town.

Que a Big System This.

It can be seen how vast is the scope of this new system of railway lines by this recent traffic arrangement when it is considered that the Atlanta Traction Company already has splendld schedules to Grant park, McPherson barracks. Brisbine park and many intervening points of interest, covering dozens of principal streets.

Now to join such a system with that of the Atlanta City Street Railway Company, with handsomely equipped lines to Decatur, six miles from Atlanta. East Lake, several miles out of the city. Edgewood. Kirkwood and all the business streets intervening, is to complete the link of a great consolidation and give Atlanta a wonderful improvement in transportation.

According to the new extension of the At-

lanta a wonderful improvement in transportation.

According to the new extension of the Atlanta Traction Company the passengers on the
cars of the company can reach both the Grand
opera house and the DeGive's, and can go to
church at the First Baptist and the First
Methodist and be in easy reach of several
other leading churches, such as the First
Presbyterian.

By the new extension of the Atlanta City
Railway Company passengers on the cars of
this company can reach the Aragon and the
Capital City Club. landing at these points
from Decatur and intervening points. As
soon as the contemplated extensions are
finished the same passengers can go quite
over to the northwestern border of the city
from the town of Decatur.

Thus it can be fencied how great is the
scope of such a combination as has been
agreed upon by the two lines.

May Involve a Change.

This deal may involve a change in the

May Involve a Change.

This deal may involve a change in the management of the two callways, in that it may be decided to have but one superintentent.

Mr. T. B. Felder, Jr., is president of the This (Sunday) afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. This deal may involve a change in the management of the two callways, in that it may be decided to have but one superintendent.

Atlanta Traction Company, and J. M. High is superintendent of the same.

Mr. Aaron Haas is president of the Atlanta City Street Railway Company and Mr. W. H. Reynolds is superintendent.

There will be no change in the presidents of the two companies, but, since the combination is simply in the traffic departments, it is thought that the two companies may decide to have but one superintendent over the entire lines, the schedules all being made to work together.

Rumors of a Gobble.

Rumors of a Gobble.

It has been rumored on the streets lately that the Atlanta Traction Company would in due time make an absolute scoop of the Atlanta City Street Railway Company, buying it up entirely.

There seems to be some foundation for this ramor now that the new deal of the traffic departments has been accomplished.

But, it is a reasonable presumption that the very fact of this traffic arrangement will tend to stay the gobble of the other road, even if that road is willing to be gobbled.

CUSTOM HOUSE DOTS.

Saturday is usually a busy time at the custom house, but yesterday proved to be an exception. Of course the usual routine work in the different departments was carried on in the customary manner, but nothing of special interest to the public was transacted.

Nearly all of the clerks and officials who have been away on their summer vacations have returned to the city and may be found at their places of work. General Lewis, who got back from the exposition a few days ago, is enthusiastic over his trip. He says that the fair is the grandest miracle he ever beheld, and the railroads were blind to their interests a wall as upparticular by refuser. terests, as well as unpatriotic, in refusing to lower the rate of travel. While away General Lewis made quite a tour of the northwest and spent his vacation most enjoyably.

District Attorney Joe James is getting ready District Attorney Joe James is getting ready to tackle the revenue cases that will come up this fall. He says that over two hundred are now on the docket, while as many as eight hundred cases will, in all likelihood, be tried at the fall term of the coart. "I mean business," said he in talking the matter over, "and I expect to dispose of at least twent, five cases a day. "It the attorney does as well as he says he will make a good one, and he's going to do it.

A number of moonshiners in jail, who have been incarcerated for several weeks are any ious for court to open so that they can plead guilty to the charge of illicit distilling. They will have to wait, however, until the second Monday in Cetober, at which time the fallterm of the court will begin. The majority of the prisoners, all of whom are impatient to be tried, will enter a plea of not guilty.

The many friends of Judge Haley, the United States commissioner, will regret to learn that he is quite ill at his residence on Luckie that he is quite ill at his residence on Luckie street. The judge was feeling indisposed a day or two ago and went home with the hope that he would soon feel better. Instead of improving, however, his sufferings have increased, and he may be confined to his room for several days. There is not a more genfal or capable officer in the service of the government than Judge Haley. Everybody likes him, and that is because he likes everybody.

Deputy Marshal W. N. McDonald, who has Deputy Marshal W. N. McDonald, who has been confined to his bed for several days on account of a painful accident sustained about two weeks age, is said to be slowly convalescent. This will be gratifying news to his many friends in the city, and will also insure his speedy return to work. There is not a better officer in north Georgia than Deputy Marshal McDonald, and his raids would make a volume as entertaining as ever treated of brave exploits or thrilling adventures among the outlawed.

New Dress Goods

In novelties and brocades in combination Silk and Wool greatly in demand. Styles exquisitely beautiful. Full ine just opened at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

The Original Georgia Minstrels Will Give a Grand Concert

かがた ATLANTA ENGRAVING CO. to be printed, especially fine half tones, why

Will be better pleased if you get us to make your engravings for you There is no one south of New York that has the facilities for making at fine engravings as we have. When you want a cut of any kind, cartoons for your "ad," portraits, reproductions—in fact anything that is intended es, why you will find it to your advantage to call on of ATLANTA ENGRAVING CO., 8 S. Broad St. CHAS. A. MANSTON, Manager.

OUR MR. MAIER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE

Eastern Markets

With a Great Many

New and Beautiful Goods.

VOL. XX

SILVER IS

Topic

The New Little

BABY HAS THE

Today the De Bill Will

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